MARRIAGES.

ED-Sept. 23, Miss E. A. Crawi s on Saturday afternoon: 644 Wabash-av., by the riends of the family are ains will be taken to Buff

MICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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Y MORNING, Sept. 24, at 9:30 o'clk, REGULAR WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ES, RANGES, TINWARE. IDAY, Sept. 24, at 2 o'clock p. m.,

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sta Sale this day, \$10 000 worth of New and Parlor, Chamber and Dining-Boom Fun-per cent less than cost. Frow at 10 a. m. PEREMPTORY AUCTION 18,000 worth of New and Second-hand Parlor, Chamber, and Office Furniture. Large Bank-

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CHICAGO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1875.-TWELVE PAGES.

VOLUME 29.

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Thoughtful Expressions of Opinion on the Matrimonial Question.

To the Proprietors of Hotels in Chicago, particularly the "Pacific," who are faisely advertising their Hotels as practically fire-proof, and yet paying 2½ per cent for insurance:

Having erected a Fire-Proof Hotel, at an additional cost of construction of over half a million of dolars, and being unwilling any Hotel in Chicago should claim exemption from fire, and not be entitled to it, I hereby challenge any of you to the following trial after the dosing of the Exposition. The Chief Proprietor of any Hotel may bring on his back all the kindling he can carry to any chamber in the Palmer House proper (not including the Wabash syenue extension), in which chamber the furniture, carpets, curtains, and mirrors are to remain as they now are. A fire may then be built in the middle of the room, after which the door shall be kept closed for one hour. If, at the expiration of that time, the fire has not spread beyond the room, the proprietor of the opposing Hotel is to pay for the damage by fire and smoke to the furniture, etc; but, if the fire extends beyond the limits of the room, there will not be any charge for the damage, but I will pay the proprietor for the housand dollars, on condition, however, that I have a like privilege afterward, on the same day, and, if I do not reduce is to ashes in one hour, I will pay the Proprietors of the Hotel all damage to the furniture and room, and iventy thousand dollars besides.

Deposits of the money to be made in any Bank that may be agreed upon. Several New and Important Points Raised and Discussed.

Why Women Are Not More Fascinated with the Study of Matrimonial Economy.

Is It Because They Are Not Protected in the Fruits of Their Labors ?

A TIMELY WARNING.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—It would seem from the discussion of the question whether or no one shall marry, it were only necessary for the cability. But we would like to remind them that there are other considerations to be taken into account, and send them this little poem. ritten by William Lathrop, as a timely warning to any who might have moral courage to "pop

A WOMAN'S ANSWER TO A MAN'S QUESTION. o you know you have asked for the cosiliest thing Ever made by the land above? woman's heart and a woman's life— And a woman's wonderful love.

Do you know you have saked for this priceless thing As a child might ask for a toy? Demanding what others have died to win, With the reckless dash of a boy! You have written my lesson of duty out,— Man-like you have questioned me, Now stand at the bar of my woman's soul Until I shall question thee.

Tou require your mution shall be always hot, Your socks and your shirts be whole, require your heart to be true as God's stars, And as pure as His heaven your soul.

You require a cook for your mution and beef,
I require a far greater thing—
A seamstress you're wanting for socks and shirts,
I look for a man and a King.

King for the beautiful realm called home, and a man that his Maker, God, shall look upon as He sid on the first, And say, "It is very good." I am fair and young, but the rose will fade From my soft young cheek one day— will you love me they mid the failing leaves, As you did mong tile blooms of May?

your heart an ocean so strong and deep, I may launch my all on its tide? loving woman finds heaven of hell, On the day she is made a bride.

If you cannot be this—a laundress and cook

MATRIMONIAL ECONOMY.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tysbune:

JANESVILLE, Wis., Sept. 10.—In common with

the most of your readers, I have been much in-terested in the discussion of this subject; and particularly in your editorial of Sept. 4, and the letters of correspondents published in the same issue. One important point, which I do not see alluded to has, in my estimation, quite as much to do with the question why women are not more fascinated with the subject of domestic

mentary writers, "what a man produces by his ndustry might be taken from him by cinera, there would be no inducement for him to labor for anything beyond a bare subsistence. If the right of property should cease to be protected, men would cease to labor, and industrious and orderly cita-

zens would soon become indolent and victors.

In a despotic government the people are usually poor and indolent, because the sovereign ruler has the power to dispose of their property. There is little encouragement to be industrious, since what is gained by labor is liable to be taken from its owner at the pleasure of the monarch.

monarch.

I might quote much more to the same purport.

Now, Mr. Editor, there is a great deat of human nature in women, gushers and sentimentalists to the contrary notwithstanding. Married women, as a class, never have been protected in man nature in women, gushers and sentimentalists to the contrary notwithstanding. Married women, as a class, never have been protected in their right to the fruits of their labor, and are not now so protected, although their condition in this respect is doubtless much better than ever before. At common law, all a woman's personal property and the use of her real estate vested in her husband at marriage, and her earnings and other acquisitions after marriage became his absolutely, and she had no control whatever over them. Is it at all strange that when she saw the fruit of her industry and economy appropriated and squandered, as she not unfrequently did, by a dissipated, shiftless, or reckless husband, she ceased to labor and economize? Could any other result be anticipated? It seems to me that it ill becomes men to complain of the indolence and extravagance of women when they have themselves placed them in a position which, according to their own well-known and settled principles of political economy, could not fail to develop those qualities. From time immemorial men have held the purse-strings, giving woman only her board and clothes, and then complained bitterly that she was not more economical! Would they be any more so in her place?

It is true that the common law regulations

dustrious or economical under similar circumstances?
Suppose a wife knows that all she could save by hard labor and close economy for a month would not furnish her hasband the cigars he smokes and gives away in a week? What inducement has she to labor and economize? If the money she thus saved might be devoted to the purchase of a home, or laid up for a "rainy day," or for the education of the children, or devoted to philanthropic purposes.

work and save. But why should she economize that her husband may indulge more freely in gross animate which renders in a less desirable companions and if that entitled to her board and shall blame her for getting the best she can, as much as possible ?

I have in my mitod's eye an instance which may serve as an illustration of many? A woman married a young lawyer in one of our Eastern cities. They commoned life together humby? The wife did the family housework and saving, worked hard, and was economized to a fault. Even after the addition to her cares of three little children, she still shored and economized. As time passed, her husband became more prosperous, but the also became somewhat dissipated; apent money freely in cigars and at citab; and, it was said, even in drains, and with fast women. After a time his wife found that more clean furniture and egant furnitures and search for the husband became more prosperous, but the also became somewhat dissipated; apent mouey freely in cigars and at citab; and, it was said, even in drains, and with fast women. After a time his wife found that an or even the companion of the companion of civilization. I check that women are secondary to the companion of civilization. I check that women are companion of the companion of the

Mrs. M. a thrifty and industrious habits would have continued.

There are multitudes of just such cases. Sometimes the money is not spent in dissipation, but in unwise investments or improvident bargains which the judgment of the wife does not approve; and when experience has taught her that industry and economy are wasted, why should she longer labor and economize?

It will be said that the interests of husband and wife should be identical. So they should, and so they truly are; but supposing they do not see these interests in the same light? Whatever poets and sontinentalists may say about it, the fact remains that husbands and wives have each their own separate judgments, which each of them severally desires to exercise. This is both natural and right. A woman's pecuniary independence is as dear to her as a man's is to him; and for such independence there are but very few women who would not work hard and economize closely. Are not single women, whose property is in their own hands, or who depend upon their own labor for self-support, well known to be an industrious, fecnomical, and thrifty class? If they lose those habits after marriage, I think it will generally be found to be from the reasons I have indicated.

I know the difficulties in which this subject is

dicated.

I know the difficulties in which this subject is involved, and the diverse arguments on every side of the woman question. I know how difficult it would be to make a general rule for a division of the common income in a matrimonial partnership which would work even-handed justice. It is a subject requiring the most thought-ful study of the statesman and the political economist. But it is nevertheless true that so long as the present policy of giving the husband the ultimate disposal of the fruits of the wife's industry and frugality prevails, so long shall we hear walls and lamentations over the indolence and extravagance of women. While the laws hear wails and lamentations over the indolence and extravagance of women. While the laws governing human character and conduct remain

pile rubbish upon them until the clouds kies the pinnacle, heap pearls and diamonds above them until their radiance spans the sky, and yet they will bubble up through gems or filth, and fling their beauty or deformity to the world.

Facts are like corks. They can be held beneath the tide, but the cesseless sway of the great them and ocean will eventually snap the fastenings, and the imprisoned waifs will rise to the surface. There are human beings among us who succeed in getting their facts below the surface,—some held there by the coarsest of twine, others defained by bands of glittering gold. The dimeyed corals may gaze up from their blossoming forest aisles and wonder what has darkened their shadowy abode, or the water-nymphs may sport and gambol with the chiming bands that stays that flight, and yet there will some day come a jostle or surge that will loose the fasternenings, and the unwieldy objects will shoot up to the unwelcome light. Yes, some day, for life is never ended.

But this is not at all what I intended to write when I sat down; and yet it is facts I wish to deal with—stern and unyielding though they are.

There are a great many reasons why young men and maidens do not marry. One great reason with girls is, because the man on whom their affections are placed does not ask them, and society holds them powerless in this respect. As so many of your talented correspondents have said, the education of girls is sadly neglected.

when I sat down; and yet it is facts I wish to deal with—stern and unyielding though they are.

There are a great many reasons why young men and maidens do not marry. One great reason with girls is, because the man on whom their affections are placed does not ask them, and society holds them powerless in this respect. As so many of your talented correspondents have said, the education of girls is sadly neglected. Not the frivolous part of it, I do not mean, but the genuine, wholesome, practical part is entirely neglected. No wonder young men with small incomes are afraid to marry. A wife who can do nothing but play the piano, dance, dress richly, and look pretty, is certainly not a very pleasant incumbrance to anticipate. If a premium on gossips was once offered, men might cast about blindly and yet draw a prize. There are scarcely any blanks in that lottery. Would to Heaven there were more! I grieve to say it, but gossiping and scandalizing seem to be the whole aim and purpose of the so-called higher class of society.

How can women pick their own sex to pieces as they do? The least siep or look that is not just according to the rules set down by Mother Grundy is bandled about until a mountain is made of a mole-hill. No matter how much suffering they bring down—on perhaps an innocent head—it serves to fill in the conversation when that worn-out hobby, the "latest style," has been thoroughly discussed.

If parents would teach their daughters to work, and depend on their own resources a little more, this difficulty would be evalicated in a measure, for a really educated ; exon will not spend her whole time in pulling to pieces her sister's character, or lolling over the newest fashion-plates.

I have known young married people to start to continue and by energy and tack, amass

spend her whole time in pulling to pieces her sister's character, or lolling over the newest fashion-plates.

I have known young married people to start out on nothing, and, by energy and tack, amass a comfortable fortune.

But such cases are seldom found among the class of girls who are brought up to ornament the world with practical works. I am not surprised that men fear to marry unless they have mines of wealth at their command. And yet I pity no man, for it is almost invarishly the case, if two girls stand ready to secept the proposal of a suitor, he will make his choice where the beauty and accompliahments are, regardless of good, practical sense and economical independence.

There is as much to be thought of on the side of femininity, after all, as on the other. Girls who mean to be women instead of butterflies need to look cut or they may be drawn into the toils of a gambler, a wine-bibber, a confidence operator, or one who frequents disreputable bonese. One who reads the daily papers must needs be a stout-hearted woman, or she would be shashed and utterly overwhelmed at the vice that runs riot in this city. Gamblers and confidence-operators, murderers and highwaymen, sneak-thieves and burglars, infest, with impunity, our principal thoroughfares, and Colvin and Rehm wink at their impudence. They are both talsinted (?) men, and yet they do not seem to know where to begin first to remedy the evil.

Thus we see prizes are as searcs in the male ranks as in the female, and their feelings are of a great deal more desperate type than those of the females. A few years aspecience shows me that there is a terrible wrong somewhere in the present elace of society. I could pick you out hundreds of women in this city who, though in indigent circumstances, are too proud to work. Parents allow their daughters to grow to womanhood with no higher aim in view than catching husbands who can support them in idiences and luxury. Society says the man must toll—if not in the worksnop, in the counting-house or office—and suppor

"Oh, run to the neighbors, and read novels, etc."

"Yes," I wanted to add, "and keep the neighborhood eternally by the ears by retailing scandal, like so many other aimless creatures."

Another lady said to me, "It is low and degrading for a woman to work and earn money, especially after marriage. I shall never do it." Poor thing! she never did, as the world terms it; yet around her fireside is gainering a crowd of little ones, and suffering, anxiety, and toil are her portion. It is thankless work she is doing, and thousands of poor, thoughtless creatures who marry to get supported wear their lives out in the same thankless toil.

It seems as if some girls think only of getting married and owning a home where "mamma" cannot rule. It would be so nice to be the lady of the house, and have nothing to do but entertain company and attend the theatre and go to parties.

A few months of such happiness, at the longest, and then comes the anguish of maternity. Entertaining company, attending theatres and parties, must be given up, and the poor soul is launched into a lite of continued excitety and pain. Do girls ever look back and long for the olden time, when it seemed so hard to obey the dictates of "mamma" when she strove to instill into their minds a little useful and practical knowledge?

Ah! thousands of times. Thoughts of the free, light-hearted life come up like spectres

knowledge?

Ah! thousands of times. Thoughts of the free, light-hearted life come up like spectres from the shadowy past. Had they only been self-sustaining; had they put forth their energies to gain a support when "mamma's "guiding care became irksome, all this—a steadily increasing family—might have been avoided.

It is not of the poor, suffering class of women whose life-energies are sapped and crushed by almost constant maternity, of whom I write. God knows they toil and suffer enough to atone for a world of laxity, and it is thankless toil at best.

INTO THE WASTE-BASKET P-NEVER!

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuno:

CHICAGO. Sept. 22.—I have read with much interest the letters of your various correspondents on the different topics relating to "Matrimony," and would now like to say a few words also. If my letter sounds somewhat nonsensical, please do not east it into the waste-basket, but remarker.

recollect, in fact ever since I could read, and so far have never troubled you with a word, with one exception; that was the night I "graduated" from one of our city seminaries, and your reporter saw fit to give me a flattering notice in next morning's paper, to gratify my "school-girl vanity," no doubt. Now, Mr. Editor, after such a lengthy introduction, for I fear I have forgotten your gentle hint "that brevity is the soul of wie," will you insert my letter in each Schurday's issue?

I have forgotten your gentle hint "that brevity is the soul of wit," will you insert my letter in next Saturday's issue?

I agroe with "Merey" in saying that I wish it were in my power to correct the mistaken ides the men have of we girls, and not judge us all from outside appearances. I admit there are some that do not understand mach of anything about houseltseping, but how many more there are that do. For my part, I am ashamed of those that are continually running us down. I believe it is only spitefulness on their part, because they are verging on the edge of "backelor-hood," and cannot get anybody to have them, and, like some "old maids," are beginning to get ugly about it. Because one girl has disappointed them, need they take it for granted we are all allike? So "Harry B. Free " and the rest of you, if you will "only sweep before your own door first," you will find your faults outnumber ours in many cases, and that there are a very, very few of your "Lerds of creation" worthy of us "pinned-back" girls, and the excreditile of husband.

Self-praise is not commendable; but as the young men wish to hear from young ladies that can "grace the parior as well as the kitchen," and as no one will be hikely to know me by my name. I am willing to tell what I can do, and add one more to the list which will convince the "sterner sex" some day that there are girls that can do something. Have a good education, understand French and music; graduated with some honor; have traveled more or less; slawys moved in the best society, and am ennaidered a good dancer (being fond of it). Now I hear some old "Cherry Blossom" say, "Well, that's all she knows, datec, firt," etc. We will now look at the other ride; Since leaving school, and since the "great fire," I have at times taken part in the housework daily; help do the washing Mondays and ironing Trom a doughnut to a fruit cake, and can cook everything almost ac well as mother. I do all my own dressmaking, besides that of my youngar sister, and made such a handown & armirobe fo

NUMBER 32.

sides. We are, all of us, sltogether too extrava-gant, not only in our expenditures, but in dress, manners, and speech. My opinion is, that when

PLUMPIELD, Sept. 23.—It is real clever of you bot, like all other good things, why don't they make a better use of it? Here they air, both genders of them, with some few exceptions, a condemnin' theirselves by their senseless clatter., "Cherry Bloseom" ought to live in a chronic state of blush for the rest of his vapid life, for ever writing such a letter. Why, there aint a smart or a manly line in it, or the most distant connection to a thought, argument, or idea, yet the hull effasion wears a sickly grin, as much as to say, "Ain't I noble and witty?" If "Mamie Grayson" installed herwelf his "protector," it was because it was pritty evident he needed one, and there won't anybody else self-sacrificing enough to undertake the job.

"Mr. Editor, why didn't you throw that more than senseless effusion into the waste-basket? Better things than that are throwed away every hour in the day, and the world ain't bankrupt yet. "Cherry Blossom" will need a deal of sunshine to bring him into a fruit worth reaching up to pick. I have seen blossoms that never did come to fruit; Nature seemed to have overlooked them altogether, or to have had enough without them.

Mr. "Ajax's" letter made my speciacles

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Youmans the subject of deficient the subject of deficient economy than any other.

It is a familiar principle of political economy that the laborer should be secured in the free enjoyment and disposal of the fruits of his labor, if you would have an industrious, frugal, and prosperous community. "If," say the elementary writers, "what a man produces by his CORRECT STYLES

and extravagance or governing human character and conduct remain what they are no other result could follow, and I think it will be found in the end that we cannot do better than to go back to Solomon for a solution of this problem. When we "give her of the frui' of her hands," Men. and only then, will "her own works praise her in the gates."

LAVINIA GOODELE.

"FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS."
To the Enter of The Chicago Tribune:
CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—So they are, so stubbor

member
That a little nonsense, now and then,
Is reliabed by the wisest men.
Am a young lady of 20, and have been a daily
reader of your valuable paper as long as I can
recollect, in fact ever since I could read, and so

you.

I pity poor "Bob," that cannot find a girl willing to go out of an evening without having a carriage. If he will call on me I will introduce him to several young ladies that will enjoy an opera, party, or lecture just as much after walking or riding to their destination in a bob-tail car as they would had they gone in a five-dollar conings.

MISS SPRY'S COMPLIMENTS TO MR. FREE. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

a husband?"

Then, too, you say girls would escrifice anything earthly for the sake of looking preity. Now if marryin' rich old men, and a drivin, ' and a dressin,' and a dissipating is going to make their faces so wan and old as you say, of course, according to your other "sacrifice" statement, they won't do it, but will all give rich men and money the go by, and take to poor men and plain attire. So I don't see as you or any other small salaried man need be afraid to marry, according to your own words.

staire. So I don't see a you can alaried man need be afraid to marry, according to your own words.

Jest answer these two or three questions: How much longer does it take a fashionable young man to wax his mustache than it takes a fashionable young girl to crimp her hair, and how much more sense is there in it?

How much more sense is there in it?

How much more senselible were the stylish light pants worn a short time since by fashionable young men than the "pull-back" dresses of the girls? Who set that very "skimpy" fashion first, our sex or yours?

How much better is the fashionable pipe-stem of a cane twirled in light kid gloves than buetles, and which costs four times as much?

Now, Mr. "Free," answer these questions and I am done for this time.

If you hain got any better arguments, you had better keep quiet; so had the whole pack of you men-folks, who think they must all cry "boo!" because somebody cried "bear!" Good-day to yea, Mr. "Free."

NANOY SPRY, spinster.

NANCY SPRY, spinster.

WHAT INDUSTRY AND ECONOMY ACCOM-PLISHES.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune;
JANESTILLE, Wis., Sept. 16.—A large number

of correspondents have given their views of marriage and of housekeeping, many treating the subjects in a somewhat humorous way, while but a few have given their practical experience in the cost of supporting their families. As a working man, let me say a few words concerning my experience, and, in doing so, I shall be as brief as possible and to the point. In the first place, it needs no argument to prove that a young man of economical habits can make more money while single than he can while ed; more especially is this the case if is working for a fixed amount of wages. But the real question at issue is, can a young man afford to marry, dress himself and rife decently, maintain a respectable position in ociety, keep out of debt, contribute something from \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year? On this point I will give you the actual experience of a working man, one who has paid many dollars for doctors' services, passed through seas of sore tribulations, educated his children, ciothed the family well, purchased good furnithat next time, and has a basic of the war. I have never received, on an average, more than \$22 per week since the close of the War, at which time I had good wife, one child, and \$150, no furniture, and no surplus clothing. Since that time, our cost of living has been as follows, my wife keeping accurate account of the expenditures, and will scarcely vary \$50 for the next five years:

Total. \$322

These have been the actual expenses in Janesrille. We have kept a hired girl threetourths of the time. My wife and I
ake a short trip almost every year to
Michigan or Minnesots, to visit friends. Our
children go to select school most of the time.
have no extravagant habits, neither has my
wife. We live well and enjoy our company.
The money which a great many spend in cigars
and fast driving I either spend in books or desosit in the savings-bank.

osit in the savings-bank.

If a young man desires to be a man in every ense of the word, he should marry if he can ind a woman he loves, even if his income is not more than \$1,000 or \$1,100 a year. By unlessing industry, sobriety, and common-sense then \$1,000 or \$1,100 a year. By unging industry, sobriety, and common-sense my, he can support his wife well, and have deeme little balance left at the end of the If he will insist in sowing his wild oat; extravagantly, smoke his cigars, dance his ta empty, he had better not marry, no man's bets on base-ball, then the salary may be. If he can't suppirmself and lay up money under these circulates, he certainly cannot when his cares the certainly cannot when his cares are greatly multiplied by and responsibilities are greatly multiplied by marriage. The only sure road to a fair competency in old age is by hard work and rigid economy while a man is strong and vigorous. The results of speculations are precarious. Fast living hurls a man from the summit of unhealthy pleasures to the valley of ruin and despair. Whoever has a mind to work and to save—the unchangeable price of success—can soon learn unchangeable price of success—can soon learn that he can afford te marry, live well, and make a little money, on \$1,000 a year. RICHARD.

A CONSERVATIVE VIEW.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

JOLIET, Sept. 21.—Having for the past few
weeks been reading with much interest the various opinions on the marriage question, I find that the majority of contributors thus far have

been presenting the subject from extreme points on both sides; consequently I will endeavor to take a sort of middle ground in the matter.

I consider that the fault lies as much with one party, or sex, as with the other, the chief cause of which is their education in these matters. Society has arrived at a point where a man or

woman, in order appear and conduct themselves according to the prescribed rules, must have

Marriage is too much of a scientific nature, and of too much importance to future generations, to be treated lightly or entered into without due consideration as to the probable results. Phrenology is a good science to be governed by in selecting a partner for life. Yours truly, HARRY F. H.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune; To the Editor of The Chicago Trisune:

Salina, Kan., Sept. 18.—After reading the many views taken by your numerous correspondents on the subject matrimonial, I do not see hardly a good place to put in a new thought. The majority of the writers advance capital ideas, and, if for no other reason than that of being so-

iant results are never brought about by idleness, and agitation of a question sets it so all can see it. And, aseve have so many manias let us keep up this one until the results are for the better. One thing sure: it gives the youngsters a chance to get an acquaintance of each other's thoughts and ideas on this new journalistic theme. I for one go with the "wimmen theme. I for one go with the "wimmen folks." They are practically nearer right than the men, for the good girls do not stoop to do mean things and lie to get

not stoop to do mean things and lie to get out of it. We all know that nine boys out of ten will be fast—wickedly—if they have the chance to do so; and they will ape the style and manners of a good-for-nothing adventurer twice as readily as of a good man. Yet they all want to marry at some future time, and always to a first-class woman; they never marry those that they so readily associate with; but, after a few years of "cussedness," ask a good, virtuous woman to love and caress them and care for them. This they do with the cheek and audacity of the evil one. When our girls give them to understand at once that they must tread an honest, clean, virtuous path of life, then their attentions will be regarded. This will be the only safeguard to protect their rights as true women. We know, too, that the girls take to these "fancy ducks" just as easy,—too much so, in fact. But the girls must study how to be good and useful, then they will have so little time to bestow on foolishness that these chaps will find their occupation gone. Commercial pursuits are a necessity, and the places must be all filled; but the avocation of the mechanic and agriculturist is by far the preferable one, for the possessors of these pursuits have a more independent life and more time to cultivate the mind and enjoy the companionship of a family and their home. Besides learning the various household duties, I like to see a woman have the disposition to learn all she can of the business outside of the house. Learn to harness and drive a horse, learn to ride, to shoot a gun, to row a boat, play base-ball, and a thousand other things. Then another reform: A woman may be in the midst of busy work, when she has to drop everything to entertain a caller—probably one or a dozen more come, and she loses a half day. She of busy work, when she has to drop everything to entertain a caller—probably one or a dozen more come, and she loses a half day. She should learn to say, "Ladies, this is my busy day; I have no time to spare from my work. Please call at some time when I am not so hurried." This may seem a trifle hareh, but it is the only protection against a troop of idle gospiers. May the cause live long, and finally win is my wish.

RATHER SPITEFUL.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna: HENRY, Sept. 16 .- I have awaited your views ipon this seemingly all-important subject, and have been in a measure gratified.

The Chicago Times speaks of the subject as "THE TRIBUNE's nonsense about matrimony." Did the editor of said paper give it a moment's thought he would scarcely speak so sneeringly of one of life's greatest vicissitudes,—one which of one of life's greatest vicissitudes,—one which should be considered well before the almost ircan Notes," describes himself as "looking not at, but through, the sky," and so with this subject,

but through, the sky," and so with this subject, we must look through it, for with us girls it is a life of misery or happiness.

The opposite sex, young married men, come gallantly to the rescue of the weaker sex, while the unmarried, sour-grapes fashion, fing "extravagance" in our faces flauntingly, daring us to refute the charge.

I am personally acquainted with an unmarried man in Chicago whose cigar-bill since Jan. 1, 1875, has amounted to \$324.50. I neither magnify nor dwarf. I defy any young "lord of creation" to cite me one single instance in which one of the "Pull-Backs" have expended that much for pearl-powder or candy in the same space of time. What must the above-mentioned gentleman's bets on base-ball, theatre, champagne-suppers, "theatre smiles," opers, etc., amount man's bets on base-ball, theatre, champagne-suppers, "theatre amiles," opers, etc., amount to at the end of the year at that rate? Talk of

girls being extravagant!

The young gentlemen egotistically imagine they know all about us by heart, and still for all their wisdom seem to entirely lose sight of the fact that it is the men, not their respective occupations, which we marry. Please note this fact, and remember it is one of those "extravagant butterflies" who writes it.

See here, "Bob Darlington," last winter your humble servant attended a club ball and went in the cars. While there a violent snow-storm came up; my escort being unable to obtain a carriage, we walked home from Twenty-second to Thirty-first street. I survived, and am still resident of this mundane sphere.

I've no doubt the men are perfect. Harry B. Free seems to think so. I, for one, wish you, Mr. H. B. F., to thoroughly understand that my principles are not one particle benefited by your carping cynicism, "These girls are well enough to talk to for a moment, but not to marry."

The wife of such a man (flirt is the proper name) is to be pitted. She is well enough to talk to for a few minutes, but how soon does she become a neglected, broken-spirited, prematurely-old woman. Dante's Inferno and its horrors are far preferable to such a life.

Would that I were a descendant of Shroth, to convince H. B. F. that there is solid worth as well as birth among the American girls of the nineteenth century; and were the parents to look for worth instead of birth, intellect instead of money, there would be quite a revolution in our society, and we would see fewer unhappy marriages. Hoping you will not deem this only worthy the waste-basket, I am

A CHICAGOAN IN THE COUNTEY.

Society has arrived at a point where a man or woman, in order appear and conduct themselves for the specified rules, must have spent many valuable moments—aye, hours—and advanting themselves for it. The young men complain that the gris of to-day are mere but terrine, fitting from sweet to sweet hardon extracted, which, I am sorry to say, is, in a large number of cases, doo true. But who soundarges them in it? Who but the young men are swilling to gratify the every wish and whins of this belle of a ball-room, and who filt around her they are production of some menical suithor, the last notices at Mrs. Fitz Gibbons', the opera, the news from Long Branche of Faris, or fashionable and aristocratic circle. Such sale, in the mund of seemable people, must surely pass as of little consequence, and should be a strely induged in as possible—for, young man, you are only educating these young ladies to expose the strengthen their vanity and pride of dress. Young man, you can, in a large portion of the cases which it have ented, bisms yourselves, not pechaps as being the eases of the young man, you can, in a large portion of the cases which it have ented, bisms yourselves, not pechaps as being the eases of the young man are last the same of the young man and advantage of the young men are that they are either "brainless fops," or so addicted to drink, billiards, gambling, and otherwise fast liting, as the second of the young men are that they are either "brainless fops," or so addicted to drink, billiards, gambling, and otherwise fast liting, as the second of the young men are that they are either "brainless fops," or so addicted to drink, billiards, gambling, and otherwise fast liting, as the proper which are the proper with them, and the sent proper with the proper with

#### LITERATURE.

Gossip About Plays and Players.

Mythology of the Norsemen---Native Races of the Pacific Coast.

German Lyrics--- The Story of the Assyrian Empire--- 0ie Bull.

Arctic Exploration -- A Starch-Producing Plant-Organisms in the Atmosphere.

Importation of Insects--- A Submerged Continent---Insectivorous Plants.

LITERATURE.

ANNALS OF THE STAGE.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS. By LUBRINGE HUTTON, 12 mo.
pp. 276. New York: Hurd & Houghton.

Lovers of the drama will turn over the pages of this volume with a good deal of satisfaction It is chatty and gossipy, as such a volume should be, amusing, but never tasking the mind with its narrative of reminiscences. The author has been a play-goer from childhood, and, dwelling in the metropolis of our country, has had an opportunity of studying the performances of the best actors and actresses who have appeared on the American stage during the past quarter of a century. Having had the singular, though useful, habit of preserving the programmes of the various theatrical entertainments he enjoyed, he now brings them forth, and, recalling dates and details by their help, is, able to produce a

of the play-goer of to-day.

His personal recollections begin with the year 1852, when Burton's house in Chambers street was the most popular theatre in America, and, after the manager himself, J. Wallack Lester and Mary Taylor were the chief ornaments of ing their unparalleled acrobatic feats at Niblo's; when Mrs. Catherine N. Sinclair, the wife of Forrest; Mrs. Maeder, late of Hobley's Theatre, Chicago; William J. Florence, and John ugham were part of the company at Brougham's Lyceum-when Watlack's Lyceum was first opened on Broadway and Broome street, with John Lester Wallack as stage-manager, Mrs. Buckland as leading lady, and the elder Wallack as leading man-when Mr. F. B. Conway, Mr. Davidge, and Mme. Ponisi were leading lights on the boards of the Old Broadway-and when tickets to the most respectable seats in any theatre were sold for 50 cents. Ah, those, indeed, were the palmy days of the American stage, and one looks back upon them now in friendly companionship with Mr. Hutton, with

pleasure and regret. There is less of anecdote than of history in the recollections of Mr. Hutton, who appears not to have had the run of the green-room, or to have known personally the actors whom he so admired from the hither side of the footlights, It is as a kindly observer that he always speaks of them, never arrogating to himself the stern, cold office of the critic. In an extended descrip tion of the career of Mr. Wilham Mitchell, for

tion of the career of Mr. William Mitchell, for many years the manager of the Olympic, and always a talented comedian, he writes:

As an actor, Mr. Mitchell was in his line almost in-imitable; he could "make up" the most irresistibly funny faces ever seen on the New York or any other stage, and he was the only manager who ever dared to make this suffre addience members, so to speak, of his stock company. To the pit he was never known to appeal without meeting with its entire approbation; were his auditors there uproarfous, he would chide; did they appreciate a "point," he would make manifest his own appreciation of their applause. He would stop suddenly in the midst of a soene from "Macbeth," and marching down to the foot-lights would say, with the utmost seriousness, that "If any boy in the pit thought he could do that any better, he might come on the stage and try!" The effect upon the boy in the pit can be imagined. Not only the pit, but the whole house, "came down" at this, although no boy was ever known to go on the stage to try.

The original drams of "The American

Consin," by Tom Taylor, was played, "for the first time on any stage," at Laura Keene's Theatre, Oct. 15, 1858, with Mr. Sothern written down in the cast as Dundreary. Of this event

down in the cast as Dundreary. Of this event Mr. Hutton relates:

Dundreary is almost a creation of Mr. Sothern's own, an original conception of which Mr. Taylor had no idea; exaggerated, of course, but very clever. As written by Mr. Taylor the part is very short, of but a few "lengths" and very insignificant, a part so small that Mr. Sothern, atthough then only a "walking gentleman," objected very strongly to it, and only assumed it as the earnest request of the manageress, Miss Keens, to oblige her, and "for a few nights". His drawl, his lisp, his excellent "make-up," his peculiar skip, his many absurdities, "took" at once, were laughed at, were copied, and were talked of in every corner of the town. How great a surprise all this was to Mr. Sothern himself, he has often told his friends. In the same play, at the same time, Joseph Jefferson made his first great hit as Asa Trenchard, while Miss Keene achieved an equal success as Florence Trenchard, and Mr. Couldock as Abel Murcott. The comedy had a run of 140 consecutive nights, and was frequently repeated during the remainder of the season. No play, excepting "Uncle Tom's Cabin," had, up to that time, enjoyed a like popularity in New York.

Of all the many actresses with whom Mr. Hut-

consecutive angues, and was frequently repeated during the remainder of the season. No play, excepting "Uncle Tom's Cabin." had, up to that time, enjoyed a like popularity in New York.

Of all the many actresses with whom Mr. Hutton has successively been fascinated, Agnes Robertson (Mrs. Dion Boucicault) remains his favorite. The chief attraction of her acting he considers to be the modest refinement of her manner, and her chief personal attraction "the simple, pretty way in which she wears her hair—the same simple, pretty way of fitteen years ago, when fashions were sensible and chignons unknown." Mr. Hutton repeats an unteresting story of Miss Robertson's early career, which is worth copying, although he does not vouch for the truth of all the details. There is no question of the fact that Miss Robertson has enjoyed the peculiar respect and admiration of the Queen, as a woman and as an artist. Flattering testimonials of the Royal favor have frequently attested this. Miss Robertson was born in Edinburg, in 1833, and her first public appearance was made in her native city as a singer. in 1844. At 13 years of age she began her theatrical career, and, allowing Mr. Hutton to continue:

Her London debut was made at the Princess' Theatre in 1851. She played the part of Narcias in "The Merchant of Venica." The Queen, who was present, was much impressed by the young girl, and, at the Royal request, she was taken after the performance by her manager, Mr. Charles Kean, into the Royal box. She subsequently took a leading part in the private theatrical entertainments given at Windsor Castle, and on one occasion she went with the young Queen into the nursery of young Royalty, and there, among the youthful Princes, told Her Majesty much of the story of her eventful life. The kindly notice of Royal circles was of great advantage to the rising artist, both socially and in her profession; as received much flattering attention and made powerful friends. No one who remembers her as she came to this country in the giorious prime

Of such matter as that we have quoted Mr. Hutton has made a readable volume. NORTHERN MYTHOLOGY.

NOBSE MYTHOLOGY: OR, THE RELIGION OF OUR FOREFATERIA: CONTAINING ALL THE MYTHS OF THE
EDDAS, SYSTEMATIZED AND INTERPRETED. With
an Introduction, Vocabulary, and Index. By R. B.
Andragos, A. M., Anihor of "Amorica Not DisconC. Griggs & Co. Price, \$2.50.

The attention of modern scholars is being increasingly called to the value and importance of the language and literature of the Norsemen, or the Northmen. of Europe. Until recently students have been chiefly occupied, in their search for the knowledge locked up in dead tongues, with the Latin and the Greek, ignorant or careless of the fact that in the Icelandic there are stored treasures of wisdom, of imagination, and stored treasures of wisdom, of imagination, and of history that are of the highest use in throw-ing light upon the early life of our forefathers. Many men of genius and learning at the present day have labored to make known the existence day have labored to make known the existence of this wealth, and to disseminate among the intelligent a proper sense of its interest and worth. In Europe, Dasent, Thorpe, the Howitts, Carlyle, Muller, Morris, and others, have done much to accomplish this object, and in our own country Marsh, Fiske, and Anderson have writ-

ten with earnest zeal.

No author engages in the work with more fervor than the one last named, who in the volume before us appears a second time as an advocate of the claim which Norse literature has upon the respect of the Anglo-Saxon races. Prof. Anderson is himself a true Northman, and he speaks of the words and deeds of his ancestors with the enthusiasm of a loyal kinsman. His energy and eloquence in the cause are pleasing, and infect one with some portion of his own warmth of feeling, although, with less knowledge of the subject and remote connections with it, we are slow to accept all the conclusions he declares with positive conviction.

The system of mythology which is presented in this volume was common to all the Teutonic nations, yet none but the scantiest records have been preserved of it in the literature of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, and England. Paganism was so quickly subdued on the intro-Paganism was so quickly subdued on the intro-duction of Christianity into these countries that its mythology was forgotten in a few genera-tions, and, the language of the Church supersed-ing among scholars the use of their vernacular, the traditions of the former religion of the peo-ple were more slowly converted from their heathen faith, and, their mother-tongue continu-ing in use in writing as well as in speech, all their popular myths were preserved in the poems and songs that make up the Elder and Younger Eddas. Because the mythology of the Norththeir popular myths were preserved in the poems and songs that make up the Elder and Younger Eddas. Because the mythology of the Northmen is now mainly drawn from these two great depositories, the Elder Edda collected probably in the fourteenth century, and the Younger Edda written by Snorre Sturleson in the thirteenth century, Prof. Anderson has considered it just to give it the name of Norse rather than of Scandinavian mythology. "It is the Asamythology," he says, "as it was conceived and cherished by the Norsemen of Norway and Icaland, which the old Norse literature properly presents to us, and hence the myths will in this younge be presented in their Norse dress, and hence its name, Norse Mythology."

Nearly one-third of Prof. Anderson's volume is occupied with the introduction. In this he discusses at large the origin and interpretation of the religious traditions of the Norsemen, their comparative beauty with those composing the Greek mythology, the rich materials they afford to the poet, sculptor, and painter, and the influence they exerted on the genius of the people. Perhaps the most interesting chapter of the introduction is that in which he draws a parallel between the Greek and Norse mythologies. The

recluction is that in which he draws a parallel between the Greek and Norse mythologies. The one he declares to be a religion of strength, the other of beauty.

As we would be led to suppose, from a study of the physical and climatical peculiarities of Greece and Norseland, we find that the Greek mythology forms an epic poem, and that the Norse is a tragedy. Not only the mythology, considered as a whole, but even the character of its speeches, and of its very words and phrases, must necessarily be suggested and modified by the external features of the country. Thus in Greece, where the sun's rays never scorch, and where the northern winds never pierce, we naturally find in the speech of the people brilliancy rather than gloom, life rather than decay, and constant renovation rather than prolonged istharry. But in the frozen-bound regions of the North, where the long arms of the glaciers clutch the valleys in their cold embrace, and the death-portending avalanches cut their way down the mountain-sides, the tongue of the people would, with a peculiar intensity of feeling, dwell upon the tragedy of Nature.

The second portion of Prof. Anderson's vol-

a peculiar intensity of feeling, dwell upon the tragedy of Nature.

The second portion of Prof. Anderson's volume contains the entire body of fables preserved in the Eddas, accompanied with liberal interpretations and reflections. It is divided into three park, the first presenting the myths relating to the creation and preservation of the world; the second, that recounting the life and exploits of the gods; and the third, those describing the Raguarch, or final destruction of gods and men. The religion of the Northmen has formed the subject of many scholarly books and essays, but the present is the only volume in the English language that gives a complete and systematic presentation of the Norse mythology. Without further comment, its value will be understood by the cultivated reader.

NATIVE RACES OF THE PACIFIC COAST. THE NATIVE RACES OF THE PACIFIC STATES OF NORTH AMERICA. By HERBERT HOWE BANGGOFT. Volume III. MYTHS AND LANGUAGES. 8vo., pp. 796. New

As Mr. Bancroft proceeds with the gigantic historical work he has undertaken, we gain a true conception of the immense labor he is expending upon it, and of its extreme value as a contribution to the fund of accessible materials for illustrating the progress of mankind. The it is one of the most interesting, of the series yet issued by him. It deals with two of the most fertile and weighty subjects pertaining to the history of the human race, viz., myths and languages. In the opening chapter is presented an able essay upon the origin, import, and bearings of the language and the religious traditions of a savage people. Following this are chapters presenting the myths of the Pacific races classified under the heads: I., Beginning and End of Things; II., Physical Myths; III., Animal Myths; IV., Gods, Supernatural Beings, and Worship; V., The Future State.

It is interesting to note how frequently and ariously the story of the creation, of the deluge, of the building of a structure like the Tower of Babel, and of the gradual development of plant and animal life, is met with in the body of traditions belonging to the different tribes of the ditions belonging to the different tribes of the American aborigines. The religious ideas of some few of the races have been confined to a conception of a Creator, and vague notions of an evil spirit, and of rewards and punishments, but in most instances a system of myths accounting for the occurrence of natural phenomena has been in the possession of the people. In the religious ceremonials and symbols employed by the Mexicans, Mr. Bancroft is inclined to believe there exist traces of the former existence of phallic worship among them.

A comparative study of the languages of the native races of the Pacific States has brought Mr. Bancroft to the conclusion that no hypothesis yet advanced concerning the origin of the aborigines of America is tenable. Cartain characteristics common to all the American languages might argue in favor of a common origin, but on the other hand, the multitudes of distinct languages which have only the most remote affinities with each other could be taken as evidence that the nations of the New World originally proceeded from diverse portions of the globe.

A striking feature peculiar to most of the American tongues is the escurrence of long words. The tendency is to unite in a single term a series of monosyliables that thus conbeted convey a complex idea or several related ideas. A whole seutence is in this way crowded into one word, as, for instance, in the Aztec, amultacutiotiquiteatlatutalutili, which means literally, "the payment received for carrying a paper on which something is written," or, in more compact English, "letter-postage." So in Cherokee, the single word winitacuteginaliskatehungtanawnelititisesti contains the sentence, "They will by that time have nearly finished granting favors from a distance to thee and me." As we vainly attempt to take on our tongues these really sesquipedainan vocables we are lost in wonder that races capable of creating and enuncisting such ingenious and interminable combinations of the alphabet should have found any of the most complicated p American aborigines. The religious ideas of some few of the races have been confined to a

GERMAN LYRICS.

DEUTSCHE LYRIX. Selected and Arranged, with Notes and a Literary Introduction, by C. A. Bucklers, Phil. Doc. F. C. P., Professor of German Literature in King's College, London, etc. 16mo., pp. 414. London : Macmillan & Co.

American readers of German bave reason to welcome this little volume, which presents to them a carefully-chosen collection of the lyrical section of German. The convolution, has been them a carefully-chosen collection of the lyrical poetry of Gormany. The compilation has been made almost without exception from the works of the poets represented, and thus, while it re-peats some pieces found in every similar anthol-ogy, includes many that have never before ap-mared every from the surface. ogy, includes many that have never before appeared apart from the author's edition. The compiler has been at much pains to secure in every instance a pure text of the poems selected. The general sketch of the character and development of German lyrical poetry given in the introduction, together with the copions notes in the commentary, afford the reader the information needed for a complete understanding of the history and import of the different pieces in the collection. The names of the principal bards of Germany—from Martin Luther, the founder of the German Kirchenlied, to Arnold Ruge, the philosopher, politician, and poet of the modern school—will be found in the table of contents.

The story of the ancient Assyrian Empire, as it has been deciphered from the cuneiform in-scriptions containing the records of the nation, is here related in a clear and connected narrative. It is necessarily compact, to fit the space allowed, yet it covers the entire career of the nation, so far as it is at present revealed to us, and gives in right perspective the prominent events included. The history of Assyria has peculiar interest for the Biblical student, as for a considerable period it involves an account of the features of the tribes of Israel. The period during which the lives of the two peoples came in contact has been brought into relief by Mr. Smith, although he has forborne to draw a parallel between the records of the Assyrians and those coutained in the Books of Kings. In plan and execution, the volume will bear a favorable comparison with Dr. Birch's Egypt, the first number of the series. is here related in a clear and connected narra-

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE NEW AMERICAN SERIES. BUILER'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. With Maps and Illustrations. By John A. Stewart, Principal of the Reading (Pa.) High School. 12mo., pp. 538. Philadelphia: J. H. Butley & Do. A. DOUBLE WEDDING; OR, How She Was Won. By Mrs. C. A. Warfield, Author of "The Household of Bouverie" 12mo., pp. 406. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. Price, \$1.75.

Jarbell of Bavaria, Queen of France; Being the Mysteries of the Court of Charles the Sixth. By Alexander Dumas, Paper. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

Afraja; OR, Life and Love in Norway. From the German of Theodore Mucces. By Edward Doy Morris, late United States Minister to Turkey, etc. 12mo., pp. 571. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates. Price, \$1.25.

St. Simon's Nicer. A Novel. By Frank Lee Bengdig. Author of "My Daughter Elmor," etc. 8vo.,

Price, \$1.25.

Frice, \$1.25.

St. Simon's Niece. A Novel. By Frank Lee Benging. Author of "My Daughter Elmor," etc. 8vo., pp. 199. New York: Harper & Brothers.

MATERIA MEDICA AND SPECIAL THERAPEUTICS OF THE NEW REMEDIES. By EDWIN M, HALE M. D., Author of "Lectures on Diseases of the Heart," etc. Fourth Edition. In Two Yolumes. Vol. II. Special Therapeutics, with Illustrative Clinical Carra, 8vo., pp. 5:9. New York and Philadelphia: Boeriche & Tafel. PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

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Seribner's Menthly for October (Scribner & Co., New York). Contents: "Jessamine" (poem), by George Parsons Lathrop; "An Overland Trip to the Grand Canon," by J. W. Powell; "The 'Cradle-Tomb' at Westminster" (poem), by Susan Coolidge; "Minor Victorian Poets," Part.II., by Edmund Clarence Stedman; "Song," by R. K.; "A Mad Man of Letters," by Francis Gerry Fairfield; "The Answer" (poem), by Mary L. Ritter; "Recollections of Liszt and Von Bulow," by L. L. L.; "For an Album" (poem), by William Motherwell; "A Plea for Sippers;" "Freedom" (poem), by H. H.; "Some Vegetable Eccentricities," by Byron D. Halsted; "Under the Sea" (poem), by Kate Carlisle; "Pierrot, Warrior and Statesman," condensed, with variations, by Frank R. Stockton; "The Story of Sevenoaks," Chaps. XXIV., XXV., by J. G. Holland; "Heather Bloom" (poem), by Mary E. Bradley; "The Winthrop-Drury Affair," by Mrs. Edward Ashley Walker; "De Lunatico" (poem), by George A. Baker, Jr.; "A Song of the Early Antumn," by R. W. G.; "The Mysterious Island," Part II.: Chaps. XIV.—XX., adapted from Jules Verne.

Catholic World for October (the Catholic Publication House, New York). Contents: "Mr. Tennyson's Queen Mary;" "O' Valde Decora!" (poetry); "Are You My Wife?" "Questions Concerning the Syllabus;" "Sir Thomas More: A Historical Romance;" "The Birthplace of S. Vincent De Paul; "Lord Castlehaven's Memoirs;" "A Sweet Singer: Adelaide Anne Procter" (poetry); "Duration;" "The Stars" (poetry); "Burnting "The Stars" (poetry); "Burntin

St. Nicholas for October (Scribber & Co., 25c., 17ck).
National Teachers' Monthly for October (A. S. Barnes & Co., New York and Chicago).
Sanitarian for October (A. N. Bell, New York).
Wide Awake for October (D. Lothrop & Co.,

Boston).

Western Journal of Education for September (John W. Brown, Chicago).

National Sunday-School Teacher, and Little Folks, for October (Adams, Backmer & Lyon Debletch, Company, Chicago). Co., New York).

Current numbers of Littel's Living Age (Littel's Gay, Boston), and Appletons' Journal (D. Appleton & Co., New York).

FAMILIAR TALK.

PROMINENT ACTORS. We cull from Mr. Hutton's reminiscences of "Plays and Players" the following data regardng some of the prominent actors and actress who have added renown to the American stage. The "Elder Wallack" and his brother Henry came to this country in 1818. James ("the elder") made his first appearance in September acter of Macbeth. He first acted as manager a the National Theatre, which he opened in 1837. He remained at the head of this house until it was burned in 1839. In 1852, he opened "Wallack's Lyceum," afterwards "Wallack's Thea-tre," on Broadway and Broome streets, and in 1861 the present house of the same name, on Thirteenth and Broadway. He died on Christmas Day, 1864. Henry Wallack made his debut in New York, at the Anthony treet Theatre, as Young Norval, in 1821. James W. Wallack, Jr., was born in London in 1818, and brought to America when an infant. He first appeared on the New York stage in 1838, at the National, and last appeared on any stage as Henry Dunbar, in December, 1872. He died the following May, and was buried from "the little church around the corner." John Lester Wallack, son of James W. Wallack, the elder, debut at the old Broadway Theatre in 1847, in

debut at the old Broadway Theatre in 1847, in the part of Sir Charles Coldstream in "Used Up." His second part was the Viscount in "The Captain of the Watch."

Mr. Burton was introduced to a New York audience at the National Theatre, under Mr. Wallack's management, the occasion being a benefit for Mr. Woodworth, the author of the "Old Oaken Bucket," and the play "John Jones," in which Burton took the part of Gay, Receivable for Mr. Woodworth, the author of the "Old Oaken Bucket," and the play "John Jones," in which Burton took the part of Guy Goodluck. He died at his residence in Hudson street, in 1860, aged 56. Mr. Burton was a man of large culture, and at the time of his death had one of the most valuable private libraries in the City of New York. It is said that Joseph Jefferson was playing juvenile parts thirty-five years ago, and that he first undertook adult parts in 1849. E. L. Davenport played Romeo in 1846, and Mrs. Jean Margaret Davenport Lander was playing child parts in New York in 1838. Madam Anna Bishop first sang in New York in 1847.

Miss Mary Taylor, probably the most popular actress that ever played in New York, was born in 1827, made her debut as a child in a concert of the Eurepean Society, and on the stage, at the Olympic, in 1842. She retired to private life on her fnamings in 1852, her last appearance being at "Bu ton'a," May 3, as Marie in the "Child of the Regiment." She died, deeply mourned by a wide circle of friends, in 1866. Miss Emma Taylor was introduced to the Olympic audiences by "Our Mary" (as Miss Taylor was popularly called) with the simple words "My Sister Emma." She died in 1863. Miss Catherine M. Sinclair (Mrs. Edwin Forrest) studied for the stage with George Vandenhorf, and was brought out by John Brougham at Brougham's Lyceum in 1852. The house was crewided on the svening of her debut, hundreds

great. Her theatrical cares was brief, terminating in a season or two.

George Holland made his first bow before an American audience at the Bowery Theatre in 1826. The last part he played was Mr. Jenkins connected with the Press, in "Surf," which was done at his farewell benefit at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in 1870. He died the same year and the circumstances of his funeral at Dr. Houghton's Church of the Transfiguration gave both church and minister a national celebrity. Mrs. Hoay was born England, and appeared in New York in 1841, as Fluvia, in "The Naiad Queen," as the National Theatre, under the management of Mr. Burton. She retired finally from the stage in 1863. Mr. W. M. Blake, prominent in the history of the American stage, both as actor and manager, was born at Hahfax, in 1805. He appeared on the New York stage at the Old Chatham Garden Theatre, in 1824, playing Frederick in Coleman's "Poor Gentleman." He died in 1863, while playing an engagement with Laura Keene in Boston.

Mr. B. F. Conway came to America in 1850, and was for many years connected with the Old Breadway. He married Miss Sarah Crocker, sister of Mrs. D. P. Bowers, in 1852, and died in England in 1874, at the age of 55. Miss Riddle, subsequently Mrs. S. M. Field, mother of Miss Kate Field, made her theatrical debut as Julia in Philadelphia. She was a popular actreas in this, her native city, and during her first sesson rivaled even Fanny Kemble in the admiration of the public. For many seasons she played leading parts in Southern and Western cities, making her last appearance as Mrs. Midmany, in "Still Waters." She was a popular actreas in this, her mative city, and during her first sesson rivaled even Fanny Kemble in the admiration of the public. For many seasons she played leading parts in Southern and Western cities, making her last appearance as Mrs. Midmany, in "The Young Actress." Mr. Boucicault delayed his first appearance until the following yearwhen he played Sir Charles Coldstream at the Erodway, on the occasion of his wife's b

edged to be the leader of the English operatic stage.

Mr. J. B. Buckstone, the English playwight, author of "Married Life," "Leap Year," etc., played a successful engagement at the Park Theatre in 1840. Miss Mary Devlin, the first wife of Edwin Booth, made her first entrance on the stage at Niblo's, in 1858, in the "School for Scandal." Mark Smith, the son of "Old Sol Smith," the popular low comedian, played an engagement at the Bowery Theatre in 1851. He died suddenly at the hospital of St. Antoine in Paris, in 1874, at about the age, we believe, of 46. Jenny Lind was introduced to her first American audience at Castle Garden, Sept. 11, 1850. It is said that on this occasion she was so much agitated as she stood before the footlights, while the orchestra played the prelade to "Casta Diva," her introductory piece on the programme, that she failed to begin when the opening measure of the song was reached. The orchestra calmly repeated the prima donna took up the strain m firm, full opera and instantly the vert and the second strains and the measure, and this time the glorious voice of the prims donna took up the strain m firm, full tones, and instantly the vast audience, called together by Barnum's unexampled parade in advertising, knew that the great expectations excited would he fully realized. Miss Clara Morris made her debut on the New York stage at Daly's Fifth Avenne Theatre, as Anne Sylvester in "Man and Wife," in 1870. In 1872, at the same theatre, Miss Sara Jewett made her first appearance on the professional stage as Mabel Wykoff, in Bronson Howard's "Diamonds."

THE NORSE VIOLINIST.
Prof. Anderson states, in his "Norse Mythology," that he case asked Ole Bull what had inogy," that he once asked Ole Bull what had inspired his original genius, and what had given to his music its wild, wierd, impassioned character. The violinist replied "that from childhood he had taken a profound delight in the picturesque and harmonious combination of grandeur, majesty, and gracefulness of the flower-clad valleys, the silver-crested mountains, the shining brooks, babbling streams, thundering rivers, sylvan shores, and smiting lakes of his native land. He had eagerly devoured all the folk-lore, all the stories about trolls, elves, and sprites that come within his reach; he had especially reveled in all the mythological tales about Odin, Thor, Baldes, Ymer, the Midgardserpent, Raynasah, etc.; and these things, he said, have made my music."

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION. covery as far as Disco, Greenland, on their Arctic expedition, returned to Plymouth, England, Ang. 29. The vessels encountered severe storms in crossing the Atlantic, but bore them well, and all on board were in health when the Valorous parted from her covered at the control of the study of the distribution of them Valorous parted from her covered at the control of the covered at the covered a which accompanied the ships Alert and Dis- Caledonia, a storms in crossing the Atlantic, but bore them well, and all on board were in health when the Valorous parted from her comrades, July 16. While at Disco the naturalists of the three ships were employed in making botanical and geological collections, and in dredging in the harbor. A large number of plants were obtained, some of which it is believed are new to science. Mr. Kraup Smith, the Inspector of North Greenland, extended every courtesy to the expedition, and, prior to its leaving, provided it with an Exquingary and sixty.

prior to its leaving, provided it with an Ex-quimaux and sixty-four dogs.

It is inferred, from the report of the Danish officials regarding the favorable state of the weather, that the navigation of Melville Bay will be comparatively easy. The Discovery nopes to of Lady Franklin's Straits, but the Alert will press on alone, landing depots and building cairns with records every 60 miles. The Alert will probably winter in 84 deg., and spend the season in preparation for a bold passage northward in the summer of 1876. The grand advance will be accomplished by means of a system of depots and auxiliary sledges, enabling the foremost party to be absent from the ship about 112 days, and traverse a distance of 500 miles. Meanwhile the Discovery will continue the work of exploration slowly, making progress northward.

ward.
Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Markham, who were passengers in the Valorous, read a report of the expedition up to July 16, before the British As-BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The meeting at Bristol of the British Ass

tion for the Advancement of Science has been a great success. The number of members and as-sociates in attendance was 1,938; and the Treas-urer's report at the close of the meeting showed a balance on hand of \$8,565. An able inaugura address was delivered by the President-elect Sir John Hawkshaw, on the subject of Enginee ing, and papers and discussions of high interest occupied the sessions of the various sections. The transit of Venus, the proposed flooding of The transit of Venus, the proposed flooding of the Sabara, the deep-sea fauna, oceanic civilization, the ethnography of races at the commencement of civilization, the channel and seven tunnels, the coal question, and railway safety, were among the more important topics treated. Dr. Carpenter delivered a brilliant lecture on "A Piece of Limestone" to a large audience of workingmen. At a microscopical soirce held on one of the evenings, living objects were displayed in 110 microscopes arranged in classified divisions. Sir John Lubbock's "Fertilization of Flowers by Insects" was very successfully illustrated on the occasion, a vivid idea of the various processes being given by a series of microscopes. Among foreign visitors at the meeting we note Prof. Youmans, of New York, and Col. Carrington, of Wabsah College. A large number of entertainments and excursions were provided for the Association, all of which passed off with complete satisfaction. The next meeting will be held at Glasgow.

STARCH-PRODUCING PLANT.

An interesting account of a valuable starch-producing plant is given by Mr. E. Palmer in the Naturalist. It is a dwarf eyeod, the Zamia pumila, and grows abundantly at Biscayne Bay and some other localities in Florida. Its leaves have the general aspect of the fern, and its roots are in shape and size like a parsnip, and yield a large amount of starch equal to any in the market for domestic and manufacturing purposes. The starch is of two qualities: one, a pure white, and very nutritious. The root contains a larger store of white starch in the dry season than in the west, when the yellow product predominates.

ORGANISMS IN THE ATMOSPHERE.
A brief record of the studies of Mr. C. R.
Blackley on the connection between the pollsof grasses and hay asthma is given in the Conterly Journal of Microscopic Science. The conservations were continued from April to the of July. By means of a slip of glass coated with a non-dying liquid, and exposed horizontally the quantity of pollen grains present in the air of a meadow at the breathing level was duly est-mated. The greatest number was obtained Jun-28, when 830 grains settled upon a surface of a square centimeter in twenty-four hours. Sadden dimensions in the quantity of pollen were coated

IMPORTATION OF INSECTS.

New Zealand has appealed to England for a importation of humble-bees. It means that it red-clover grown in that country fails to produce seed, because there are no insects native the island that act as fertilizers in carrying t

AFRICAN EXPLORATION. M. Brazza, an Emisgo in the navy, as Marche, an experienced traveler, left Pu-latter part of August to resume explora-Tropical Africa. The chief object of the dition, which will last five years, is to dit dition, which will last five years, is to discout the sources of the Ogove River. The enterprise is supported by the Society of Geography, private subscriptions, and a small grant from the French Government. The party will remain some time at Saint Louis, the chief town of the Senegal settlements, for the purpose of getting recruits from among the negroes engaged in the French service. Objects of natural history sourced by the expedition will be sent for all the M. Bouvier, the well-known naturalist of Paris. The receipts from this source will be used in all of the expedition.

A SUBMERGED CONTINENT.
There are 259 species of feros native to No.

ALBINISM IN FISHES.

Mention is made in the Naturalist of two conditions of albinism recently observed in fishes. On was a haddock, taken off Barngat, May 7. The fish was 31 inches long, and, instead of the tints of brownish-gray, its general has pinkish-white with a pearly lustre. The

SKELETONS OF CAVE-INHABITANTS.

A collection of antediluvian fossils from the Mentone Caves was on exhibition at the Pari Industrial Exposition of Geography. Considerations of two chileren, who, it is supposed, had been buried together in the cave-home of the parents in order that their graves should set by despoiled by wild beasts. No ornamest of hear jasper, or pearl, such as were used in the deer ation of the dead bodies of adult cave-habitants, were found with the skelstoms, but the bones were covered with small shells, which had been woven into the loin-cloths were by the children.

INSECTIVOROUS PLANTS.

At the Detroit meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Political Period P

VICTORIA REGIA.

The buoyant power of the leaves of water-lily, the Victoria regia, has latested by M. Von Hulle, chief garden Botanical Gardens at Ghent. He found that trial that a single leaf was able to weight of 761 pounds. The leaf of the is orbicular, and from 5 to 6 feet in of The edge turns up all around forms about 2 inches high, a strong frameveins supports the leaf on the surface water.

SOLAMEN.

A Paper White

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England has ture, laws, and very. She at the time, ar together. Whe respect, where is while the old i Lords, bough re sion, have been poses in the Com our side of the as sensibly gai cording some of visit to England upon my own n

The new Rer ward Monarchy manifestly drift rather a startling have ventured t I understand a governed by pe and effectively country is Engl tered with spec

to its knees and bill deemed by the next, is alto legislation. It was Mr. Plimsoll, wh ing scene in the argued that specif in order to secure the people rather pression. That n the question when TITLES AN If it be any grie

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Not only does purely, speed Government than i surely and exped Courts. Three ca occurred to me. Judges are not com stitutionality of an stitutionality of an acted it. Americal acted it. Americal tared with question determine not on law, but whether it inlature to pass the both National and habit of passing is the Constitution, if

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NATURAL HISTORY.
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A SUBMERGED CONTINENT. e are 259 species of ferns native to I nia, an island in the South Pacific Co an area of 200 miles in length by 30 miles dth. Of these ferns, eighty-six are poto New Caledonia, and the remainder are in to it and other islands in the Austral From a study of the distribution of these M. Eugene Fournier arrives at the contain New Caledonia, New Holland, and saland, were at one time united by means tolk Island and other submerged islands, spothesis explains the presence in counficting in climate, of species belonging mogeneous groups that could not have manaported by currents or by other exus agents.

ALBINISM IN FISHES.

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in December, 1874. The colors of this
dull, pale yellow above, and nearly pure
beneath. Instances of abbinism are not
met with on our coasts. The Museum
Peshody Academy of Sciences contains an
le of both the above-mentioned albinos.

KELETONS OF CAVE-INHABITANTS.

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INSECTIVOROUS PLANTS.
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VICTORIA REGIA.
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Art thom aweary of life and care?
Art thou alone in thy sorrow there?
Art thou forgotten, thou patient one?
Smoothing thy furrow? a brow, cometh as
What the reward will be, knowest thou,
Or how the future still light not now?
Earth has its blessing, dear; only there,
Shadows fall darker upon us, where

ENGLAND.

An American's Impressions of the Mother-Country.

A Paper by Mr. Horace White in the "Fortnightly Review."

Great Britain More Republican than the United States.

some Points of Difference Between the Two Countries.

The Question of Universal Suffrage-The Courts-Compulsory Education.

Crops.

Church and State---Romanism---Free Trade in Land---English

Civil Service .-- Condition of the Working Classes --- Personal Expenditure.

England has given to America language, literature, lawe, and instrtutions. She gave us the Protestant religion, Magna Charta, and African slavery. She endowed us with whatever she had at the time, and we took the good and the bad together. When we came to construct our Government, we borrowed the form of King, Lords, and Commons, without their titles and hereditary cession. The new country remains, in this pect, where it was nearly a hundred years ago, he the old has greatly changed. King and Lords, though retaining their titles and succession, have been merged for all practical purposes in the Commons, while President and Sen-ate remain independent, co-ordinate powers on our side of the water, and the Executive power

within a week's time, upon's question whether a bill deemed by the Premier to be of secondary importance should be passed in this session or the next, is altogether without parallel in our legislation. It was clearly Mr. Disraell, and not Mr. Plimsoll, who apologized for the late excit-ing scene in the House of Commons. It may be argued that specified terms of office are useful in order to secure the sober, second thought of the people rather than the first impulsive expression. That may be true, but does not affect the question whether the one or the other kind of government is the more Republican.

TITLES AND UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE. If it be any grievance that a few hundred persons are allowed to call themselves Lord This or Sir That, because their fathers were so styled before them, Englishmen are the only ones who have a right to complaint uttered. What may be the precise aims of the Republican agitators in England, I have not learned. If they aim to secure a more equal distribution of seats among the constituencies, their efforts seem most commendable, for it is almost an insult to declare a man fit to have the suffrage, and in the declare a man fit to have the suffrage, and in and is by no means universal. Some of the If it be any grievance that a few hundred per hear such complaints uttered. What may be the precise aims of the Republican agitators in England, I have not learned. If they aim to secure a more equal distribution of seats among the constituencies, their efforts seem most commendable, for it is almost an insult to declare a man fit to have the suffrage, and in the same act decree him to be only a fraction of a man as compared with some other person possessing no higher qualifications. In the view I am taking of the forms of Government, this is merely a matter of detail. In the wider sense, it appears to me that the Republican agitators of England have already got all, and more than, they can ever attain by copying after us. If they want a Democracy, that is another thing. The question whether all adult males should be allowed to participate equally in the functions of Government, regardless of education, character, and personal interest in the common weal, is one to be discussed by itself; and if it could be approached by a perfectly unprejudiced person, like the man from the moon, might be placed on the table alongside of the question of woman-suffrage. It would be apart from the purpose of this article to set forth any views as to the relative claims of expediency on the one hand, and abstract rights on the other, in determining who weman-suffrage. It would be apart from the purpose of this article to set forth any views as to the relative claims of expediency on the one hand, and abstract rights on the other, in determining who shall be allowed to vote. In the Republic of the United States, the doctrine of abstract rights has obtained the ascendency (except as to women), and it must work out its own salvation with more or less fear and trembling. Vestigia nulla retrorsum. In the Republic of England, the rule of expediency has governed, and will continue to govern. Looking at the frequency of bribery in elections, I should say that it would not be advisable to enlarge the area of corruption rapidly by opening the suffrage to a class who would mainly exercise it for its value in money or gin. The next generation of the Seven Dials and St.-George's-in-the-East may be, must be, better qualified to vote for members of Parliament than the present, if the New School laws are wisely administered. Whether all the people in England who would use the suffrage wisely and virtuously have had it extended to them, may well be doubted. Whether all who have received it do use it wisely and well, is not by any means an open question. Any rule which may be adopted for bringing in new shoals of voters, whether by property or educational tests, will necessarily bring in a certain number of the worthless and any ringing a certain number of the worthless and any ringing a certain number of the worthless and any ringing a certain number of the worthless and any ringing in a certain number of the worthless and any ringing in a certain number of the worthless and any ringing in a certain number of the worthless and any ringing in a certain number of the worthless and any ringing in a certain number of the worthless and any ringing in a certain number of the worthless and any ringing a certain number of the worthless and any ringing a certain number of the worthless and any ringing a certain number of the worthless and any ringing a certain number of the worthless

system of Courts—one appertaining to the State, and the other to the United States—with a large and increasing number of cases which may be transferred or appealed from the former to the latter, has no parallel in England. Without going into details, I may say that it is productive both of delay and bad feeling. Thirdly, the practice of choosing Judges of State Courts by universal suffrage has borne bad fruit in many piaces, and is destined to bear worse before we see the end of it. The general uprightness of the Judiciary serves to make the rascality of the exceptions the more glaring, and to point out more forcibly the dangers of a system which contains such germs.

COMPULSORY SCHOOLING.

The celerity with which common schools have been established in England since the passage of the last Reform bill is to me very neticeable, as is also the means employed to enforce the attendance of children. In providing school-room and instruction for all the children in her borders, and compelling their attendance. England has outstripped the American city where I reside, in which the "common-school system" has prevailed since its first foundation. In the city of which I speak, which is perliaps exceptionable, population has commonly outrun school-accommodation, and compulsory attend-

has prevailed since its first foundation. In the city of which I speak, which is perhaps exceptionable, population has commonly outrun school-accommodation, and compulsory attendance has only been faintly discussed. The several States of the Umon have each their own peculiar School laws. Whether compulsory attendance has been adopted in any, I do not know. I think it has been in some parts of New England, but it is not general. To have achieved so great a blessing as the means and appliances of universal primary education, is a curprising thing, considering the shortness of time you have been about it. The rates paid by Londoners for all purposes, including Churchrates, are trivial as compared with those paid in American cities. I judge that they are not more than one-fifth the sum assessed upon equal amounts of property in New York or Boston. This is not specially to be wondered at when we consider the accumulated wealth of London, and reflect that she has long since bought and paid for her permanent improvements, while American cities are either buying theirs, or paying interest on the debts contracted to secure them. But it makes the wonder grow that anyhody should grumble at a schoolyrate of 3d in the pound of as-wessed rental value, the assessment being not more than half theireal value, because perchaice somebody may have more children in school than somebody dise.

That the schools should be handicapped with children in sono; it that someonous ease.

That the schools should be handcapped with
a Church question is to be expected. We are
not wholly free from such disputes in America,

not wholly free from such disputes in America, though our circumstances are much more favorable to non-sectarian thision than those of the Mother Country. The union of Church and State is a most conspicuous headland to every American sojourner in England. Here, if anywhere, we seem to find the rock of ages. Union of Church and State is the illegitimate offspring of old Rome. Its origin is to be found not in Jesus, but in Jupiter. When Christianity overturned the old mythology, it put on as many of the clothes of the decedent as it could wear. As the administration of he State and the administration of religion were one before, so they continued to be one after the image of Mary had supplanted that of Juno in the Fanthe on. Why does it never occur to the Ritualists of the Church of England that, in putting on the trappings of the Papacy, they are as the literature of the set of the Ritualists of the Church of England that, in putting on the trappings of the Papacy, they are as our side of the water, and the Executive power has sensibly gained upon the Legislative. In recording some of the impressions which a first visit to England makes upon an American, I mention this as the most striking in its effect upon my own mind.

ENGLAND DEIFTING TO A REPUBLIC—AMERICA THE REYERSE.

The new Republic has, if anything, veered toward Monarchy, while the old Monarchy has manifestly drifted to Republicanism. It seems rather a startling thing to say that England is more Republican than the United States, bus I have ventured to say it in an American publication, and I repeat it here.

I understand a Republic to be a country which is governed by public opinion. As between two countries which are so governed, the one in which public opinion acts more speedily, surely, and effectively is the more Republican, and that country is England, since England is not fettered with specified terms of office during which public opinion is powerless to effect its ends. The spectacle of a proud and able Ministry brought to its knees and compelled to change its course within a week's time, upon's question whether a bill deemed by the Premier to be of secondary

servative branch of the Protestate latin. For the rest, the Church of England seems to be a well-to-do corporation, owning much Jand, declaring regular dividends, and fraught with a social power against which the breezy distractions of Moody and Sankey on the one han I, and the incantations of the Pope on the other, will alike proval ineffectual.

It seems to be the fashion, both in England and America, to utter plaintive cries about the growth and spread of Romanism in the two countries. As regards the United States, it may be eafely said that the Roman-Catholic Church is making no inroads upon the native population. It gains nothing except in the way of importations from Ireland and South Germany, and these are too small in proportion to the whole to be accounted serious. On the other hand, it fairly holds its own in its particular sphere. Its tenets are opposed to our system of popular educations.

will be compelled to dispense with every form of religious instruction in school; that consists now only of reading the Bible as a morning exercise, and is by no means universal. Some of the most eninent of the Protestant clergy are willing to yield this point. The Catholics will be as little sat isfied with that, however, as they are with the present custom; but it is all they can hope for, since a division of the school-fund to accommod ate the Catholics implies a division to accommod ate the Catholics implies a division to accommod the the Jews, the Quakers, the Spiritualists, the Free-Thinkers, and everybody eise; in short, a dissolution and breakdown of the whole system.

FIDE LING PARLIAMENT BUSINESS.

The Parliament and Government of Great Britain seem to spend their time, for the most, on matters of tailing importance. Whether reporters shall be recognized or enly tolerated in the gallery; whether the Prince of Wales shall distribute few or many necklaces to the native Princes of India, and whether they shall be paid for in whole or only in part by the British people; how much manure a tenant-farmer should be allowed to put upon land without becoming suddenly rich—these and kindred questions seem to be the exciting topic of Parliamentary debate. The seeming unimportance of the bills engaging the attention of the Government is one of the first things that arrested my own attention, and I have explained it in two ways. Of course, when a country has settled all its great questions, it will busy itself with its little ones. England has representative Government, free trade, a sound currency, and light taxation. She has paid the Alshams claims, punished the Ashantees, and deposed the Guikwar of Barods. Peace reigns in all her borders, and a good degree of contentment pervades all classes,—higher, at all events, than her neighbors can boast; higher, indeed, than the United States can claim at the present time. Holland alone seems to show an equal satisfaction with outward circumstances. Nevertheless, since a

will of course find smaller things to bend its for such test had been adopted and adhered to in place of universal suffrage, its the opinion of nearly all who have either education or proparty.

Not only does public opinion in England act many surely, speedily, and effectively upon the Government than in America, but justice is more surely, speedily, and effectively upon the Government than in America, but justice is more surely and expeditiously administered in the Courts. Three canses for this difference have countred to me. In the first place, English ladys are not concerned to determine the constitutionality of any statute,—that question having been concluded by the Parliament which entered with questions of this kind. They have to determine not only the interpretation of the kw, but whether it was composent for the Logislature, but National and State, have fallen into the last for passing bills of doubtful conformity to the Constitution, relying upon the Courts to correct their errors, if any,—a babit which may be mildly characterized as sievenly, dangerous, and destructive of all sense of legislative responsibility. One-third of all the delay and expense of lawniss (except those of a strictly extamon-law type) arises from the necessity imposed upon statute, it might be supposed a priori that the Courts would segrify seize such powers, and that its Legislature would stonly resent such sensellements. Exactly the opposite result has followed in both cases. The Courts manifest real eluctance to set aside statutes for want of conformity to the heave of the supposed a priori that the Courts would segrify exist such powers, and that the constitution, and the Logislature would stonly resent such sensellements. Exactly the opposite result has followed in both cases. The Courts manifest real eluctance to set aside statutes for want of conformity to the Constitution; and the Logislature, in cases where they do so interfer a suffer such as a constrained course of trade is an evil,—which seldom happens. Secondly, the

it is divided. Is an undue amount of it withheld for deer-parks, pheasant-preserves, and the
like? It appears that, as lands of similar utility,—lands within the undisputed control of
Parliament, like the New Forest.—the will of
the people is best consulted by putting a stop to
movements initiated some years ago for transforming it into arable or pasture land, and that
it is to be kept as nearly in a state of nature as
may be. If Lord Leigh and Lord Ripon are
minded to keep large parks at their own expense to beautify the landscape and improve the
air, I am not the one to complain. Still less
should I complain if I were as Englishman, having the landscape and the air always at my
service.

THE ENGLISH LANDSCAPE. THE ENGLISH LANDSCAPE.

The beauty of the English Isadscape, the verdure of the meadows, the fertility of the soil, the scientific and consummate methods of tillage employed, must impress the most careless observer. We have nothing comparable to the expansive foliage of English trees, the robust health of English ledges, the velvet softness and freshness of English turf; nor have we, except in some of the more favored parts of California, such ample and brilliant open-air flower-gardens. The dryness of our atmosphere and the extremes of our temperature suffice to account for the difference. When I saw the standing crops of hav and cereals in Warwickshire in June last, I thought I had never beheld so bounteous and promising a harvest in any land. The wheat-fields of California and Oregon in a favorable season will perhaps make a finer display in that particular cereal than any I noticed in England, but those on the Atlantic alops are certainly much inferior in productiveness to yours. If the carefulness and thoroughness of tillage which prevail in England were applied to the soil of the State of Illinois, the resulting produce could not be disposed of at a profit, nor could it be carried to market by any existing means of transportation. The freshness and greenness of raral England invades the Metropolis, and gives to London a peculiar charm and distinction. The area, and population, and wealth of London are a thrice-told tale. Her parks, and open squares, and private gardens constitute her real distinction among cities tion, and wealth of London are a thrice-told tale. Her parks, and open squares, and private gardens constitute her real distinction among cities in the eyes of the traveler. Other cities can be found larger than anybody will care to see the whole of. None can be found with such wealth of rural adornment, Lincoln's Inn Fields, a spot which few strangers find their way to, is itself unique in metropolitan belongings.

itseif unique in metropolitan belongings.

RAILWAY-TRAYEL.

English railways come in for a large share of attention and comment from every American visitor. In the way of comfort to the passenger, they are inferior to the Transathutic railways, while the charges for travel are higher. Euglish passenger-trains, however, are run at a higher rate of speed than American, and the conditions of safety for an equal number of trains are certainly greater. The arrangements for crossing each other's tracks and the ordinary carriage-roads at different grades remove a large percentage of the absence of accident. But, on the other hand, the frequency of trains on the same tracks appears to make traveling by rail about as hazardous in the one country as the other. The arrangements of English railways for receiving and delivering luggage, and relieving the traveler from anxiety respecting it, are inexcussible to the variance of carriage-construccaving and delivering luggage, and relieving the traveler from anxiety respecting it, are inexcusably had; while the system of carriage-construction seems to be a deliberate provocation to outrages. These difficulties, I suppose, are to be attributed in part to British conservatism, and in part to the reflectance of Railway-Directors to incur some slight additional expense.

TUPT-HUNTING. TUPF-HUNTING.

I have remarked that, if it be a grievance that

I have remarked that, if it be a grievance that a comparatively small number of persons should be arrayed with titles and set up as a superior stratum of English society, by virtue not of merit, but of ancestry, Englishmen are the only ones who have any right to complaints uttered. On the contrary, the average Briton seems ready to back his insular nobility against any foreign blood that can be mentioned, and the trading Briton seems to have achieved glory enough if he can spread upon his signboard the fact that he is patronized by some Prince or Princess. The multiplicity of such announcements adorning the public streets, and the frequency with which we are notified in the advertising columns of the newspapers that this or that movement or interest is pushed by the respectability of Lord—, or sheltered under the ægis of Lady—— are sufficient to remind the wayfaring man from over seas that, although he is in a land of Republican freedom, and although his native tongue is spoken in its streets, he is, nevertheless, some distance from home. Here, in fact, is the vital and radical difference between the two countries. It is not a political difference, as I have already shown, but something deeper and not so easily bridged. Being a social difference, it is something which does not cencern me, and I leave to English satiriets the task of doctoring any moral deformities it may give rise to. How far the vice of tuft-hunting and title-hunting may pervade British society can only be judged. I fancy, after long observation. For my own part, I saw very little of it. Anxiety to wriggle into company where one is not wanted is a phase of character not usually confided to strangers at a first interview. Although I am assured by eminent Englishmen that the great and distressing British malady is a weakness of the knees at sight of a coronet, it cannot be included among the impressions that early obtrude themselves

Section of the control of the contro

in the United States are understood to have fulfilled the conditions of their appointment, so far as they have succeeded in becoming the governing class, and the most common reason assigned for removing an incumbent is that he has lost political supremacy in his locality. Why do we not change this system? you ask. There are some difficulties of a technical character. Congress cannot change it, even if so disposed, because the Constitution lodges the appointing power. In the President, for the time being, could change it if he would; but his acts would only have the force of example to his successor. In truth, aeither Congress nor President appear to desire any change. They are the chief beneficiaries of the partisan activity of the appointies. In point of fact, public opinion is not yet fally alive to the egracious and growing evils of the service. These evils are understood to have begun in the Presidency of Gen. Jackson, some forty years ago. Prior to that time, the American Civil Service was very much what the English is now yet there has been no change of law or Constitution meanwhile, but only of practice. The American Civil Service has now become in some respects like the English in the time of George III., when members of Parliament were bribed with place to hound on the war against the Colocies. It is a system which cannot last. How much forther mischief it must work ere it is abated, time will show.

THE UNITED STATES A CASUAL WARD.

English writers have for the most part given a bad name to their own country, and afterwards to other countries they have visited. They have created the impression abroad, so far as they were able, that England is mainly noted for fogs, snobs, and paupers, and that America is principally distinguished for braggarts, armed bullies, and divorced women. This is stot the place to defend my own country. She has yet nuch to learn; but I submit that she is performing a useful though tedious office in washing, combing, and circating the desirable washing, combing, and educating th

vided with comforts in England than in America, but have less opportunity to rise to the condition of employers; that the condition of the unskilled laborer is essentially the same in both countries; and that the "siums" are more orderly in London than in most of our large cities. I have not, however, had opportunity to observe the condition of the agricultural laborers in England as yet, and hence can make no comparisons in that department.

the condition of the agricultural laborers in England as yet, and hence can make no comparisons in that department.

PERSONAL EXPENSE.

The economy of personal expenditure among the well-to-do classes is certainly a notable and praiseworthy feature of English civilization. Of course, economy is a relative term. Englishmen are not so economical as Scotchmen, nor Seotchmen as Frenchmen, nor Frenchmen as Chinamen. I fear it must be confessed that my countrymen are the most prodigal of all, and that they get less for their money than any others. This is the current opinion of hotel-keepers, couriers, dress-makers, jewelers, and vendors of bad copies of the old masters, on the Continent; and I shall not venture to contradict such practiced observers. But John Bull has one mode of getting rid of his money which is perhaps more objectionable. Horse-racing, attended by wagers of money, is under the social ban in America. Neither the efforts of a wealthy coverie in New York, nor the President's fondness for the turf, have availed to give it a respectable footing. Consequently, we are surprised when we find how deep a hold it has taken upon British society, and when we see more space given in the daily journais to the betting-market than to the produce and corn markots. Undoubtedly betting is the condition upon which racing maintains itself at so high a popularity. Probably any attempt to suppress it by law would at present be ineffectual. It is said that the Italian Government dare not close the State lotteries, even if it were inclined to, so strong is the appetite for that form of gambling among the people. But this paper is not intended for a lecture or a moral disquisition of any sort. Horse-racing and the stakes dependent thereon are noted as one of the impressive features of British civilization, which, when coupled with the clos-

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

Great Talk Between the Black Hills Commission and the Indians.

Intertribal Jealousies Delay the Selection of a Site for the Council.

Perfect Arrangements Made for the Protection of the Commission.

Relics of Recent Massacres in Possession of the Indians.

Personnel of the Commission --- Senator Allison, Mr. Comingo, Gen. Terry, Gen. Lawrence, Capt. Asby, Mr. Hinman, and Col. Beanvais.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, Sept. 17, 1875.—The Commission hold daily sessions in perfecting the preliminary arrangements for the Grand Council, and but for the studied delay of Spotted Tail in failing to agree to a place for holding the

of the forms and delay of Spotted Tail in falling to agree to a place for holding the Council, much of the more important work of the Commission would now be well on toward completion. An Indian air completion would now be well on toward completion. An Indian air completion. An Indian air completion of the standard of white civilization, and the sarguments that would move even the most establoro Briton fail utterly with sent most established to the warring the owner and single proposed and the same and the same and the same as Spotted Tail—especially so when they most established britished and the sent most established to the warring the sent of the sent most established to the well. In my commission to him I capreased regarding the seal of the same and fail the sent complete and the service of the sent the se

by providing for an abominable treaty, a grest mistake, fortunately for the people, has been made. The Chairman, THE HON. W. B. ALLISON, OF IOWA. Is a man well known in American politics as one of steady growth and much promise. He represented the Third fows District in the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, and Fortieth Congresses, and took high rank as a hard thinker and practical worker, being an active member of the Ways and Means Committee. The late ex-Secretary Chase relied much apon him, and the most confidential relations existed between them. He was chosen Senator from lows after a long and very hotly-contested struggle with the class of Harlan, in 1872, and his time expires in 1879. In the work of the Commission his previous training evinces itself in the practical manner in which masters are presented and moved slong. The trip and delaying work here, while removing him entirely from the campaign in Iowa for this year, gives him a fine opportunity to see how the king manages its robberies, and how best, as Chairman of the Senate Indian-Affairs Committee, he can move measures of cheek and reform. In Senator Allison, during the next session, the Ring will find one of the most troublesome men in Congress, for he will have the advantage of having been an observer on the field where the grossest mismanagement has prevailed. There is hard luck ahead for those Indian patriots whose hearts throb with philanthropy for poor Lo, but whose hands reach out for the fat of the contracts. So let it be!

Another member of the Commission who has had Congressional experience is

hands reach out for the fat of the contracts. So let it be!

Another member of the Commission who has had Congressional experience is

THE HON. ABRAN CONINGO, OF MISSOURI, who represented the Seventh and Eighth Missouri Districts in the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses. He is 56 years old, and a man of practical common sense, with no inclination to do anything out of the way of honesty. His inactive patronynic must not be misconstrued, for he is a thorough Gough in his temperance practice, save when the mornings here are cold and frosty. He resides at Independence, Mo., is a lawyer by profession, was a Union man during the whole of the late trouble, notwithstanding he owned slaves at the commencement. Born as he was, in Kentucky, he is well skilled in the game called "seven-up," a game which, of course, no Tribuna correspondent understands, belonging as it does to the weak and wrecked elements of a vain world. But a joilter, more companionable gentleman is very hard to discover than the aforesaid Comingo.

REGIOADIER-GENERAL A. H. TERRY,

JEFF DAVIS AND WINNEBAGO COUNTY

Secretary Kimball Lifts Up Mis Voice in the Cause of Injured Truth and Innecence—How the Ex-President Towers Above Petry Meanness.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Rockford. Ill., Sept. 23.—Experience has taught me that it is an hazardous venture to offer explanations or corrections to an influential journal; but a sense of justice and honor impels ms, relying on your fairness and magnanimity, to vindicate our Board of officers and the venerable ex-President [Jefferson Davis] from the contemptuous charge of chaffering over the tarms of their contract.

My attention has been directed to a late article (whether an editorial or dispatch I cannot determine) published in the columns of The Tribune, in which the following very unjust misrepresentations occur:

The Trabura, in which the following very unjust misrepresentations occur:

It seems that there was a little difference of opinios batween the high contracting parties as to the value of a lecture from the ex-President of the Confederacy. Mr. Davis demanded \$500. The Directors begged him to knock off something for the sake of the cause, and to seal the era of reconciliation for \$400. He refused. Them they offered \$450. Still he refused. He stood by his original stipulation; and, as the Board was particularly sealous in the matter, all the members but one being Democrate or "Independents," the \$500 basis was finally agreed upon.

Permit me, Mr. Editor, in vindication of outgreed truth and innocence, to give an emphatic

aged truth and innocence, to give an emph lenial to every statement of this commun-ion. The entire text of my correspond with Mr. Davis has been published to the wo In my communication to him I expressed my

City Applications for Bank Favors Not Numerous---Collections Slow.

The Produce Markets Generally Stronger --- Pork Buoyant--- Lard and Meats Firm,

Grain Firm-Wheat and Corn Higher, but Discounted for Future.

#### FINANCIAL.

sere were no unusual features in the business of

the banks and loan-agents. Most of the institutions with a large line of country deposits report that the applications from their country correspondents for rediscounts are heavy. The same slow marketing of rediscounts are heavy. The same slow marketing of the produce of the year that cause this has used collections in the country harder, and is also manifested, in a lighter than ordinary flow of currency to the interior from Chicago and to Chicago from New York.

The loan market remains dull as far as the city is concerned. The fall business, particularly in staples like dry-goods, is good, and in the case of the best houses, much better than hat year. But the routine commercial business of any great centre cannot absorb the loanable capital that accumulates there. This seeks employment in the many enterprises from radroad building down that are now so quiet, and in prosperous times are so active. To restore the active demand for this accumulated capital two things are necessary.—patient waiting till the country needs more of the radroads, manufactures, etc., etc., that have been overproduced; and, second, confidence that the natural course of business and liquidation of indebteducia is not to be unsettled by arbitrary legislative interfor-

Rates of discount are 8@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers. To good independent borrowers rates 2 or 3 per cent better are readily given for short

On the street there is the same surplus of funds as On the street there is the same surplus of tunes as among the banks, and the same sourcity of borrowers safe to be accommodated. Estes are 5@18 per cent. New York exchange was sold between banks at 50c discount for \$1,000.

The amount of currency going to the country is not

Irge.
The clearings were \$3,700,000.

THE DIVERSION OF THE JOISING TRADE FROM NEW YORK. NEW YORK.

We have reached that period in the autumn business of this important branch of trade when we feel authorized to draw conclusions as to results; and, while t is a pleasant duty to write that, in many particulars, here is both improvement and encouragement, there are other considerations forced upon us in the crisis consequent upon the depression of the last three years. It will be conceded, we think, on all sides, that, in the matter of distributing dry goods, as well as most kinds of merchandise, there has within the last decade grown up a large and thrifty class of country jobbing firms, and that a good half of the goods "reaching the retailers of the country now passes through the hands of this class of merchants, located in the minor towns and cities, which not long ago was a part of the business of the cities of the seaboard,—principally New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. The natural laws which have caused business to take this drift will also serve to increase its magnitude; and it is a wise decis-

that this commercial metropolis, with its capital and enterprise, is to be idle and passive and to silently permit the cities of the interior to grow into impor-tance at the expense of our apathy. The question that presents itself then is: How is New York to keep its presents itself then is: How is New York to heep its supremacy in this large traffe? We reply: By so reducing the expenses of conducting its business that, with our other advantages, we can afford to zell sheaper than the interior jobber, and so attract all the business it is destrable we should have. If we take the evidence, as to trade expenses, revealed by firms in bankraptcy, we can assume that 6 per cent, 8 per tent, and sometimes 10 per cent upon sales is about the expense incurred by our jobbers in conducting their business; a percentage fully double what was common before the War, and double the rate existing now in our thriving inland cities, where the item of rent is in comparison nothing, and where the working force is so utilized as to be probably half in expense what it costs in this city.

examples of the costs of conducting a jobbing busi-ness in this city and in one of the minor cities of the

Amount of sales	130
Gross profits, 10 per cent 300,000	-10
Rent\$30,000	-1
Mente	1
Guarantee account, 1 per cent 30,000	-1
Thirty bands at \$3,000 90,000	1
Twenty hands at \$2,000 40,000	4
Ten hands at \$1,000 10,000	æ
Ten hands at \$500 5,000	æ
жен папия ас форо 0,000	46
Other expenses 60,000	Æ
\$ 265,000	45
图。那种更新的原则是是是是自己的。这种,但是是是是是是是是一种,但是是是是是是一种。	40
Net profit \$ 35,000	a la
COUNTRY JORDER.	æ
COUNTRY JUBBLE,	æ
Amount of sales\$3,000,000	4
Gross profits, 10 per cent	æ
Rent\$10,000	æ
Guarantee account 30,000	4
Fifty hands, averaging \$1,800 90,000	1
	4
. Other expenses 40,000	4
- 8 170,000	æ

..... \$ 130,000 These figures are, of course, supposititions; but we think they will be regarded by those familiar with the jobbing trade as substantially fair estimates. They show an enormous disadvantage as against New York, and suggest a ready explanation of the long-continued consistent of our behing weather and continued complaints of our jobbing merchants, and largely account for the fact that for some years past the jobbing business in the sign of the source of t oing business in this city has been relative.—New York Daily Bulletin.

largely account for the fact that for some years past the jobbing business in the city has been relatively retrogressive.—New York Cutsrom-House Extrostion.

\*\*REW York Cutsrom-House Extrostion.\*\*

The New York Cutsom-House authorities have been interviewed by newspaper reporters about the case of extortion attempted upon Mr. William Bodemann, of this city, of which we have already spoken. Deputy Collector Lydecker says:

"There is a strong probability that the bill is a fraud on the part of the Custom-House broker. There are no charges for appraisement, and the fees allowed by law for a delivery order, etc., which would be the same on goods worth \$1\$ as \$10,000, are very triding." Mr. Lydecker further said, that if this case was brought before the follictor by the parties interested, it would be thoroughly investigated.

Another prominent Custom-House official said that "edium had frequently been cast upon the Chatom-House on account of the actions of some of these persons styling themselves Custom-House brokers. Their method of doing business, is like this. Upon the arrival of a paciage by foreign express, addressed to a person living remote from the city, the broker, who becomes cognizant of ft through the express agent, writes to the party in regard to it, and as the party perhaps has no friends here to look after his interest, and possesses no knowledge of customs regulations, he authorizes the broker to forward it. The broker then makes up a schedule, something like that sent to Mr. Bodemann, or else writes that such an amount is required to clear the goods. The party generally forwards his check or a draft for the amount, when the broker withdraws the goods at the highest rate of appraisement and sends them to their destination by one or the other of our local expresses. Them the broker has the Custom-House charges reliquidated, and I pover have heart of any of them taking the truthe to be fund a cent to the party employing them. The Collector has a great deal of trouble to with some of these Custom-Hous efund a cent to the party employing them. The Col-lector has a great deal of trouble with some of these Custom-House brokers, and occasionally revokes their privilege of doing any Custom-House business. Per-sons living abroad entertain the idea that the exorbi-lant charges which they are called upon to pay are made by Custom-House officers, whereas the fact is that the latter know nothing about them, the account being made up by the broker."

GOVERNMENT BONDS.	PER STATE
Bid.	Anhed.
United States 6s of '81	12334
United States 5-20s of 164 118%	119
United States 5-20s of '65	1191
5-20s of '65-January and July 118%	119
\$-20s of '67-January and July	120%
5-20s of 68-January and July	12134
16-404	11736
United States new 5s of '81	117%
United States currency 6s123%	****

ent will pay out in October for November in-Government will pay out in October for November interest.

The bullion-market in Europe to not favorable to any large exports to this country. Rolland is buying gold for cotrage purposes, as Gormany did in 1873 and 1863. The Bank of Prance had more specie in its variety in the week ending Soyd, a then ever before in its history. It had then 28th 189, 500, and the stock has been growing steady street that time. The orbit years was at last that during the past week its specie on hand had increased \$720,000. In Gormany, the London Please points out, there has been a tole of \$1,000,000 and the currency in circumstant series a folic of \$1,000,000 and the currency is circumstant series to be gaining of the year. It believes that gold and serves will secon be wanted for Gormany to prevent track there from being hampsion. As to the choice hashed, the believes from being hampsion, according to Scient-day's onto the gold emission for Wall street for the reduce of the gold emission.

GHENNACKS. Greenbacks were \$14 (\$55 \$10 on the driften POREIGN EXCHANGE.

33	Sterilly exchange was \$55,0000 ; cache francred
9	London, 485; Paris, 574%, Other rates of foreign el
3	change are quoted :
83	Par is (Transa)
S	Germany (religious cas)
	Hedand (guilders)
ij	Switgertand Trance).
8	Sweden, Nerway, and Denmark (troner), If
Ñ	Austria (paper florina)
ä	CITT AND COUNTY BONDS.
ĕ	Charles Otto 5 50 of house 100 V a feet 100 V & fee

al	BANK STOCKS.	THE RESERVE
in	Bid.	Asked.
27701	Merchants' National	
1	West National Bank	
10	Fifth National Bank	*****
Ča.	German National Bang125	*****
75. E.S.	Corn Exchange National Bank	****
14	City National Bank	135
il Be	Home National Bank	100
	Home National Bank, National Bank of Illinois, 112	115
d	Illinois Trust and Savings Bank	630 GEA (6)
	Merchania' Savings, Loan and Trust Co 155	160
8	Union National Bank	150
	Union Stock-Yard National	
303	Hide and Leather Bank	
18	AUSCELLANEOUS.	
0	Bibuniannous	Asked.
4	City Railway, South Side	135
	City Railway, West Side	130
193	City Railway, North Side	*****
g l	Traders' Insurance Company	

UNAPPRECIATED BENEVOLENCE. UNAPPRICIATED BENEVOLENCE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Pribans:
AUSTIN, Ill., Sept. 24.—Inclosed I send you a "confidential" circular just received from a Wall street "policy" shop, which is adapted to the comprehension of the mind of the meanest shoemaker. Having no interest in "puts" other than put-ting up the money for my weekly grocery bills, or "call"-ing around to settle with the butcher, or (often ineffectually) endeavoring to "straddle" the account over till next wards. Trust you may see it to give Means. T. &

pay-day, I trust you may see fit to give Mesars. T. & Co., in your widely-extended paper, that "send-off" their "benevolence" so urgently demands. Very B. W. B. TUMBRIDGE & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, 2 WALL STREET, NEW YORK—DEAR SIR: We have none of your esteemed favors unanswered. Since our last correspondence with you those have been many changes in our market; each affording excellent opportunities of making money. A curious circumstance in connection with our business is the fact that as soon as we got one customer in a certain section, and he is fairly started, we have a general ruch, in a town of not over 3,000 inhabitunts in this State, a party invested \$105. 25 in call on "Union Pacific"; he realized \$3,297.50 profit in twenty-three days. We have now nearly fifty speculators on our

have a general rush. In a town of not over 3,000 inhabit that in this State, a party invested \$100.25 in a call in that in this State, a party invested \$100.25 in a call in that in this State, a party invested \$100.25 in a call in the interest of the party of the party of the party in the party interest of \$100.25 in a call in the party of the party in the party of t

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Gold opened at 11614. fell to 11624, rose to 11624, and closed at 11634. The rates for borrowing were 6 and 7 per annum, and 1-64 and 1-32

per diem.

Governments firm. Railroad bonds irregular, and, in the main, lower. State securities dull.

Governments firm. Railroad bonds irregular, and, in the main, lower. State securities dull.

Stocks declined slightly in early dealings, but afterwards advanced &@%. At the second call prices showed a reaction of \$ to \$4, and the market was heavy. In the late afternoon dealings, stocks were heavy and lower. Pactife Mail led the decline, and fell off from \$5½ to \$3%, closing at the latter figure. This decline was attributed to reports in regard to the City of Tokalo, and of opposition between San Francisco and the ports in Oregon and Vancouver, which has reduced rates to losing figures. St. Faul was weak, and declined from \$4½ to 25 for common, and from 63½ to 62% for preferred. Lake Shore declined from 53½ to 53%, and closed at \$3%. Wentern Union fell off from 54½ to 25%, closing at 75%. Northwestern fell off to 83% for common, and preferred to \$3½. Michigan Central was heavy, and declined to \$6½. The market closed weak. Transactions were 131,000 shares, of which 49,000 were Pacific Mail, 16,000 Western Union 4,400 Northwestern, 16,000 Erie, 4,400 St. Joseph, 41,000 Lake Shore, and 6,000 Ohios. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable Oct. 27. The betamefer books close Oct. 2. The Delaware, Lackarsannal& Western Railway Company pay a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent Oct. 20.

Money market easy at 263. Prime mercantile page, 80%.

Money market per, 5@7. er, 5@7.
Customs receipts, \$559,000.
The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$171,000.
Clearings, \$28,000,000.

Clearings, \$25,000.000.	9 000
Dry-goods imports, \$2,37	
Sterling exchange, 480 de	
	INT BONDS.
Coupons, \$1123%	Coupons, 88121%
Coupons, 64	New 58
Coupens, '65	10-40s, coupons116%
Coupons, '65, new 119	Coupons
Coupons, '67120%	Currency 6s 123%
STATE	BONDS.
Tennessee 6s 51	Virginia, new 40
Tennessee, new 50	Missouri 68
Virginia 68 40	
STO	CKA.
Western Union Tel., 75%	New Jersey Central 110%
Pacific 33%	Rock Island10736
Adams Express101%	St. Paul 34%
Wells-Fargo 78	St. Paul pfd 62%
American 68	Wabash 5%
United States 44	Wabash pfd 7
New York Central 1023	Fort Wayne 98%
Erie 17	Terre Haute 6
Erie pfd 34	Terre Haute pfd 18
Hariem131	Chicago & Alton 98
Harlem preferred 132	Chicago & Alton pfd.104%
Michigan Central 56	Ohio & Mississippi 15%
Union Pac, stock 79	Indiana Central 4
Lake Shore 53%	Chi., Bur. & Quincy, 11116
Illinois Central 97	Hannibal & St. Joe. 18%
Clev. & Pittsburg 90%	Del., Lack & Wil 120%
Northwestern 39	Atlantic & Pac, Tel., 19
Northwestern pfd 53%	Central Pac, bonds, 104%
C., C., C. &. I 60%	U. P. bonds 102%

#### REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Sept. 24:

CITY PROPERTY.

Fay st, 25 ft n of Phillips st, c f, 25x25 ft, dated Sept. 15.

Sept. 15.

West Tweith st, 192 ft e of Limcoin st, n f, 24 1,000 Harding av, 188 ft n of Kinzie st, w f, 48x125 3-10 ft, dated Sept. 2.

Sumsey st, 150 ft s of Jane st, e f, 25x128 ft, dated Sept. 2.

Vernon av, 289 ft n of Thirty-fourth st, w f, 25x145 -10 ft, dated Sept. 1.

Vernon av, 284 ft n of Thirty-fourth st, w f, 25x145 -10 ft, dated Sept. 1.

Vernon av, 284 ft n of Thirty-fourth st, w f, 75x 104 5-10 ft, dated Sept. 1.

Vernon av, 284 ft n of Thirty-fourth st, w f, 75x 104 5-10 ft, dated Sept. 1.

Vernon av, 284 ft n of Thirty-fourth st, w f, 25x14 5-10 ft, dated Sept. 1.

Solven or CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Englewood av, 228 ft w of Walknes st, s f, 25x 124 10-12 ft, dated June 1, 1874.

Englewood av, 228 ft w of Walknes st, s f, 25x 124 10-12 ft, dated June 1, 1874.

COUNTY OF COURT HOUSE.

Chicago av, n w cor of West Forty-fifth st, s f, 252 (Annual Courty Limits, WITHIN A MADDIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT HOUSE.

COMMANDED THE STATES AND STATES AND STATES OF COURT HOUSE.

COMMANDED THE STATES AND STATES OF COURT HOUSE.

COMMERCIAL.

Tempo   National   Tempo   T	morning and for the consequently has been seen and						
Process   Proc	who were their their school of the	4564	4945	MATER	ENTE:		
New   19		1970,	1874	1874;	1914		
	Nata Net.  Storn, Del.  Storn,	Selvery on Live Control of the Contr	\$0.000 \$0.0000 \$0.000 \$0.000 \$0.000 \$0.000 \$0.000 \$0.000 \$0.000 \$0.000 \$0.0	100 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	865, 279 64, 489, 279 64, 489, 100 10 10, 100 10, 273 10, 773 10, 773 10, 782 10, 773 10, 783 117, 170 2, 496 2, 305, 300 1, 661, 250 2, 750		

demand for metals, timers' stock, and manufactured goods, prices for all of which are uniformly steady. In wool there was no change, the market continuing quiet, with holders asking the quoted prices. Broomcorn was in moderate demand and easy, in consequence of the fact that the new crop is about ready to market, but prices are not yet very freely shaded, as the stock on hand is small and little new has yet come forward. Hops were selling to consumers at unchanged prices, the demand being chiefly for small lots. Hides, seeds, and hay were unchanged. The demand for green fruits was come forward. Hops were selling to consumers at unchanged prices, the demand being chiefly for small lots, Hides, seeds, and hay were unchanged. The demand for green fruits was only fair, and chiefly for apples, which were a shade firmer. Poultry was slow at the recent decline, and eggs were easy, as the fine weather leads many buyers to think the receipts will soon be larger, hence they buy only for daily wants.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were very irregular. The receipts of hogs were fair, and prices steady, while New York was inactive on product. The feeling here was chiefly the result of local carries, and varied according to the prevailing pressure on the different articles.

Muss Poux—Was excited, and would have been active but for the searcity of offerings. Pork of last winter's make advanced 50@50c per bri under a demand from the short interest for this month and next, the market being largely oversold on both, while the stocks and the contracts are all believed to be held by the same parties. The

month and next, the market being largely oversoid on both, while the stocks and the contracts are all believed to be held by the same parities. The market has been gradually creeping up to this condition for several days past, and some of the shorts filled in, while others held off, hoping that the pressure would be relaxed before the expiration of the time during which their contracts could be filled. Most of the latter wanted to take held yesterday. New pork, for delivery during the coming packing season, was only a shade firmer than on Thursday. Sales were reported of 500 brig assh (in lots) at \$22.00; 20.01; 20.001 bis seller the market at \$22.12 \( \tilde{\text{total}} \) 22.75; 2.001 bis seller the market at \$22.12 \( \tilde{\text{total}} \) 22.75; 2.00; 20.00 bis seller the year at \$18.15; and 750 bris seller flanuary and February at \$18.00. Total, 12,000 bris. The market closed firm at \$22.706/22.75 cash or seller the month \$21.874 \( \tilde{\text{total}} \) 20.00 bris. The market closed firm at \$22.706/22.75 cash or seller the month \$21.874 \( \tilde{\text{total}} \) 20.00 bris. The market closed firm at \$22.706/22.75 cash or seller the month \$21.874 \( \tilde{\text{total}} \) 20.00 bis higher, the market sympathizing slightly with pork. Liverpool was unchanged, at 618, and New York quiet, while the attention of operators here was chiefly engaged in the pork deal. Sales were reported of 900 tos seller Totober at \$18.20; 500 tos seller the year at \$11.876; 780 tos seller January at \$11.75 and 250 tos seller for border at \$18.30; cook as seller the year at \$11.876; 1780 tos seller february at \$12.50. Total, 2,000 tos. The market closed at \$6.00 bis summer and \$11.726; and \$1.00 tos. The reported transfers were as follows: 20,000 bis summer short ribs at \$12.60; and \$1.00 tos summer short ribs, there being few on sale. The reported transfers were as follows: 20,000 bis summer short ribs at \$12.60; for short ribs, cash or seller October; 10.50 giller October; 10.50 for short ribs, cash or seller September,

BREADSTUFFS. BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and weals, the firmness in wheat
being of little avail, other than to prevent a decline.

The demand was very light, and only from local dealers, as shippers do not care to take new flour till cerers, as shippers do not care to take new flour till certain that the wheat had gone through the sweat before milling, and the old are held above their reach. Sales were reported of 250 bris winters, partly at \$6,35@7.75; 775 brls spring extras at \$5,00@6.50; and 300 brls rye flour at \$4.40@4.50. Total, 1,325 brls. The market closed with the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winter extras, 36,50@7.50; common to good do, \$3.75@6.50; choice spring extras, 35,50@6.00; fair do, shipping grades, \$5,25@7.50; Minnesota, \$6,25@7.00; \*patent springs, \$6,75@5.50; spring superfines, \$3,75@6.50; rye flour, \$4,40@4.50.

Baax—Was more active and steady at former prices. Sales were 60 tons at \$14,00 on track and free on board cars.

DLINGS-Sales were 20 tons at \$16,50@17,50 on

MIDDLINGS—Sales were 20 tons at \$16.50@17.50 on track, the inside for coarse.

CORE-MEAL—Was nominal at \$22,50@23.00 for coarse on track.

WHEAT—Was less active, and ave aged lower, though closing 2c higher than on Thursday. It was one of the "up days," when the market is generally strong. The sitength was chiefly local, and based on the receipt of private advices from Liverpool that a weak market there had closed steadier, though no higher. The New York advices were not peculiarly encouraging to holders, and several prominent operators here took no stock in the English news, some of them refraining to execute orders they held to buy when the European markets should show signs of improvement. There was scarcely any apparent demand for shipment, but the local shorts filled in freely, and the market was very active early in making changes from October into November, the latter being at a slight discount: it is now less than one week to the close of this menth, and operators for next are insturally anxious to close up their trade, so as to avoid the necessity for handling large amounts of money next Priday in paying for deliveries. The upper

iventaty-base south mitted if T (black in British of the convenience o

on track. Total, 23,600 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon mess pork was in fair demand and firm, closing at \$22.75 for the month, \$21.90 for October, and \$18.16 for the year. Sales: 2,750 bris at \$22.75 for the month, \$21.90 for October, and \$18.16 for the year.

Lard was quiet and firm at \$13.36(13.37% for October and \$12.90 for the year.

Mests were steady, with sales of 100,000 for short ribs at 113.00; 40 bross long clear at 113.00.

Wheat was fairly active and weak under large offerings, closing ½6% clower than on 'Change. A further decline in New York was reported. Seller October opened at \$1.03%, declined to \$1.03%, and closed at \$1.03%, Seller November sold at \$1.03%, and closed at \$1.03%. Seller November sold at \$3.03%, closing at \$1.03%. Seller October sold at \$3.03%, closing at \$31.05. November closed at \$47.60.

Oats were & lower, closing at \$34.633% c for October, and 30% for the year. September sold at \$4.36.83% c \$4.90.

345/c. Hre wold at 78e for October. Barley was quiet at \$1.05@1.10 for September, and \$1.02@1.025/c for October, Vessel room was taken for 32,000 bu wheat and 24,000 bu corn.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at \$2.30@2.32.

BROOM CORN—Small orders are coming in quite freely, and trade in the aggregate is fair. The market is easy in consequence of the presence of new corn, though the receipts thus far have been light, and bid fair to be for some time to come, Quotations: Good to choice hurl, 11%@120; brush that will work into

to choice hurl, 11%@12c; brush that will work into a choice hurl broom, 19@11c; fair to good do, 9@10c; inferior brush, 7@3c; crooked, 5%@7c.

BUTTER—Sales were only limited by the amount on sale, the demand fully equalling the supply. In values no change was observable. The market remains firm at the annexed quotations: Choice to fancy yellow, 26@31c; medium to good grades, 18@23c; inferior to common, 12@17c.

BAGGING—Prices remain in an unsettled sixte, owing to a fresh local competition. Prices are already at a point where there is no margin of profit either at a point where there is no margin of profit either for the manufacturer or jobber, but the tend-ency still seems to be downward. We quote: Stark, A, 28e; Lewiston, 27e; Montaup, 27e; Ontario, 27e; American A, 26c; Amorkeag, 26c; Otter Creek, 26c;

burlap bags, 4 bu, 14@15c; do 5 bu, 15@16c; gunnies, single, 15@16c; do double, 25@26c; wool-macks, 50@ CHEESE-Quiet was again a feature of the cheese market. Prices remain steady at 10@11%c for good to

fancy factory.

COAL—Prices were firm and unchanged. We quote: Lehigh, \$10,00; Lackawanna, range and nut. \$9.50; do egg, \$9.00; cannel, \$8.00(49.00; Hocking Valley, \$6.50; Indiana block, \$5.50; Baltimore & Ohio. \$5.00; Illinois, \$4.00@5.00.
EGGS—Were in good request at 18@19c. The receipts are increasing, but the offerings thus far do not appear to be in excess of the demand.

ceipts are increasing, but the offerings thus far do not appear to be in excess of the demand.

FISH—Corl and mackerel are in scanty supply, and are strong. Lake fish are selling irregularly. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, %-bri, \$4.50 @4.60; No. 2 do, \$4.60@4.45; No. 1 trout, \$3.50@5.375; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, %-bri, \$10.25 @10.50; No. 1 bay, \$9.00@8.25; No. 2 mackerel. %-bri, \$7.25@7.50; family mackerel, %-bri, \$7.20@7.50; family kits, \$1.00@7.70; summar-cured cod, \$5.25@5.50; new Labrador herring, split, bris, \$5.50@5.75; cod-bri, \$7.50@5.75; cod-bring, round, bri, \$7.50@5.50; cod-bri, \$7.50@5.75; cod-bring, round, bri, \$7.50@5.75; cod-bring, \$7.

pecans, Texas, Issaire, whimington peanuts, 96
19/c; Tennessee peanuts, 6/63-6; African peanuts,
16/63-6; Tennessee peanuts, 6/63-6; African peanuts,
16/63-6; Tennessee peanuts, 6/63-6; African peanuts,
16/63-6; Tennessee peanuts,
16/63-6; Tennessee, Tennessee,
18/63-6; Tennessee,
18/6

mond drips, \$1.06@1.10; silver drips, catrs fine. Cageso; good sugar-house sirup 50ed50; extra do, 62ed50; New Orleans molasses, choices, new, 13-75c; do prime, 65e-70c; do common to good, 55e-60c; Porio Rico molasses, 56e-60c; common molasses, 40e-64c; blackstrap, 34e-35c; common molasses, 40e-64c; blackstrap, 34e-35c; coves, 50e-52c; cassia, 35e-35c; popper, 13-60c; derman Mottled, 63-67c; Calcutta ginger, 15-60c; derman Mottled, 63-67c; Calcutta ginger, 15-60c; derman Mottled, 63-67c; White Lily, 63-63-6c; Popper, 15-60c; derman Mottled, 63-67c; White Lily, 63-63-6c; derman Mottled, 63-67c; White Lily, 63-63-6c; cassia, 35e-35c; popper, 15-60c; derman Mottled, 63-67c; White Lily, 63-63-6c; derman Mottled, 63-67c; White Lily, 63-63-6c; derman Mottled, 63-67c; White Lily, 63-63-6c; derman Mottled, 63-66c; Savon Imperial, 6c; Golden West, 43-66c; savon Imperial, 6c; Golden West, 43-66c; savon Imperial, 6c; Golden West, 43-66c; derman Mottled, 63-6c; d

were somewhat smaller, but prices were irregular and weak, as there was not much demand, local retailers being airckily well supplied. Spring chickens sold at \$2,25@2,75, and choice at \$5.00@3,25. Old hens were quoted at \$3,50@3,75. Turkeys at 12%c; ducks at \$3,00, and geese at \$6,00 per doz. Prairie chickens sold at \$3,50 per doz., and mallard ducks at \$2,50 per doz.

sold at \$3.50 per doz., and manard ducks as \$2.50 per doz.

SEEDS—The receipts were light, and timothy was steady, the demand being fair as compared to the supply. Frime seed sold at \$2.40, and common to good at \$2.160,843.50. Flax sold at \$1.40,81.45. Frime Hungarjan was offered at 60c, and 50c was bid, but no sales were made.

SALT—Was active and steady. Following are the quotations: Saginaw, Onondaga, and Canada fine, \$1.60; ordinary coarse, \$1.70; dairy, without bags, \$2.75; dairy, with bags, \$3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, \$4.00.

TEAS—Fair activity characterized the tea market, and the prices heretofore ruling were firmly adhered to, and the prices heretofore ruling were firmly adhered to.

sack. \$4.00.

TEAS—Fair activity characterized the tea market, and the prices heretofore ruling were firmly adhered to. We still quote: Genrowner Moving—Choice to fancy, \$1.00@1.10; good to prime, 70@80c; common to good, 40@80c; common, 30@40c. Imperial Moving—Choice to fancy, 80@80c; good to prime, 60@70c; common, 30@40c; fingsuey choice, 70@70c; fair to good, 50@60c; common, 40c. Japan—Choice to fancy new, 85@0c; do fully fair to prime, 70@70c; do common to good, 55@60c; choice to fancy old, 70@73c; good to prime, 60, 50@60c; choice to fancy old, 70@73c; good to prime, 60, 50@60c; choice to fancy old, 70@73c; good to prime, 60, 50@60c; choice to fancy old, 70@73c; good to prime, 60, 50@60c; choice to fancy shoe good to prime, 60@70c; common, 30@40c.

WOOL—The demand was moderate, and quotations were the same as previoualy given, viz.; \$7.00 for beach, and \$8.00 for maple.

VEGETABLES—Sweet potatoes were in fair request at \$4.50 for Jerceys and \$2.50 for Southern. Common potatoes, onions, and most other vegetables, were almost unsalable on the street.

WOOL—Was quiet and unchanged. Following are the quotations: Tub-washed, strictly prime, 52@53c; do poor the good, 40@45c; washed fleece, fine, 40@41c; do medium, \$1@33c; do coarre, 30@40c; unwashed, fine heavy to light, 26@53c; do medium, 32@38c; do coarse, 28@30c.

RAILROAD FRIEGHTS—There was no change in rates. The demand for room is light, as most of the freight is going out by lake. Following are the rates:

neigns in going out by mae. Four	SMITTH	wra	100	CONTENT Y	F
Chicago to	per 100 lbs.	Flour, perbri.	Grain in bulk	Cured meats	FBBABC
Boston New York Philadelphia and Baltimore	35 36 25	70 60 50	35 20 25	45 35 80	E C & L
LIVE STOCK.			U.S.		
Receipts— Cattle. donday. 2,653 Tuesday. 3,882	6	logs. ,438 ,306 ,428		216 1,212	1,12
Wednesday       4,178         Chursday       3,553         Friday       3,950	8	,855		1,989 1,502 1,300	N

Receipts— onday esday. esday ursday iday iday	Cattle. 2,653 3,882 4,178 3,553 3,950	Hogs. 4,438 6,306 10,428 8,855 6,500	Sheep, 216 1,213 1,989 1,502 1,300	
me time last week	18,216 17,400 12,788	36,527 28,590 31,316	6,249 5,113 4,990	
ndayday.dnesdaydursday	1,671 1,076 1,368 2,528	3,527 4,230 4,645 5,966	426	1 1 0

demand than on either ot the preceding days of the week, shippers. Feeders, and city butchers all purchas-ing generously; but the increased activity did not result in any hardening of prices. On the contrary, the market showed even less strength than during the earlier days of the week. The further weakening of prices was due to the heavy receipts and the fact that reports from the East indicated great depression there. There were no extra and very few choice cattle among the offerings, and sales at prices above \$5.30 did not reach 400 head. The day's work was chiefly secom dished at \$4,00@5.50, or at \$3,00@4,00 for Texans, at \$2,65@4.00 for stockers, at \$2.75@3.50 for native cows, and at \$4.00@5.50 for common to good shipping

CATTLE SALES,

Number and description.	An	Price.
86 choice steers	1.470	25.10
64 choice steers		6.123
46 choice steers	1.470	6.10
16 choice steers		5.8714
15 good steers	1.285	5.50
15 choice steers	.1.360	5,95
16 choice steers	.1,350	5,8736
32 choice steers	.1,410	5,87%
100 choice steers	.1,280	5.80
19 stock steers	.1,059	4.00
24 medium steers	.1,116	4,25
68 good steers	.1,170	5,10
13 medium steerw	.1,235	4.75
30 medium steers	.1,241	4.90
90 medium steers	.1,038	4.12%
32 medium steers	.1,150	4.85
118 Texas catile	. 921	4.00 .
57 Texas cattle	. 912	4,00
45 Texas cattle	. 889	3.75
20 Texas cattle	. 783	3,40
21 Texas cattle	.1,054	3,80
82 Texas cattle	. 857	8.70
21 Texas cattle	. 823	3.60
99 Texas cattle		8.85
45 stookers		3,60
20 cows		3,3714
40 Texas cattle.		3,90
72 Texas cattle		3.70
11 cows	. 915	3.67%
14 stockers		3.90
18 stockers	-086	3,65
11 stockers		8.87%
18 stockers		3,25
24 stockers		2,65
8 calves	325	3,00
19 calves	365	4.50
HOGS-The market opened fairly act		
sined a good degree of animation dow	n to th	e close,
oth local and Eastern buyers taking ho	dd freel	y. Dur-

Hoss—Nothing doing.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Bexves—Receipts, 1,540, making 5,220 for four days, against 3,960 at the same time last week; ordinary to good Texas and Cherokee catile in demand as an advance of %c; market especially bad for fat native steers, and fair to prime qualities fell off %c on good to prime native steers, 2% 2125c ch ordinary to good Texas and Cherokee catile, 9% 610% on good natives; steers offered at 11% 21 kg, with offerings not closed out.

Sitems And Lambs—Beceipts 2,030, making 17,860 for the four days, against 23,230 at the same time has week. The market was dull at 4% 68% of sheep; lambs, 6% 7%c, with a few at 7%c.

Styles—Beceipts, 3,230, making 9,930 for the four days, against 10,330 at the same time hast week. None offered alive.

Styles—Beceipts, 3,230, making 9,930 for the four days, against 10,330 at the same time hast week. None offered alive.

ST. LOUIS. Sept. 21.—CATTLE—Steady; good to choice natives, \$6.25@6.25; medium to fair, \$4.15@5.00; common to light, \$4.00@3.50; good to choice Texans, \$3.85648.35; medium to fair, \$3.10@3.60; common, \$2.75@3.00.

CINGINNAIL.
CINGINNAIL, Sept. 24.—Hods—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 650; shipments, 658.

The Secretary of the Lumberman's Exchange gives the following statement of the stock of lumber at the yards on Sept. 1, with comparisons:

Pine tember Late, Shineles

was nominal at \$3.50@3.50. Shingles were in good demand, and firm at \$2.20@2.50. Lathiwere steady at \$1.40@1.50. About 10 cargoss were sold, chiefly to the city dealers,

The following sales were reported; The following sales were reported;
Schr J. A. Holmes, from Two Rivers, 135 m strips and boards at \$11.50, by William Ruger.
Schr B. Calkins, from Manistee, 150 m joists and scantling at \$2.25, by Blanchard, Berland & Co.
Schr Gold Hunter, from Manistee, 225 m joists and scantling at \$3.25; schr Cecelis, from Ludington, 175 m do at \$3.25; schr T. B. Stockbridge, from Manistee, 225 m do at \$3.25; schr T. B. Stockbridge, from Manistee, 225 m do at \$8.25, mill tally, by J. M. Loonis & Co.
Trade continues active at the yards, and common lumber is furn in sympathy with the same afoat. The shipments were again neavy, and for some time past lawn exceeded, those for the same time last assess.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

LIVENFOOL, Sept. 24—11 a. m.—Flour.No. 1, 20s: -Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 10s 2d; No. 2, 9s 11d; spring, No. 1, 9s 8d; No. 2, 8s 6d; white, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 7d; club, No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 10s 10d.

Corn—No. 1, 298 6d; No. 2, 298.
PROVISIONS—PORK—778 6d. Lard—618.
LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24—5 p. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Dull. Wednesday. 1,308 4,845 .... Flour—No. 1, 25s; No.2, 24s. Whest—Winter, No. 1, 15s; No. 2, 9s 10d; white, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 6d; club, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 10d; receipts for the last three days, 36,000 qrs, 12,000 qrs American. Corn—No. 1, 29s 3d; No. 2, 99.

Rest unchanged. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24—Latest—Provinces—Pork

-India mess, 86s; East India mess, 117s; prime mess, 60s. Lard—Prime Western, 61s. Tallow—Prime city, 47s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-23s, COMMON RESIN—5s; fine do, 17s. CHEESE—American choice, 50s.

LARD OIL-50s. FLOUR—Extra State, 22s.
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 Chicago spring, 9s 6d; No. 2 lo, 8s 4d : No, 1 Milwaukee, 9s 3d : No, 2, 8s 8d. Corn PETROLEUM-Refined, 10%d; spirits, 10%d.

PRINCEUM.—Renned, Joyd; Sprins, 10/3d.
ANTWIND, Sept. 24.—PERDLEUM—288.
LONDON, Sept. 24.—WEATHER—Lowering.
CONSOLS—Money and account, 94 9-16.
AMERICAN SECURIFICE—WS., 1064; '878, 107%; 10-408, 105; new 58, 105; New York Central, 94; Erie, 15%; preferred, 31.
TALLOW-538.
REFINED PETROLEUM-10@10%d.

CALCUTTA LINSEED—408@4948.
LINSEED CARE—108@158.
SPIRITS TORPENTINE—234.8@254. PARIS, Sept. 23,-Rentes, 65f 75c FRANKFORT, Sept. 24.—New 5s, 99 K.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—Wool steady; fine qualities; dull; medium grades and combing in fair demand.
Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia double extra and above, 456/460; citra, 456/460; coarse, 406/450; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 42/4545; medium, 49/630c; common, 40/6/450; combing, washed, 58/6/250; unvashed, 42/50; fine unwashed, 29/6/3/16; coarse and medium, 34/6/360; tubwashed, 40/6/250; coarse and medium unwashed, 38/6/400; No. 1 and surperfine, 30/6/420. uperfine, 39@42c.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET. New York, Sept. 24.—There was an improved to in the market, and a better demand for staple cot and woolen goods, prints, headery, etc. Peppes brown and bleached cottons have been reduc-Plaid prints were more active. Ginghams were in brisk demand. Dress goods were in demand. The large auction sale of foreign woolens proved a success, and brought good prices.

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.
PITTSBURG, Sept. 24.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, \$1.77%, at Parker's; refined, 15%@13%c, Philadelphia

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

New YORK.

Special Dispacts to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Sept. 24.—Orann—Sound wheat rules steady with moderate export inquiry; No. 3 and rejected are dull and declining; sales 49,000 but at \$1.12 (3).13 for No. 3 Chicago; \$1.39 for No. 2 Northwest; \$1.24 for No. 2 Milwankee; \$1.30 for No. 2 Northwest; \$1.24 for No. 2 Milwankee; \$1.31(4).23 for No. 1 spring; \$1.18 (3).40 for new and old winter red Western; \$1.194 1.42 for do amber Western; and \$1.30(4).50 for do white Western. Bye quiet and nominally unchanged. Barley dull and deskining. Cora heavy and about 1c lower; sales 72,000 bu at 69,671c for siesm Western mixed; 71,672c for said do; and 72,673c for high mixed and yellow Western. Outs dull and 16,92c lower; sales 33,000 bu at 35,651c for new mixed and white, including white state at 46,651c, white Western at 45,651c, and mixed Chicago at 47,643c.

PROVISIONS—Middles quiet at 12,6612%c for long clear. Lard heavy; sales 100 therees at 13%c for prime steam.

WHENEX—Market steady; sales 100 bris at \$1.21 per gallon.

nair to good refining is quoted of 7 13-16@8%c; at 8%c; and Nos. 10 and 12 Havana at 8@8%c; market firm, with a fair jobbing demand. We Rio at 19@21%c in gold, and Maracalbo at 21cc gold.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 24.—Sugar organo to choice, S. 2010.

common to choice, 8, 630.

Molasses—Nothing doing.

Flours—Dull; XX, 55.2; XXX, 35.50202 De; color family, 36.702 f.00; new paint, 36.00.

Corns-Marl—Dull; 31.20.

Grants—Oorn dull and lower; 80.88c. Oats quie at 54655c.

Brans—Guist; inferior, 217.50; prims, 22.003420; choice, \$26.00.

Provisions—Fork firmer; mess beld at 22.2. Prosit shoulders scarce; 9c. Bacon firm; 946; 14: 14:(c; hams firm; choice sugar-cured held at 182.2; other brands 144:61144c; Lard quiet; fieres refined 14:4c; Reg. 154; 6.

COVERS—Firm; ordinary to prime, 184:8314c.

Whish Start Start (1961.20).

ALLTIMORE.

steady; City Mills Rio brands, 8d. 7567.00; others unchanged.
GEAIN—Wheat—No. 2 amber Westers, 31.35; miss
\$1.33; No. 2 red Westers, \$1.35; Fenneylvanis rel,
\$1.35; No. 2 red Westers, \$1.35; Fenneylvanis rel,
\$1.25@1.32. Corn quiet; Westers mixed digestion.
Oats firmer; white Westers, \$0.0; mixed digestion.
Baye—Market dull; 75@30c.
Baye—Market dulling dulling

\$22.00@25.00,
PROVINONS—Firm for round lots; good order trial,
Pork firm; \$42.50@36.00. Bulk—Clear rit, like
loose; shoulders, \$5,600. Bulk—Clear rit, like
loose; shoulders, \$5,600. Bulk—Clear rit, like
loose; shoulders, \$5,600. Bulk—Clear rit,
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loose; shoulders, \$6,600. Bulk—Clear
loose; shoulders, \$6,600. Bulk—Clear rit,
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loose; shoulders,

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 24.—FLOUR—Quiet and changed.
GRAIN—Whest—Choice firm; red, 1.3%21.40. Candul; mixed, 60.62%. Oars dull at 85.4%. Bady dull and unchanged. Rye dull and a shade low; if 678c.
FROYSIONS—FORK—Fair demand; advanced; fill 57. 62.2.00. Lard quiet and firm; steam, Hyelika; lettle, 13%, 614c. Bulx mests firmer; hell higher shoulders, 8%c; clear ribs, 12%, 613%c; clear, 19%. Bacon firm and higher; shoulders, 8%c9%c; clear ribs, 13%c913%c; clear, 13%c.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 24.—Flour—U Sr. Louis, Sep. 24.—Louis—Unchanged, Grain—Wheat higher; No. 2 red fall, 11.00 at 11 PROVISIONS—FORE HTMS: advancing: sobble by \$22,25(22,50). Dry sail meats firm: \$%c; 12/c; 11/c. Bacon active and stiff; 9%c; 131/c 131/c; 13/c 11/c 11/c. WHESE—Higher; 31.17.

HECHIPTS—Flour, 6,000 bris; wheat, 38,000 bq; cm, 15,000 bu; oats, 25,000 bu; bariey, 2,000 bq; rg.

15,000 bu.

MILWAUREE.

MILWAU

PHILADELPHIA. Pa., Sopt. 24.—PATROLEUM—Par-held; refined, 10% 314c; crude, in barrels, 10% 3 in bulk, 6%c.
PLOUZ—Steady request; prices unchanged.
GRAIX—Wheat inactive; old red, \$1,10; new \$1,10,21,36; damp and sprouted, 90c,33,08. Rye, 30 Corn firmly held; yellow, 716,20; mixed, 60% 671% Outs quiet; mixed, 40,430; white, 43,640. BUTERS—Firm; New York State and Bradfed bounty extras, 32@34c; firsts, 23@30c; Western extra 6@23c; firsts, 22@34c; rolls extras, 26@28c; first 4@25c.

26-28c; firsts, 23-24c; rolls extras, 26-28c; and
26-28c.
CHEFER-Improving; Western first, 10-311c.
E-008-Sicaly; Western, fresh, 27-23c.
TOLEDO, O., Sept. 24.—FLOUR-JUB.
GRAIN-Wheat 2-3c lower; closing steadie; Ho.;
white Wabash, 31.24; No. 1 white Michigan, 11.2;
amber Michigan, 31.24; Cotober, 31.3; Korenber, 11.25; No. 2 red winter, 31.28; November, 12-6; Norman, 11.24; No. 2 red winter, 31.28; November, 12-6; How-mixed 66c; no grade, 36c; damaged, 134.
Oats dull and lower; No. 2, October, 28c; alyae, 37-5c; Michigan, 39c; rejected, 32c.
BOSTON, Sept. 24.—FLOUR-Steady, with a mount demand; Western superfine, 33.0024.50; common demand; Western superfine, 33.0024.50; common demand; Western superfine, 33.0024.50; common demand; Michigan, 30.7567.23; Illinots, 35.002 St. Louis, 31.5624.31; anny Minnesota, 37.753.30.
GRAIN-Corn market dull; mixed and with, 50c.
Oats firm; fair demand; mixed and with, 50c.

BUFFALO, Sept. 24.—GRAIN-Wheat—Light inquiry; no sales. Corn quiet and heavy; also 40,000 bu No. 2 mixed Western at 60,660, according to condition. Oats inactive and nominally at 40 for 26 2 Onicago. By inactive, Barley light demand. Faricure—Shipping early at 6%c; later at 10 to wheat; 6% of for corn. CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 24,-G

> MEDICAL CARDS. LOOK HOSPITAL,
> Washington and Synakingchartorset by the State of Its
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BELGRADE, Sept der Prince Zurko VIENNA, Sept. 24.
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be possible to get us be possible to get up passes, but as for ar scale, there are no e that the Church o scale, there are no ethat the Church plugarian Church the Greek Patriarch THE FOFULA PAINE, Sept 2.—A allgemeine Zeitung i displayed all over Surrents. Subserio

displayed all over S surgents. Subscrip raised, and at B fluential ladies com of all the Ministers, in favor of th families and of Boe are constantly send and his Ministers. Turks. The Ser copied by order of older than the Turk blessed in the mona the Archangel Mich one side, and a two-cient Servism symbol. for assisting the He at Paris, has elected Chairman. M. Ver sian gentleman, wi mittee, and a descer govina Princes, has his election. Most mittee seem to be H Crosts, and America RESTING IN LONDON

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to e

FOREIGN. Papal Interference in Spantab Politics Will Not

declining; reject 70e; do sail, 70

NEW ORLEANS.

RANS, Sept. 24.—SUGAR—Quiet : Jobbing.

Pork firmer; mess held at \$23.25. Dry scarce; 9c. Bacon firm; 3%6; 14c; arm; choice sugar-cured held at 154.c; 144.0614%c; Lard quiet; tieros refined.

ordinary to prime, 18%@21%c.

RALTIMORE.
Sept. 24.—Flour-Market dull, but ills Rio brands, \$6.75@7.00; others in-

t—No. 2 amber Western, \$1.35; mixed, d Western, \$1.35; Pennsylvanis red, en quiet; Western mixed, 6766746c, shift Western, 50c; mixed, 46647c, all; 75.62.0c.; Maryland and Pennsylvanis timothy,

Firm for round lots; good order trade, 22.50.823.00. Bulk ments steady and re, 0%,600. Bulk—Clear rib, 12%,60%, 2%,60%, 12%; packed; shoul-Bacon—Clear rib, 13%,613%; ham, d quiet but firm, at \$14.00.

m; Western extra, 30; firsts, 250.2%, Excited and higher; refined, 13%; 430.8%.

Pork—Fair demand; advanced; 27.75 quiet and firm; sleam, 13%6:13%;; c. Bulk meats firmer; held higher; ; clear ribs, 12%6:12%; clear, 13%6, ad higher; shoulders, 9%69%c; clear

minr and unsettled. Mess pork ime lard easier at 134 @ 134 c. but steady; wheat to Buffalo, 34

quest; prices unchanged, scive; old red, \$1.40; new da, ad sprouted, 90c, \$1.08. Rye, 90c, sllow, 71,6 '20c; mixed, 93%, 671,50. 0,435; white, 436,65. New York State and Bradford

firsts, 22@24c; rolls extras, 26@28c; A

; firsts, 22g24c; rolls extras, 25g28c; arms, 25g-25c; arms, 25g-2

ato, Sept. 24.—Grain—Whent—Light milling; no sales. Corn-quiet and heavy; sales of i No. 2 mixed Western at 68.666., according to n. Oats inactive and nominally at 45c for No. 18 No. 1

CLEVELAND, O., Sopt. 24.—Grain—Wheat dull and Corn and oats steady and unchanged.

MEDUS—Strong and steady: car lots, \$1.10%; \$(150), 1140; 1620 higher in a small way.

the profession for over 20 years—age and experimportant. A book for the million, free, or pay postage, on Marriage, Lost Energy, Lova, Core, C. Pimples on the Face, etc. Ladies required delicate attention, with home board, etc., call or tricity-confidential. Office, 9 s. m. until 7 p. m. 10 to 13.

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reatest specialist of the the age in the North-tere he & wall-known, has cetablished the large-in the past twenty years, in the role and secret of both male and female. Every case can be fills reputation guarentees this fact. Gironarder two 5-cent stamps. Communications confiden-iange work just published sont for 1, facts worth knowing. Address C. BIGKLOW, 79 Sonth Clark-st., Chicago.

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Washington and Frankliness, chartered by the State of Illinois for the express purpose of giving the highest possible ireatment in all cases of private diceases. It is well known for over 20 years ago and experi-

higher; show o; clear, 13%c, o; clear, 13%c, o; clear, 13%c, o sales; hold at \$1,16, a and unchanged.

Ludier; not quotably lower.

Ludier; not quotably lower.

Ludier; not quotably lower.

Ludier; not quotably lower.

ne, \$ 100 to 3, thing doing, thing doing, 100 to 3, 500 (30,50; choice 100,50; new patent, \$4,00.

-Dull; \$1.29.

dull and lower; 80,84c. Oats quist A Conversation with M. Thiers.....Gam. betta on French Politics. mferior, \$17.50; prime, \$23.60 324.00;

Five Thousand Deaths from Cholera in Damascus.

Be Tolerated.

No Concessions to the Clergy

to the Prejudice of the

Civil Magistrates.

These Facts Acknowledged by the

Recall of the Nuncio at Madrid,

Another Turkish Defeat Re-

A Large Meeting in Paris in the

Interest of Our Centennial.

ported in Herzegovina.

SPAIN.

CARLISTS PENNED IN. corpon, Sept. 24.—The Times this morning blishes a special telegram from Bagneres de shop, France, containing the following: wenty-five hundred Carlists are blocked by 10,000 Alphonaists at Violla. They will prob-ably be forced to cross the frontier at Port du Ros. The Carlists at Gavarnio have been in-

THE RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY.

MADRID, Sept. 24.—The Ministerial newspapers amounce that the Government will soon reply to the note of the Papal Nuncio. They say that no concessions will be made tending to prejudice the independence of the magistrates in dealing with the Bishops, and especially the Bishop of Seo d'Urgel.

A NEW NUNCIO.

MADRID, Sept. 24.—Monsignor Rapella is expected here to replace Cardinal Limeoni as Papal Nuncio. The latter leaves for Rome shortly.

nounced an illusion.

PROPOSED RISING IN BULGARIA.

According to advices from Belgrade, three deegates of the Bulgarian Revolutionary Committee have arrived there to concert measures stout a rising in Bulgaria. The arrival of these delegates may be a fact, but it is not likely that they, will effect much. Since the rule of Midhut Pasha, a great change has come about in Bulgaria for the better. There are few or none of those real grievances which have driven the Christians of Beania and Servis into insurrection. It might be possible to get up some bands in the Balkan passes, but as for any insurrection on a larger scale, there are we elements for it, above all now that the Church question is settled, and the Bulgarian Church has become independent of the Greek Patriarch at Constantinople.

THE POPULAR FRELING IN SERVIA.

Daigarian Church has become independent of the Greek Patriarch at Constantinople.

THE POPULAR FRELING IN SERVIA.

Paus, Sept 9.—A letter from Belgrade in the aligencient Zeitung describes the warm sympathy displayed all over Servia for the Herzegovina insurgents. Subscriptions are everywhere being mised, and at Belgrade there is an infunctial ladies' committee, comprising the wives of all the Ministers, which is collecting money in favor of the insurgents and their families and of Boenian fugitives. The peasants are constantly sending addresses to Prince Milan and his Ministers, demanding war with the Turks. The Servian independence banner, copied by order of the Prince from a standard elder than the Turkish conquest, is about to be blessed in the monastery of Rakowica. It bears the Archanges Michael, with his sword of fire on one side, and a two-heatied white eagle, the ancient Servian symbol, on the other.

[RELIP FOR THE INSURGENTS.

BERLIN'S SEPT. An International Committee for assisting the Herzegovina insurgents, formed at Paris, has elected the Archbishop of Servia its Chairman. M. Veselitzki Bjidarovitch, a Russian gentleman, who is a member of the Committee, and a descendant of the ancient Herzemittee, and a descendant of the ancient Herzemittee, and a descendant of the Arche in the re-

at Paris, has elected the Archbishop of Servia its Chairman. M. Veselitzki Bjidarovitch, a Russian gottleman, who is a member of the Committee, and a descendant of the ancient Herzegorias Princes, has informed the Archbishop of his election. Most of the members of the Committee seem to be Russians, Czechians, Servians, Crosts, and Americans.

RESING IN LONDON TO SYMPATHIZE WITH THE INSURBERTS—LETTER FROM EARL RUSSELL.

\*\*SURGETTS—LETTER FROM EARL RUSSELL.\*\*

\*\*SURGETTS—LETTER FROM

shall consider the gist of the Turkish question.
On Sept. II, 1860, I wrote a dispatch of strong reconstraints to Sir Henry Bulwer, our Ambasador at
Consantinopie, in answer to certain statements which
had made to me. If appeared from those statements that the Turkish Minister of War received for
the uses of the army about 6,000,000 sterling a year;
that, instead of applying those sums to the uses of the
samy, the army was unpaid, and the revenue was
store consumed by the Minister in waste and extravsums, or applied to increase his own private fortune.
The Turkin soldier is an excellent soldier, brave in
antie, patient of hunger and thirst, and ready to
mark the whole day in spite of fatigue and privation;
but, while he is a good soldier, he is not qualified to
serious the offices of a Minister in a court of justice,
to unwell the intrincetes of a long process of law, and
proceeds as equitable judgment. The conso-

tion and waste.

If, as Solomon says, there is a time for everything, it might be well in 1860 to obtain promises, and in 1875 to insist upon their performance. At all events, I cannot think that we are bound to employ our army and navy in what is stated to be our "traditional policy."

to anost upon their performance. At all events, it cannot think that we are bound to employ our army and navy in what is stated to be our "traditional policy."

Lord Paimerston was as indignant as I was at the spathy of the Sultan's Government, and exclaimed that we could not be expected to go to war for a dead body. We may wisely and honorably refuse to give further subsidies for the support of the Turkish Government. We obtained promises through Omar Pacha and others that justice should be done to the subjects of the Sultan. It is surely no undus impatience to ask, fifteen years afterward, whether these promises have been performed. Supposing, however, that Grest Britain withdraws from the scene, it is fair to inquire in what manner justice can be obtained in the Turkish Dominions. It is hopeless to expect that Turkish Politainons. It is hopeless to expect that Turkish Politainons. It is hopeless to expect that Turkish rulers can afford any security for the performance of the duties of good government, and it may well be a question whether Austria, Russia, and the other Powers of Europe, will, if asked to do so, undertake the task of internal government in the provinces of Turkey. If they decline there remains but one resource: to obtain for the people of Crotia and the Herzegovina, as Lord Derby formerly obtained for the people of Servia, something of the mature of independent government. I should myself wish to see Thessaly and Albania made provinces of the Kingdom of Greece.

You will now see what a vast problem lies before us. A good many years ago, the Emperor Nicholas of Rustria, as a sovereign in whom he could confide.

That, however, is not now the question. I must, continue to desire that the cause of civil and religous liberty may prosper all over the world, but it is for the people of Croatia. Herzegovina, and Servia, to consider what is attainable, and by what means good government can be secured. For this purpose the wishes of the people of Provers are able to devise a plan of just and equal gove

Paris, Sept. 24.—Madame Jeanne Louise Farrenc, the celebrated musician and composer, is dead. She was in her 72d year.

dead. She was in her 72d year.

GAMBETTA HOPEFUL.

VIENNA, Sept. 2s.—M. Gambetta was interviewed white in Vienna by a correspondent of the Press. He said he was not unessy with regard to party divisions or Bonaparte and monarchical intrigues. The number of Bonapartist Deputies might at most be doubled in the next Assembly, but they would be unable to seize the Government or transfer the arms.

MADRID, Sept. 24.—Mousignor Rapella is expected here to replace Cardinal Limeoni as pead Nuncio. The latter leaves for Rome shorty.

\*\*THE PAPAL CHEGILAR\*\*

Legron, Sept. 24.—The text of the circular difference to the Spanian Bishops by the Papal Nuncio at Madrid is published. The Nuncio transfer the bas been directed to communicate the Bishops the substance of the protest set by the Cardinal Secretary of State of the Holy See to the Spanian Bishops by the Papal Nuncio Cardinal Remoni, and the implied disayout for Figam.

Legron, Sept. 25.—6:30 a. m.—A special dispatch to the Dirilly News from Madrid says the Peps's recail of the Papal Nuncio. Cardinal Remoni, and the implied disayoual of his acts, have occasioned considerable entryrise. Moniger Rapella is more liberal than his predequence.

\*\*TURKEY.\*\*

\*\*WARLIKE MOYEMENTS.\*\*

\*\*BETGHADY, Sept. 24.—News received from Selavonic sources announces that the forces under Prisco Eurich above been increased to 7,000. These have been increased to 7,000. These have been divided into four corps at I pulitar and Prisrond, which they intend to fertify and hold.

\*\*WINDAL Sept. 24.—Private telegrams report that Dervin's park had been surprised by the insurgents near Rayno, and lost 200 men killed. Loddon, Sept. 25.—A can —The Vicuna correspondent of the Turner declares that the reports that the road from Raguas to Trebige is closed as unfounded. The road has been open throughout the insurrection, and transportation of mails and provisions has at no time been in strayted.

\*\*SERVIAN NEUTRALITY.\*\*

The Porte has notified the Powers that it has seen thrown out that, following the example of the late Prince Michael, Ristos intends to try and unite Bossina and the Herzegovins with Servis by diplomatic means. As get this plan finds few believers, and is procured to the prince of the late Prince Michael, Ristos intends to try and unite Bossina and the Herzegovins with Servis by diplomatic means. As get this plan finds few believers, and is procured to the prince of the first and

attributable to additional lines, but the revenue per kilometre was 20,787f. this year, against 19,915f. last year.

ACADEMY ELECTION.

The Academy election is fixed for the 14th of October. M. Dumas and M. Jules Simon are again candidates, while M. Laugel has retired.

THE COMTE DE PARIS.

The Comte de Paris has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Chief of the Staff of the Fourth Division of the Territorial Army. Division of the Territorial Army.

COSSACES BANISHED.

LONDON, Sept. 42.—A special from Berlin says 1,500 Ural Cossacks have been banished to the penal settlement of Turkestan for having resisted the new military laws. Many more are likely to go, as the laws meet with much opposition in the Ural colonies.

BISHOPS APPOINTED.

Rome, Sept. 24.—The Pope held a consistory yesterday at which several French and Spanish Bishops were appointed. Monsignor Diez was appointed Bishop of St. Christopher, in Cuba.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE HOP-CROP.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Recent rains have been very damaging to the English hop-crop.

M. THIERS.

AN INTERESTING CONVERSATION.

PARTS, Sopt. 5.—A correspondent of the Debats and the statistic properties of the statistic properties and interesting conversation with M. Thiers at Ouchy. The writer met the old states are as the statistic properties of th Paris, Sept. 8.—A correspondent of the Debats relates an interesting conversation with M. RCME.

CARDINAL M'CLOSKET.

ROME, Sept. 10.—At noon Cardinal McCloskey received a deputation charged to transmit to him a present from several American citizens, both Catholics and Protestants, who were residing at Rome last spring at the time he was raised to the Cardinalate, when it was resolved to offer him a present as a mark of affection and esteem. The gift consists of a complete Cardinal's dress, with a mitre ornamented with eighteen precious stones. It was accompanied by an address expressing the good wishes, esteem, and veneration of the donors.

His Eminence, in his reply, thanked the deputation, esying that he would consider the present as a token of America's gratitude, and he added that the Pope, in raising him to the dignity of Cardinal, did not only wish to honor him, but desired to show how much he appreciated the Roman Catholics in America. This elevation to the Cardinalate showed the strength of the bonds which united the Church in America to the Holy Sec. These sentiments, the Freiste continued, "caused him to feel the necessity of a superior co-operation in the labors of the Church, and, being unable to rely upon himself for the purpose of obtaining that good result, he relied upon God's mercy, and called upon his hearers to unite themselves with him in obtaining that object. In conclusion, he again reverted to the generous donors, and, repeating his thanks, expressed deep gratitude. CRIMINAL NEWS

A Swift and Terrible Conclusion to the Bellefontaine Horror.

Sickening Details of the Uncommon Atrocity of a Human Being.

fidence between those who sincerely wished for national tranquility. Intelligence would preserve its place, but it should not be too haughty. The people had a right to consideration. There was no Bonapartism in France before his resignation, and there would be none after the elections if the country rejected whoever, wanted to disturb the public peace. For himself, although he retained his faculties and had at last got rid of bronchities, he only desired rest so that he might finish his book. He could have no notion of resuming office; that would be a sign that France had not yet settled down into regular life. Could he, moreover, desire to recommence his task, and a second time extricate the State from disorganization, in order a second time to reap the same recompense? He should naturally have liked to complete what he had begun, and he now wished only to take part in public life as a simple citizen, so as not to quit that Chamberin which he had lived so long. He should not accept multiplied elections, for we were not now in 1871. The established Government should pursue its course without more or less hitches or extraordinary remedies. He could desire nothing better both for France and for himself.

This conversation confirms the impression that M. Thiers will not accept a seat in the San-

for himself.

This conversation confirms the impression that M. Thiers will not accept a seat in the Sen-

SYRIA.
THE CHOLERA OVER IN DAMASCUS—MORE THAN

5,000 DEATHS.

The Wife of Schell Makes a Confession Which Confirms His Guilt.

An Excited Crowd Surround the Jail and Bide Their Time.

In the Evening They Expedite the Ordinary Course of Justice by Lynch-Law.

Extradition to Missouri of R. K. Turner, Newly Charged with Forgery.

THE BELLEFONTAINE ATROCITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Private.

BRILEFONTAINE, O., Sept. 24.—Great excitement prevailed in our unusually quiet place all day, over the murder of Miss Laughlin night before last. Large numbers of people have been coming into town from all parts of the country to-day. An excited crowd surrounded the jail to-night, commenting on the horrible murder. Fears are entertained that the prisoner Schell will be foreibly taken from the jail to-night and hung. Schell's wife testified before the Coroner's jury to-day that he contessed to her that he committed the murder; that he attempted to ravish her, but failed. He then stabbed her with a knife in more than a dozen places, cut her throat from ear to ear, and, to places, cut her throat from ear to ear, and, to finish his hellish work, kicked in her skull with the heel of his boot.

A correspondent at Damascus, writing on the 14th of August, says: "The cholera at Damascus is reported at an end by the authorities. There are now only one or two cases reported per day, and these for the most part readily yield to medical treatment. The outbreak commenced as early as the middle of April, and we had not advanced far into June before the number of spparently sudden deaths became so frequent as to strike terror into the minds of the population, and an exodus easier to imagine than to describe sit once began. Long cavalcades of men, women, children, and servants, mounted each upon a bed and lehaf, or quilt spread over well-filled saddle-bags, were daily seen in the mirning, or near sunset, wending their way through many gates of Damascus, with terror denicted upon their pale and haggard faces. But the dectors were still divided; some contend stoulty that those symptoms and sudden deaths were the result of apoplexy, diseases of the heart, and eating unripe fruit, of which the Damascus are immoderately fond, acted upon by the intense heat. The Government, with praiseworthy energy, before the end of June divided the city into district, though most off these so-called doctors were men of no medical training whatever. The evil zrew worse, and on the 14th of July it reached its maximum. The bulletin on that day reported 366 fresh cases and 219 deaths. It is well known that this statement falls far short of the real state of the case, many suppressing the fact that their friends died of choiers, for fear of having the bedding and clothing burned and the wails of the house scraped, and otherwise much damage done, and the payment of a sum of money required, all of which were strictly ordered by Government. It is estimated that between 29,000 and 30,000 of the inhabitants have fled, and over 5,000 have died from this disease alone. The Christian and Jewish quarters were nearly descreted, and the few who remained kept close quarantine in their own houses. Those who left have suffered greatly, as the mountain the heel of his boot.

LATER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Bellefontaine, O., Sept. 24.—Schell was taken out of jail at 11 o'clock by a masked body of men, and hung to a tree in the Court-House yard, in the presence of 500 or 600 people. He persisted to the last that he was innocent, and tried to throw the guilt on his wife.

(To the Associated Press.)

Cincinnati, Sept. 24.—The Gazette's Bellefontaine says: Mrs. Schell, wife of the man arrested for the murder of Miss Laughlin, near Belle Centre, on Thursday, was arrested, and testified before the Coroner to-day that her husband had told her that he intended to ravish Miss Laughlin and kill her afterwards; that testified before the Coroner to-day that her husband had told her that he intended to ravish Miss Laughlin and kill her afterwards; that their ride on Thursday was planned for that purpose, and that her husband threatened to kill her if she followed him when he went into the bushes with Miss Laughlin. She says he returned in about two hours, stating that Miss Laughlin fought so hard he did not succeed in ravishing her, although after he had stabbed her, she said "Don't kill me, Jim; I won't resist any more," but he feared she would tell, and so killed her, threatening also to kill his wife if she told of it. Mrs. Schell also testified to other crimes committed by her husband. The affair causes the most intense excitement. Business is suspended, and it is reported that several hundred citizens of the surrounding country are coming into Bellefontaine to-night determined to lysoft Schell. Many wagon-loads have already arrived. The Sheriff has summoned a strong posee, who are guarding the jail, but trouble is expected before morning.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 2L.—About 300 men attacked the jail at Bellefontaine, O., about halfpast 12 o'clock to-night, battered down the doors, dragged Schell out, and hung him to a tree. The guards made no resistance. Schell protested his innocence of the crime.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

California, Mo., Sept. 24.—Rudolphus K. Turner, accused of being a notorious forger, of Quincy, Ill., now under arrest here, is stated to have placed on record in this county on the 23d of September, 1878, a forged deed from one-Mary Depuis to William M. O'Hara, purporting to have been executed in 1819. She rtly afterward, it is said, he instituted suit as attorney mah is fully accounted for, and thence it has spread northward to Aleppo, Antioch, Lataka, and Scanderoon, and southward to Damascus and Beyrout. From this it would appear that the Turkish Government should be held responsible for what has occurred here, and may still occur elsewhere, and should in future be made to take, with regard to their troops, the came sanitary measures which they are so eager to enforce at the present moment, after the mischief is done, upon their unfortunate civilian subjects." for Helen O'Hara Harrell, to recover possession of these lands. There are other parties, deemed respectable citizens of Missourt, who are supposed to have made large amounts of money out of deeds said to have been forged by James Reed and R. K. Turner. This sileged land pirate is said to have, at about the same time, filed forged deeds to large tracts of land in Cooper, Howard, Osage, Saline, Chariton, and Cole Counties, in this State. Prof. Turner, of the Agricultural College of Illinois, and father of R. K. Turner, arrived here to-day. James Reed, the artist who is alleged to have executed the deeds and signatures thereto, and the acknowledgments, is expected to be brought here to-night for trial. RUSSIA AND CERMANY.

BEORGANIZATION OF THE MUSCOVITE MILITARY

SYSTEM.

London Examiner.

A SLIGHT CORRECTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 24.—Last night a special was sent from here to the Chicago Inter-Ocean and Cincinnati Commercial and forwarded from Cincinnati to the Associated Press, which is grossly untrue, and demands correction. It refers to a difficulty between children attending Catholic and public schools, in the course of which one of the free school pupils, according to the special, received fatal wounds. The fact is, the difficulty was of the most trivial description, and the lad injured is around the streets to-day in perfectly good condition. The dispatch also said that there was muchindiguation against Catholic citizens over the matter, which is wholly untrue, as few people have beard of it. The lads committing the assault were fined a nominal sum by a magistrate to-day. I send this correction at the request of citizens, both Protestants and Catholics, who were much surprised at the dispatch. I lit is certain that "there is but one Power left in Europe which Germany has any cause to fear," and that even this, the mighty Muscovite Empire, is for the moment unable to move. But Russia, like France and Austria, is reorganizing her military system, and the Russian reorganization, unlike the French or the Austrian, is conceived in earnest and carried out with intense energy. Its fundamental principle is universal military service for short terms, and the result is that the "yearly contingent taken into the ranks will be just double the old standard, and the number of trained men passed out yearly into the reserve, for call to the ranks in war, will be at least threefold what it has ever hither to been." The estimated strength of the regular field army, under the new system, will be a million and a half, supplemented by a reserve of half a million, and backed by two further lines of defense corresponding to the Landwehr and Landstrum of the Prussian system, which, for home defensive purposes, would bring 3,000,000 of men under arms. This magnificent theory of military development threatens Germany with a host of 5,000,000 of Russians ready to fight out the long-standing quarrel between the Teuton and the Muscovite. Nevertheless, even supposing that Bussia is allowed by circumstances to develop her new system for the fifteen years which are deemed needful to bring it to perfection, it is doubtful whether Germany will not be more than equal for many a day to come to any emergency that is likely to arise on her northeastern frontier. I It is certain that "there is but one Power left

KILLED THE WRONG MAN.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 24.—A special to the Appral, from Helens, Ark., says: "During the latter part of last fall, two men named Desson latter part of last fall, two men named Desson and Strader had a difficulty at Forest City, Ark., in which Deason shot Strader in the arm, causing it to be amputated. To revenge himself, Strader went to Deason's house last might, to shoot him. Having reached the house, Strader went to one of the windows, raised his shot-gun, and fired, missing Deason, but emptying the contents of the gun into a young man, 19 years of age, named Thomas Horton, killing him instantly. Strader then fied the country, and is supposed to be making his way to North Carolina, where he formerly resided."

THE ERIE CANAL RING.

Biselal Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Ex-Canal Commissioner Barclay was arraigned in the Superior Court to-day and gave the required bail-bonds for \$5,000 aside from the usual plea of not guilty. George D. Lord also pleaded the statute of limitation against the charge of bribery for which he was indicted in the case of the canal frauds. The District Attorney denurred, and the demurrer was argued in the Superior Court to-day. Judge Clinton reserved his decision until Tuesday.

ARREST OF ANEX-DEFICIAL

ARREST OF AN EX-OFFICIAL.

Special Discolor to The Chicago Tribuna.

Kansas Citt, Mo., Sept. 24.—Gen. John D. Crafton, late Adjutant-General of Missouri, was arrested on his farm in Clay County to-day, charged with forgery in connection wish the State war claims while he was in office. His son, who was his clerk, was arrested for complicity in the offense. Both are now under guard in this city. Gen. Crafton will waive examination and let the matter go to the Grand Jury.

A YOUTHFUL THIEF.

Jury.

A YOUTHFUL THIEF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicaso Tripuna.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 24.—At the old settlers' picnic, about two weeks ago, a valuable gold watch was taken from Mr. Debolt. To-day the thief was brought back from Chicago, where he

had been ever since the theft. He proves to be one of the gamina who, without house or home, or any tracable nativity, infest every city. His chances for Joliet for a term of years are sure.

Brevale, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Ex-Canal Commissioner Alexander Barkley was this morning arraigned in the Superior Court, under a joint indictment found against himself, J. D. Lord. Lewis J. Bennett, Thad C. Davis, and William H. Bowmen, for conspiring to defraud the State. He entered a plea of "not guilty," and gave bail in the sum of \$5,000.

BURIAL OF A MURCERED MAN.

Special Dispute to The Chicago Tribune.
CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 24.—Alderman Lang,
who was shot on Wednesday, was buried to-day,
and the procession attending was the largest of
its kind that the city has ever witnessed. It was
compaced of city officials, the police force, fire
companies, Society of Druids, Odd Fellows, and
friends.

CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 24.—Jethro Maybee was to-day convicted in the Circuit Court of manslaughter. He killed Richard Flannery in October of last year with a chair in a saloor. He has had one trial before, but the jury disagreed. He has not received sentence yet.

THIEVES SENTENCED.

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAPORTE, Ind., Sept. 24.—In the Circuit Court to-day, Young, Harris, Farley, and Bond were each sentenced to the State Prison for two years for grand larceny. A young man named Atwood was sentenced to the County Jail for thirty days for larceny.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

Grand Haven, Mich., Sept. 24.—Hercules
Baird, charged with attempting to kill Murphy
in a bar-room fight at the Washington House,
some time since, had a preliminary examination
to-day, and was bound over for trial in the Circuit Court.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Madison, Wis., Sept. 24.—A burglar was caught here to-day with a kit of tools in his possession, and goods stolen from Stoughtonight before last. AN INNOCENT ABROAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Triburu.

New York, Sept. 24.—It is reported here that a prominent editor of a Missouri paper, mixed up in the whisky frauds, has turned all his property into money and gone abroad to live.

RAILROAD NEWS.

GENERAL FREIGHT AGENTS.

A meeting of the General Freight-Agents of the roads leading from this city to the East was held roads leading from this city to the East was held yesterday for the purpose of considering the advisability of raising the freight-rates to Eastern points. After a long debate, it was decided to adhere to the present ones, on the basis of 30 cents on fourth class per 100 pounds from Chicago to New York. It is, however, the intention of the roads to raise the rates on the 1st of October from Chicago to New York as follows: Fourth class, 35 cents; grain, 30 cents; box meats, 40 cents; bulk meats, 45 cents; seeds, 50 cents per 100 pounds and 70 cents per barrel. The rates to all other points will be based on the above. There will also be a relative advance from St. Louis and other Southwestern points. These rates are still very low, lower than they have been for years, but the railroads are unable to make a large advance, owing to the brisk competition of the vessels. Low rates will undoubtedly prevail until the close of navigation, when a further advance may be attempted.

HAVANA, RANTOUL & EASTERN.
Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.
RANTOUL, Ill., Sept. 23.—The first locon RANTOUL III., Sept. 23.—The first locomotive and construction train of the Havana, Rantoul & Eastern Narrow Gauge Railroad arrived here to-day. Track-laying is being vigorously prosecuted from this point east. The Company expects to have 40 miles of its road in operation within the next sixty days.

During the apple-season the Michigan Central Railroad is usually doing an immense business, and heretofore private special rates have been made to large shippers. As it was, however, charged by many that undue discrimination has been made in the case of a few favored ones, the present managers of the road have decided to issure a regular tariff, from which no deviation will be made.

Mr. A. H. McLeod, of Toledo, the General

will be made.

Mr. A. H. McLeod, of Toledo. the General
Manager of the "Diamond" Fast Freight Line,
has been appointed General Freight Agent of
the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, in
place of Mr. J. R. Reed, resigned.

"ONLY A PAUPER."

How They Treat This Class of People in the Will County Poor-House.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 24.—From an article which will appear in the Joliet Republican to-morrow, it appears that the Will County Poor-House is not a fit place even for panpers. The building is old and dilapidated, in fact a mere shell, and the accommodations are entirely inadequate. Last winter the house contained fifty-two paupers, which so crowded the imited quarters that they were obliged to sleep three in a bed. There are 39 paupers on the place now, which is a larger number than can be decently accommodated. The floors of the building are full of great holes and cracks, through which the penetrating bissts of winter find ready admission; and large patches of plactering broken from the walls afford convenient and thorough ventilation. It was with difficulty that the immates, including the keeper and his family, managed to keep from freezing during the extreme cold of last winter. But, perhaps, the quarters provided for the insane are the most shameful features about the place, and a deep disgrace to the county. There are 12 insane and 2 idiotic paupers, and there not being room for them all in the main building, ten of them, of both sexes, are herded together like a lot of swine in the calaboose, a low, dark, miserable hovel, 12724 feet, partitioned off with board slats into several narrow apartments or cells, and located in the rear of the house. During the day time the insane males are confined in a corn-crib. The Board of Supervisors have been in session for come time, but as yet have made no appropriation for repairing and enlarging the Poor-House, although they visited the farm on which it is situated several days ago, and are well aware of the disgraceful facts stated herein.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Newspaper War.

San Francisco, Sept. 24.—A complaint in the libel suit of the proprietors of the Bulletin and Call against the Alla was filed to-day. Damages are set at \$25,000. The complaint, which is quite lengthy, states in effect that plaintiffs have never published any false news or unjust or untruthful comments concerning the Bank of California or its management, and have never conspired to injure the bank or impair its credit, nor have they ever endeavored to produce a financial panic in this State or elsewhere, or to increase one when existing for the purpose of speculating in values, or for any other purpose; but that defendants, proprietors of the Alla, knowing the above facts, but envying the good name of plaintiffs and their success as journalists, have charged them with the above mentiloned acts in an article published in the Alla of the Ilst inst., which article is quoted as part of the complaint. The probability of this suit being commenced has secited much comment, public opinion being divided as to the object in view, but the belief seems to be manimous that, if pressed to trial, racy developments will ensue.

THE NEW YORK DOCKS.

THE NEW YORK DOCKS.

Special Dispatch to The Change Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The Dock Commissioners of this city have lately made an investigation of the sea-wall of the new docks begun under the Tammany Ring, on the plans of Gen. McClellan, and continued under Mayor Havemeyer, on the plans of Gen. Charles K. Graham. The result shows that all the wall built on Graham's plan is defective and practically worthless for the purposes of docks. A new board of engineers, embracing Generals Gilmore and Newton, will be appointed to report new plans. The Dock Commissioners were authorized to spend \$3,000,000 a year on these docks, and a large sum has been spent on them thus far.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Hesing's Career and the History of the People's Party Poetically Sketched.

uggestions Concerning the Conduct of the Campaign in Cook

Senator Morton Addresses a Large Meeting at Toledo.

Gov. Tilden's Horoscope of the Political Probabilities.

IN CHICAGO.

HESING'S CAREER.

For through him the Dutch and Irish are making us to feel. That we are only paying taxes for these foreigners to

That if we do not like it, pack up and go away. Now I don't object to Germans, or to Irish, as a class, But don't want as my dictator such a blamed in-fernal ass; Let me tell you how it happens he as such a man of

ago, The Irish ran the county, and gave the Dutch no show. Hall
And said, if they'd elect him as the Captain of them
all,
He would organize a party—and with help from other races— ould shove the Irish out and put Germans in their places,

And at the next election, which took place in the With the help he had predicted did just that very thing.

And Hesing, from that hour to eighteen seventy-four,
Made the Irish run the gauntlet as the Dutch had done said, They had rather be defeated than by such a man be

led.

But he told them to their faces what he said they'd have to stand,
Or he'd leave and take the Germans, when they might as well disband.

But people laughed, and said he boasted, the thing could not be done,
Yet the records show he did it, taking nearly every one. one.
And still they could no nothing without they got the
Micks,
Which seemed to be preposterous: "Oil and water
will not mix."

Yet he and Dan O'Hara together made a sinte, And the Irish took to lager and the Dutch to whisky straight. Yes, Dan and Barney took their lager, and Hesing took his horn, And at the next election a bastard child was born; But it's not to be expected that a child of such a birth Would be a perfect infant, or live long upon this earth

paign.
Whoever knew a Dutchman to have an Irish wife
That almost from the beginning there was not etc
strife? Now an election is upon us, our place is at the polls, And if we do our duty, we will make them hunt the holes.
All you who pay the taxes, go work from early morn
And make the thieves both big and little wish they
never had been born;
Show Hesting and his minions that you mean just what
you say;
Only honest men for office,—that the thieves have had
their day.

NES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.
OBGANIZATION FOR THE CAMPAIGN OF 1875.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
Chicago, Sept. 24.—To effect a thorough organization which shall insure success in 1875 and lead to victory in 1876, the members of the Republican post mark 1875. Republican part must insist that no unworthy, unreliable, incapable men be allowed to use the must endeavor to study and weigh carefully the consequences of their deliberations, so that pub-lic confidence may be gained and kept by sin-cerity and true reform. To prove to the think-

must endeavor to study and weight carefully libconsequences of their deliberations, so that public consequences of their deliberations, so that public consequences of their deliberations, so that public consequences on the postthe consequences of their deliberations, so that public consequences on the postdeliberation of the consequences of the public solution and supproval, reputing satisfactory beads the same to the Control Committee or canning time, when delivers to the Ward or District Committee, whose duty it shall be to find out it the said apprairs the same to the Control Committee for examination and approval, requiring satisfactory beads the same to the Control Committee for examination and approval, requiring satisfactory beads the same to the control Committee for examination of the said supprise of

Kasper, Joseph Roelle, Peter La Pete; S A. P. Maddock; Treasurer, Christopher The entire ticket as reported by the c was elected, and the meeting adjourned Frid ay evening next, at Henry Dreve's 1 394 South Halsted street, when the C Coramittee for the ward will be elected.

ELSEWHERE.

ALLEN FOR REPUDIATIONA TALK WITH A NEW YORK TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT.

Totedo Correspondence New York Tribune.

I asked Gov. Allen if he thought it probable
that the Ohio financial platform would become
the platform of the National Convention, and, if
so, if it would earry the country. He said undoubtedly that platform would be adopted, and
unless there should be an unexpected revival of
business it would succeed. The party in power
was always held responsible for business depression; thus, in 1840, Martin Van Buren had to
suffer, sud the Democratic party was defeated
by the banks suspending, not specie-payments, but their discounts, although Van
Buren had nothing on earth to do with the prostration of business. I asked him if he should
be elected and the New York Democrats should
also su coeed, what would be the effect on the
National Convention. He said the nominee
would be a Western man, and the platform the
Ohio platform; there would be no break in the
party, for all their differences would be harmonized before the holding of the Convention—
they always were—and New York would have to
and would agree to that disposition of the
mat'rer.

C drespondent—Supposing you are successful

A the country, is is proposed to provide the control of the contro Congress and have legislation shaped to serw their ends.

Q.—But do you think the bonds will be paid it

action will depend upon circumstances as we then find them.

Q.—Do you think the payment of those gollbonds in greenbacks would be repudiation?

Gov. Allen—Repudiation of an act of Congress, certainly.

Q.—Would you call such a repudiation an act of bad faith?

Gov. Allen—There was no good faith in the passage by Congress of that act of 1869.

Q.—Well, if that act was not an act of good faith, would it be bad faith to repeal it?

Gov. Allen—No.

Q.—Well, Governor, what is your idea about issuing more greenbacks? Is there to be a limit to it? In other words, do you think greenbacks can be used as the permanent currency and the measure of value?

Gov. Allen—I know no better currency or measure of value?

Gov. Allen—I know no better currency or measure of value than the dollar based upon the credit and property of this great nation.

Q.—Then do you agree with the Pennsylvania Democratic platform with reference to the nature and definition of the dollar?

Gov. Allen—Yes, yes.

I give this in conversational form, as nearly as I can recollect (and I am sure it is the substance of the conversation), so that by my summary of this remarkable expression of Gov. Allen's views I may not seem to have done him injustice.

MAINE.

THE VOTE AT THE RECENT ELECTION Following is the Augusta Journal's states of the vote for Governor in all but thirty towns in Maine, compared with the total last year. It shows this year an aggregate of 110,929. Connor receives 57,853, and Rot 53,077; Connor's majority, 4,775. The topot reported threw for Dungley last year votes, and 680 for Titcomb; Dingley's major 77.



MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New York, Sept. 24.—Close friends of Tild bere state that he believes and hopes that All in Ohio, and the Democratic inflationists Pennsylvania, will be badly beaten. If the Democrate of New York then carry the State by

Pennsylvania, will be badly beaten. If the Democrats of New York then carry the State by a large majority, as is likely they will, Tilden holds that he will be the only candidate before the next National Democratic Convention.

\*\*Reveal Disputch to The Chience Tribuna.\*\*

Tolendo, O., Sept. 21.—Gov. Morton addressed one of the largest Republican meetings of the campaign, at Wheeler's Opera-House, this evening, ably reviewing the financial and currency question. He was followed by the Hon. Charles Albright, of Pennsylvania, in an able speech.

The Republicans are wide awake in this part of the State, and working hard for hisyes and victory.

\*\*A'IMAN COUNTY, HL.\*\*

\*\*Special Disputch to The Chience Tribuna.\*\*

BLOOMINGTON, Bl.. Sept. 24.—The Republican primary elections will be held to-morrow, and will be of more than studi interest, for the reason that a determined fight has come up for the office of Treasurer. The Republican party of Mo-Lean County having learned a few wholesome lessons by mistakes of former years, is more powerful than for years. It is probable that the coming conversion.

\*\*REPUBLICAN MEETING AT DUBUGUE, IA.\*\*

\*\*Special Disputch to The Chience Tribuna.\*\*

\*\*DUBUGUE, Ia. Sept. 24.—S. J. Kirkwood, the Republican candidate for Governor, adddressed a crowded house this avening and made come excellent poists. This was the first Republican speech of the campaign here.

\*\*\*THE MAINE ELECTION.\*\*

Banoon, Ne. Sept. 24.—Nearly complete returns of the vote in the Fourth Congressional District give Plaisted (Rep.) a majority of 777.

\*\*\*NEW NEW CONORESSHONAL NOMINATION.\*\*

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 24.—In the Thirtythird District Republican Convention. held at this place to-day, Nelson J. Norton, of Hinsdale, Cattarangts County, was nominated for Congress by 14 votes, against 45 for Walter I. Sessions. The coming election for Congressional District give Plaisted (Rep.) a majority of 777.

\*\*\*NEW NEW CONORESSHONAL NOMINATION.\*\*

\*\*JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 24.—In the Thirtythird District Republican conditio

PRESCRIPTION FREE speedy care of Seminal Weakness, Lost Mandel all disorders brought on by indiscretions of Any druggist has the ingredients. Address ON & CO., Box 2,225, New York.

11

Account of the Destruction of the Town of Lynchburg.

Perilous Voyages Made by the Inhabit ants on Houses and Rafts.

carcely a Vestige of the Town Left When the Waters Subside.

Marshall, Mich.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 24. - Mrs. Herndon and

tion. The building burned very fapidly, with a very dense smoke. The names of the loss are: Chaude G. Avery, jeweler; Antoine Gruber, cigar-maker; Eliza King, dining-room girt; Martha Vorsden, cook. Several persons were hurt by jumping from the windows. Dr. Woodruff had his sakele broken, and was cut on the head. Mrs. Avery was burned about her lower limbs, and bruised somewhat. The head porter, Nick Renks, had both legs broken. Mr. and Mrs. Colwell and child were slightly burned about the head, neck, and bresst, but not seriously. Several agents loss everything in their rooms. The house, with all its contents, was destroyed. family, reported lost at Veissee, are said. Dr. Alexander and family, reported lost near Lynch-burg, are saved. They lost everything but what An Austin (Texas) special to the News says contributions for the sufferers on the coast will

tary of War asking if Government aid, as in the Alabama overflow, can be extended to the sufferers on the coast of Texas. The Secretary of War replies that the Texas district inunded ed

Wer replies that the Pexas district inundated does not lie within the scope of country included in the loan authorizing and by the War Department, amd can extend no assistance.

A San Autorio special of the 29d cays: "The storm which biasted the coast did no damaguiners, and very little rain fell. The wind bis was perfect gale. The citizens of San Autonio, in a public meeting to day, appointed a committee of thirty to solicit subscriptions for the relief of the stricken people of Indianola and other places. The Committee consists of the most prominent citizens and clergy, and good results are expected. The malitary telegraph line was completed to here yesterday, and is working from Fort Clark."

completed to here yesterday, and is worsing from Port Clark."

THE DESTRUCTION OF LANCHERISE.

Houston (Tex.) Telegraph, Soc. 21.

Thursday night was one of textor. The tide, now to its full height, surged with the fury of the gale. Torrents of rain fell, and the wind howled with all the fury of a hurricane. All but a few too-confident people of Lyncheurg and San Jacinto had gone to the hills for safety before tight. After miding it, houses, vessels, everything yielded to the gale.

Friday morning nothing but devisitation met the eye. Destruction and wrecks all around; rafts, logs, timbers, and fragments of houses, bearing strongling humanity, driven here and there by the putliess gale; fluxering signals of interest from many a tree-top; the fierce wind and waves dimmed all cries for succer; pitaous motions alone told the hother-on of the distress of the imperiled.

of the imperiled:

The steamer Matamoras No. 2, Capt. Adexander Bell, formerly of the Houston Direct Navigation Cempany, had been driven across the fints on the north side of the San Jachto. The steamer Star and barges were driven near her. The drift commenced accumulating around them, and fortunately her position was a point of concentration for the floating debris to which people had clung. Capt. Bell, with Mr. Leacock, engineer, and four men got out the life boat, and resoude such persons as they could get near, but she gale was so fearful that they could make but little headway.

About 10 a. m. a small raft with two persons on was seen approaching. As it came nearer,

About 10 a. m. a small raft with two persons on was usen approaching. As it came nearer, they were discovered to be Dr. Chamberlais and wife, of Lynchturg. He was sitting on the raft holding his wife's head in his lap. Her body was partly under water. The current awent them near the Matamoras, and as the raft struck among the drift and just as their resouers from the Matamoras got a rope around Dr. Chamberlain, Mrs. Chamberlain's body was torn from his graep and swept under the drift. The husband, thoughtless of his own life, was appealing to the rescuers, "don't save me, save my wife," and after she was gone, begged them to let him down with her. He was hauled on hoard in a banumbed condition. It is the opinion of Capt. Bell and Mr. Leacock that she was deed before seen by them.

them. About noon, a family named Perkins, three men, a woman, and a child, came floating from down the river on top of a house. It caught among the trees, into which they all got, from where they were all taken in eaferty by the yawlboat of the Matamorie. The current and wind ware so strong that were the result of the Matamorie. where they were all taken in earety by the yawlboat of the Hatamoras. The current and wind
were so strong that four men could not manage
the boat. After various efforts to get to them,
Capt. Bell pad out line, and floated the boat to
them, and took them off. During the day,
Campbell, Mr. Leasock, and the crew of four
men, picked up and saved twenty-one persons.
The Perkine family say that everything was
used off from Adama Island, which is about
the miles below Lynchburg. In addition to
hemselves was

The buildings at Gibbs' shipways were destroyed. The steamer Taumanipas was on the ways. Holes were bored in her and she settled on them, and is supposed to be all right, saving both herself and the ways.

At San Jacinto Mr. Thompson's house and the Heodiey store were swept off. Misson's mill is standing, but greatly damaged.

The report is that all the houses along the shore from Lynchburg to the longest age of the care on the San Antonio Railroadtrack at Harrisburg. At Norsoborthy's it wasny to the front yard gate. At Missio's, the drift marked the height of the tide far up the bank at his landing. Dr. Massie stated to the passengen on the Rowler that the indewater from the guilf was \$4\$ inches above the highest rain-flood within his knowledge on the bayon. Thomsands of corder of wood, piting and mill-timber, the results of the whole year's toil, have been carried away by the waters. Many flat-hosts and ther crafts, upon which the people of the hayous relief for a support, have been destroyed. At Jr. Massie's considerable stock was drowned, and it is supposed the same has confirmed at more exposed points.

NEAR LITTLE FALLS, N. J. PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 21.—The woolen mill of George Jackson, near Little Falls, burned to-Special Distracts to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 24.—The Minnesota State Convention of Spiritualists was held in this city on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday last,

Welker said those tainted with doctrines of social freedom were not invited. Soon after the
meeting opened George W. Sweet introduced
the following:

Resolved, That the Call for this Convention, made
by the Secretary of the State Association, prescriting
a particular being on a question that is germane to
Spiritualists, as a beceasely qualification to cattile
one to attend this Convention, is intolerant, and in
direct conflict with the spirit of the ach, and is,
therefore, repudiated by this Convention.

After long and excited debate this was voted
down, and the following adopted:

Resolved, By this Convention, that we do not belcrate or indexes the intercourse between the series calcide of monaganic marriags.

Upon this the following persons are reported
in proceedings published in the Dispatch, to
have withdrawn from the Convention: M. C.
Mirston, Hirs. J. H. McDauald, Mrs. J. M.
Davis, H. M. Clark, Porter Martin, Sarah Jane
Masin, Mrs. F. W. Hascom, Mary A. Carpenter,
F. G. Carpenter, N. Markin, Jensie S. Wright.

The majority remaining organized for the ensmingyear, with a full list of officers and committees for the State Association, re-electing
Georgt Walker, of Stillwater, for Secretary-Just now when it seems as if corruption had a death-clutch on every city in the land, it is good to be able totay that Detroit has many honest men. An Ohe man, feeling that he was getting drunk, entereds Franklin street calcon yesterday and loudly aquired:

"Is' there an honest man here who'd take charge of \$61 forms?"

"Yes, cir!" can from sownteen different men in reply; and it was in a place, too, where honesty would not balooked for.

sued pair on board the tug. About 7 p. m Goldsmith Maid Trots Against

within half an hour after Mrs. West was carried on the tug, she was taken ill and gave birth to a boy. These rugged men, fathers themselves, yet unused to such ministrations, aided by Ha. West, faithfully performed the duties belonging to geniter hands. The brave little woman, who had undergone all these perlis, seeing mother, child, sister, and her four nieces stept away before her over, save the directions which doubtless saved her life and that of the bate. As soon as mother and babe were in condition to be meved and the men of the dredging-fleet carried them up to the old Morgan piace, occupied by Mr. Tom Edwards, where every possible arrangement was made for their comfort. Yesterday evening, when the Fowler left Morgan's Point, both were doing well.

Mr. McKee was rescued Thursday night; also Joseph Martin and his wife, who had left Hog Island and got into trees. Her Best Record at Quincy, Ill. Some Disappointment Felt that Her Fastest Time Should Be Only 3:19 3-4.

BURNED TO DEATH.

MARSHALL, Mich., Sept. 21.—A fire broke out
in the office of the Herudon House about 2:30
this morning, cutting off all outside communication. The building burned very rapidly, with

FOOLING WITH FIREARMS.
Secial District to The Chicago Tribune.
WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 24.—A young lad

ed 15, named J. Goble, employed at Wooster

BURIED ALIVE,
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Dispatch.
Davenport, Ia., Sept. 25.—At Calamus, Clin-

ton County, yesterday afternoon, William Tan-

the bottom of a well, which he was digging, was

barried alive by the earth caving in upon him the unfortunate man out, and, after working al night, reached the dead body.

THE SCOTT-UDA DEATH TRAP.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The jury in the inquest on the Scott-Uda fire-ladder accident found a

verdict that the break was due to the inferior materials and faulty construction of the ladder. The Fire Commissioners are censured for not hoisting the ladder practically before allowing it to be used, and its further use was condemned.

FELL FROM A TRAPEZE. New York, Sept. 24.-A man and woman at

tobinson Hall, last right, fell head foremost to

the floor, from the ceiling, white attempting tra-pess movements, and both are believed to be fatally injured.

KILLED BY A FALL.

Special Disgratch to The Chicago Tribuna.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 24.—A boy 7 years old,

son of hir. Nash, of this city, fell from a stable-roof to-day and died shortly from the effects of

Proxis, Ill., Sept. 24.—An 8-year-old son of Capt. Hann, of the propeller Metropolis, was

owned while fishing near Grier's elevator this

Engine Company No. 7 yesterday answered a

still alarm caused by a fire in the rear of the two-story frame ouilding, No. 201 South Hatsted

evening was caused by the burning out of a chimney at 28 Loomis street.

The alarm at 8:30 o'clock last evening was

stable by Theodore Poul, situated in the rear of 368 Larraboe street. The total loss does not ex-ceed \$35.

The alarm of fire from Box 642, at 3:15 o'clock yesterday morning, was caused by a fire in a barn in the rear of Ko. 955 Milwankee avenue,

owned by Fredariok Weelahn, and occupied as a stable by Faul Herman. A horse and buggy valued at \$500 were destroyed. The flames spread to a barn in the rear of No. 959 on the same street, owned by Edward Burs, and occupied by C. H. Constiansen, whose loss is about \$365. A barn in rear of No. 3 Cox street was also consumed. Loss, \$300; no insurance. The cause of the fire is supposed to have been naughty boys playing with matches.

mond's axle-factory was damaged to the extent

in the following companies, each having to pay 20 per cant lons: Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; Citizens', Newark, N. J.; Citizens', St. Louis; People's, Newark; Franklin, St. Louis; People's, Memphis; Allementa, Pittsburg; Pheenix, St. Louis; Farmars' and Drovers', city; Germania, Newark, N. J.; Merchants', Newark, N. J.

AT MADISON WIS.

Special Inivation to The Chirago Tribuna.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 24.—The Milwankee &

St. Paul Bailroad roundhouse took fire this

morning, and the roof of one section was burned.

The locomotives were all rescued and the alarm given by startling blasts from their whistles.

AT DETROIT, MICH.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 24.—The steamer Detroit, of the Canada Ferry Line was burned this

morning, before daylight. She was owned by W. P. Campbell, and cost \$16,000 ten years ago. She was insured for \$7,000.

day. Loss, \$80,000; insurance, \$16,000.

SPIRITUALISM.

The Kind They Have in Minnesotz

but the proceedings escaped publicity until to-day. In the call for the Convention Secretary

Walker said those tainted with doctrines of so

cial freedom were not invited. Soon after th

AT LOUISVILLE, KY.

Matthee of Road Horses at Central Park Drive, Chicago, This Afternoon.

The Last Yacht-Race of the Season-Ante-

SPORTING NEWS.

penultimate Game of Base-Ball, THE TURF.

MATINEE AT CENTRAL PARK.

There will be a matines of gentlemen's road horses at Central Park drive, this afternoon. OMAHA, Sept. 24.—At the fair to-day, the ntries for the free-for-all race were Randall, of Omaha, Lothair, of Kansas City, Granger, of first three heats. Time, 2:28%, 2:26%, and 2:33. Purse, \$1,100.

The running race was broken up by the horse Belleflower failing and breaking one of his legs short off, and throwing the rider, who was severely shaken up, but not seriously injured. The horse was shot THE LANSING RACES.

The horse was sade.

THE LANSING HACES.

Special Disneste to The Calcage 4 ribbine.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 24. The races to-day crosted a Derby interest by the aurouncement that Lady Turpin would trot to beat her 2:28 record time for a purse of \$305. The next race was for a purse of \$365, for the 2:50 class, best three in five; time, 2:42½; 2:44½; 2:42; 2:40; and 2:41½, was won by Mollie, who received \$175, Judge Douglas \$90, Julia \$90, Bud Florence \$40.

AT QUINCT—Coldisanth MAID MAKES COMPARATIVEAL SLOW TIME.

Smeath Disneste to The Chicago Tribuss.

QUINCY, III, Sept. 24. — The following as a summary of the races to-day. aged 15, named J. Goble, employed at Wooser & Co.'s drug store, was probably fatally injured to-night by the careless handling of a revolver in the hands of a companion. They were fooling with the revolver when it was accidentally disobarged, the ball striking Goble in the head and lodging in the rear of the right eye. If the lad recovers, which is considered vary doubtful, he will lose the eye.

Trofting purse of \$500 for 2:30 horses, \$250 to first, 125 to second, \$75 to third, and \$30 to fourth:

P. V. Fancher's Dan Brown. 3 3 1 1 1
M. Highes's Bob Hunter. 1 1 3 3 2
Func-2:37k; 2:35%; 2:37k; 2:35; 2:35%.

Running half-mile dash, \$100 stake, \$30 entrance, b. second horse to get \$40.

Time—314.

There was some disappointment at the time made by Goldsmith Maid, but the was suffering from a severe coid, and was in very poor condition for the track. The attendance has been large for the last two days, and the fair has been a macrolicent sndesss throughout.

large for the last two days, and the fair has been a magnificent sudcess throughout.

LOUISYMLE JOCKEY-CLUB RACES.

LOUISYMLE Ky., Sept. 2k.—The first reco to-day, for the geatlemen's cup, was won by fir. Trigg Mors, who rode Port Leonard; Itving Kellet, dravar of Token, second, and Dr. James Green, driver of Australian, third. The race was a dash, 1/s mile, and made in 2:07%.

The second race, mile beat, for the jobseco stake, for Syear-olds that had not won to previous to August last, had any starters: D. Swigert's b. c. Kieg Alfonzo, by Phaeton and Capitoia Robinson; Morgan & Co.'s br. f. Gyptie, by Australian and Masnika; Keene Richards' ch. f. Misdeal, by Gilroy and Mishap; R. E. Cheatham's ch. f. Lady Bogby, by Vandel and Fanny Cheatham; Capt. Cattlevel's ch. f. Leap Yoar, by Leanington and Cracket; A. B. Lewis: b. c. Vagabond, by Vandal and Gem. The pool selling was in the order named. Both beats were won by the favoute, Alfonzo; Gyptis second; and Sisdeal third. Time, 1:4414; 1:45½, in the first heat Lady Bugby swaved from the track and attempted to run through a closed gate. Her head was birst open by striking a post which broke in twam. The horse died and the rider, Willie Miller, of Henderson, Ky., was

post which broke in twain. The horse died and the rider, Willie Miller, of Henderson, Ky., was the ricer, wine filter, of Henderson, Ay., was slightly hurt.

The third race, 1½ miles, had five starters: A. Atchison's ch. f. Gremoble, 3 years old, by Baywood and Lute: A. Buford's ch. g. Kelburn, 4 years old, by Ringmaster and Ontario; Hunt Reynold's ch. g. Marmion, 8 years old, by Player and Grand Duchess: Lord's b. g. Port Leonard, by Ringrap and Pirmells: Kone Richners's h. and Duchees; Lord's b. g. Port Leaner and Prunella; Kenne Richard's

came in victor, Marmion second, and heathan third. All ahead of the favorite, Grenoble. Time, 2:42.

The fourth race, dash of I mile, for 2-year-olds, for the Sandford stakes, had the following starters: T. J. Nichola' b. g. Vagrant, by Virgil War-Dance and Alexandria; D. Swigert's b. 6 Bombay, by Pianet and Nora; J. B. Handall's! c. The Nipper, by Phaeton and Anuette; Joh Gardner's ch. 1., by Lexington, dam by Glencos lian and Forfalietta; D. J. Grouse's b. f. Alborae, by Revolver, dam by Ringold; William Murply's ch. b. Russ Buttles, by War-Dance and Frincess Royal; Stringfield & Clay's b. c. Blue Coat, by Jack histone and Ivy Leaf. The favorite, Vagrant, got off next to the last, Clemenie G second choice, being behind him. Pirouette led the fivers to the third quarter pole, when Vagrant, who had been steadily going forward, took the first place and came in ahead; Alborae second, and Gardner's ch. g. third. Clemmie G, Keéne Richards entry, never showed in the race, having gotica off very badly in the start. Time—1.46.

To-morrow will close the present meeting.

BEROON PARK RACKS.

BEROON PARK RACKS.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—The races at Reacen Park to-day were very largely attended. The unfinished race of resterday for the 2:33 class, purse \$1,500, was wen by Lizzie Keeler. Gen. Hood second, Colonel third. Time—2:30/4; 2:331/2; 2:332/2; 2:334/2; 2:34. 2:34. 2:36. The first heat was wen by Banquo, the second by Colonel, and the third and fourth by Gen. Hood. The unfinished race for the 2:25 class, purse \$2,500, was won by Honest Harry, Blanche second. Billy Platter third. Time. 2:27/4, 2:27/4, 2:27/4, 2:27/4, 2:28/4. Blanche won the first heat.

The race for the 2:23 class. purse \$2,500, was won by Comee, Bella second, Molsey third, Thomas Jefferson distanced. Time, 2:25, 2:35/4, 2:28, 2:28. Bella won the second heat. To-morrow will close the present meeting.

LAST RACE OF THE SEASON. The last yacht race of the season will take place this afternoon from the foot of Twelfth street. The course will be the same one before sailed over—3 miles southwest, then 6 miles north, then tack to the place of starting. It is expected that seven or eight vessels will take part in the race. The judges' boat will leave the foot of LaSalle street at 1 o'clock, and boats for spectators will leave Goodrich's dock a little later. The prizes will be divided into two class-es, and will be about the same as in the last race.

BASE-BALL The last game but two to be played by the Thicagos in this city this year will take place today. Mr. Stires, of Rockford, will not be suffered to umpire the game. CINCINNATI, Sept. 24.—Bass-ball: Stars, 3; St. Louis Browns, 17.

DESOLATE DISSOLUTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Pribune, SEDALIA, Mo., Sept. 24.—An old man nam Caleb P. Seymonr was found dead in an aban-loned residence in East Sedalla, this afternoon, doned residence in East Sedsila, this afternoon, under strange and mysterious circumstances. He came here a week ago and obtained a night's lodging at the house of Absalom McVey. He was very reticent and did not give his name nor business. Next morning he disappeared and had not been heard of since until his body was discovered in the old house. From papers found on his person it appears that he was from hisseachusetts and was a school-taucher and Freebyterian minister. Several certificates showing that he had taught school in Kansas were found on him, as were a number of manuscript forms. Five dollars and fifty cents were found in his pockets. The Coroner's Jury decided that he had died from old age and exposure.

The Engineer says a week's work in Birming-ham comprises the canufacture of 14,000,000 of pens, 6,000 bedateads, 7,000 guns, 300,000,000 of cut nais, 100,000,000 of buttons, 7,000 saddles, 6,000,000 of copper or bronze coins, 20,000 pairs of spectacles, 6 tone of papter mache ware, \$150,

spikes, 50 tons of wrongh-iron hinges, 350 miles length of wax for vestus, 46 tons of factors, 45 tons of derman silver, 1,000 dozen feathers, 3,500 beliews, 600 ton of brass and copper wares, —these, with a multitude of other articles, being exported to almost all parts

WASHINGTON.

Report of the Custom-Rouse Com-mission—Another Investigation.

Special Disputch to The Chasses Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 24.—The report of the Second Commission to examine the Chicago Castom-House was received by the Secretary of the Treasury to-day, and is being considered to-cipit by the configuration in its liuford Wilson

night by that gentleman. Maj. Bluford Wilson and Supervising Architect Potter, at the Secre-tary's private apartment. The Secretary states

and Supervising Architect Potter, at the Secretary's private apartment. The Secretary states that it will be given out to-morrow.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The President has made the following appointments: Charles Darling, of Minnesota Agent for the Indians of the Fort Berthold Agency, Dekota Territory; Alex. G. Irving, of Illinois, Agent for the Indians of the Navajo Agency in New Mexico; John F. Wildman, Collector of Internal Revenue for the District formed by annexing the Fifth and Eleventh Districts of that State.

An investigation is being made by order of

the Secretary of the Treasury into certain curions ellegations preferred against Addison Lows. Supervising Inspector of Steamboats and Boilers in the Second District. and John K. Matthews, Local Inspector of Boilers at New York City. The Second is the most important and largest of the Supervising Districts, empracing all the waters of the Atlanta coast, rivers and tributaries between the coast, York City. The Second is the most important and largest of the Supervising Districts, embracing all the waters of the Atlantic coast, rivers and tributaries between the Bay of Passamannodity and Cape Charles. The charges are pointed a id elaborate, the most important of which are that those officials have colluded in various frauds, including the receiving of compensation for making inspections of vessels after office hours; that, in view of the fact that vessels engaged in business during the day would snatin losses by having to lay up for inspection in the daytime, these officials received compensation from the owners of vessels for making inspections at night, contrary to law; and also that charges for transporting pumps for testing steamboat boilers have been excessive, and irequently made when in fact no transportation had taken place. These or similar charges have been repeatedly reported to the Government authorities here, but no notice was saken thereof until recently, when they were brought to the attention of the Supervising Inspector-General, who in person took verbal statements from the accused, and, without making a formal report, simply made marginal notes upon the document containing the charges and exonerated the parties. Finally the matter reached the Secretary of the Treasury, who at once sent a special agent to New York to make a thorough investigation, and a report will soon be ready. It is complained that Mr. Burnett, the Supervising Inspector-General, did not take proper notice of or exarcise due diligable. in having these charges completely investi-gated, for the reason as alleged, that he and inspector Lowe are old personal friends. The examination by the special agent of the Treas-ury will reveal the foundation—for all these alle-

WHISKY FRAUDS.

gations, and there is ground for the expect that the report will contain many intere-facts, and afford considerable matter work

Missouri Trials.The Whisky-Men Getting the Worst of It.

Special Dienatch to The Chicago Trioune.
Sr. Louis, Mo., Sept. 24.—The United States Court-room was filled with a large assemblage of people this morning, who had come for the pur-pose of hearing Justice Miller's decision ou the demurrers to the indictments against the late the indictments. Case 564 is for a conspiracy to destroy records filed in a public office. Justice Miller held that the objections urged by Judge Krum were not well taken. The question apon, being held up for further consideration. Case 566, which is an indictment against MoDonald Joyce, and others, for conspiracy to defrand the revenue, was held good, and the demurrer overruled. Case 567, which is an indictment against McDonald, Joyce, Avery, Fitzroy,
and others, officers, together with certain distillers, for conspiracy to defraud the revenue, was
held by Justice Miller to be valid so far as either
the officers or distillers were concerned
separately, but, inasmuch as the statute
names differerient punishments for the officers
and distillers, the Government would have
to elect as to which they would proceed against,
the distillers having been indicted separately for
the same offenses alleged in the joint indictmissis. District Attorney Dyer very promptly
elected to proceed against the officers, and asked
the Court to set the case down for
hearing-at the present terms justice Miller the Court to set the case down for hearing at the present term. Justice Miller announced that he had purposed leaving St. Louis to morrow week, but if his presence here one more week would expedite the trial of the cases, he would willingly stay. The decision of Judge Miller is considered a rough deal on the whisky men, and those who represent the prosecution are jublished over their victory. The Prosecution are jublished vice their victory. The Prosecution are inhanciate trial, and will listen to no proposition to continue the cases until another term.

Sr. Louis, Sebt. 24.—The case of Adler & Co., of St. Joseph, Mo., charged with emotying certain barrels of whisky without cancaing stamps, came up yesterday in the United. States District Court for the Western District of Missouri, now in session at Jefferson Otty. Quite a number of witnesses were examined, and so far as the case progressed, the testimony showed that about 200 barrels of spirits received from Sheehan & Sons' distillery were compised at Adler & Co.'s rectifying house, and some barrels returned to the distillery with the stamps upon them, thus defrauding the Government out of some \$8,000.

OUR EVANGELISTS.

Moody and Sankey Preparing for a Lengthy Campaign in New York, Caty.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Pribune.
New York, Sept. 24.—Moody and Sankey will not favor Chicago first with their efforts at reviving the spirit of religion in this country, but will have their label. will begin their labors in the metropolis. They have made a sort of financial arrangement with the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, by which they are to be paid a reasonable salary and expenses, but there is nothing of a speculative character about the agreement. The only method by which the Young Men will endeavor to reimburse themselves for their exdeavor to reimburse themselves for their expenses will be by the sale of tructs and songs at a small profit above their cost. The centract with Moody and Sanzey requires them to begin on Nov. I, and the season will hast all winter if they prove as successful and attractive here as they did in London. It is anticipated that the coming winter will be a yery severe one, and with anoth suffering generally comes a good deal of despondency, and in this mood the average human gets Zealously religions. It is therefore anticipated that the Evangelists will attract immense crowds and create a genuine sensation. This news is not generally known yet except, singularly enough, among theatrical people, who all say that it will be bad for theatres. The way in which the theatrical folks came to know of the matter earliest is because Sheridan Shook, manager of the Union Square Theatre, Gilmore's Garden, and the Brooklyn Theatre, Gilmore's Garden, and has rented it for the proposed services this winter, it is said, for an immense rental. It is the only building said to be large enough to house the crowds whom Moody and Sankey expect, judging by their London experience. Cornelius Vanderbit offered an open lot in the upper part of the city, but it was found that it would oset \$40.000 to build a proper building for the purpose, and renting the Hippodrome or Gilmore's Garden was found to be cheaper. Shook has been intending to put up a sage across one-half the garden, and give opers at 50 cents during the winter, but the present speculation has appeared the most accure, so the garden will be Moody and Sankey's obapel for a time. penses will be by the sale of tracts and songs at

EQUALIZATION.

Adjournment, Sine Die, of the

Assessments of the Capital Stock of Railroad Companies.

STANGULLD, Ill., Sept. 24.—The State Board of Equalization met to-day for the purpose of finally closing up its binainess. The Committee on Assessment of Capital Stock of Corporations presented its report, which Mr. Derickson moved to amend by striking therefrom all assessurents of companies organized for purely manufacturing purposes, for printing or publishing newspapers, or for stock-breeding purposes. This the State on a basis of \$0 per cent of its cash value, on a basis of \$27,703,540, against \$43,-033,391 last year. Mr. McCabe moved, and it was adopted, that \$200,000 of surplus resulting

White County. He also moved that \$150,000 surplus from the equalization of all classes of property be applied to Gallatin County. The following resolution was adapted:

WHEREAS, Some of the leading newspapers of the State lieve unjustly charged the Hon. R. P. Derickson as being indirectly responsible for changes made in the report of the Committee on General Equalization, and also for preparing a map of the State showing the relative positions and equalized assessment of the different counties; and,

WHEREAS, Said changes were made and said map prepared without the knowledge and consent of taid R. P. Derickson, and during his absence from the Board; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board are fully convinced that said charges are unjust.

The Board then adjourned sine die.

The following table shows the assessment of

The following table shows the assessment of the capital stock of railroad companies in this the total value of the company's property is unproperty. The total assessed as tangible property of railroads being \$37,922,652, and the total assessment of capital assessment. the total assessment of capital stock being \$22,810,914, as shown below. The full valuation

on which these companies will pay tax this year Cairo & St. Louis airo & Vincennes.
arbondale & Shawnescown.
rou Mountain C. & E.
hicago, Alton & St. Louis, St. Louis,
Jacksonville & Chicago, and Joist &
Chicago, Jacksonville & Chicago, and Chicago. Chicago & Hinois River. Chicago, Barrington & Quincy. Chicago Banwille & Vinceunes. Chicago & Iowa. Chicago & Northwestern. Chicago, Rock Biand & Pscific. Chicago & Pacific. Chicago, Penn & Southwastern.
Chicanata, Lafayette & Chicago.
Columbia, Obioago & Indiana Central.
Chicago, Miwankee & St. Paul.
Coal Valley Mining Company.
Evansvilla, Terre Harte & Chicago.
Gliman, Ciriton & Springhed.
Grand Tower & Carbondials.
Chicago & St. Louis Bailrossi and Coal
Company. Louis & Southeastern..... Louis, Vandalia & Terre Hau

Onio & Mississippi
Paris & Docatingeris & Docatingeris & Danvide.
Peoris & Banvide.
Peoris & Book Island.
Pitteburg, Fort Wayns & Chica Rockford, Rock Island & St. Lespringfield & Northwestern.
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haule St. Louis & Southeastern. western Union. Less St. Louis & Carondeles rion & Mineraelle

THE PRESIDENT.

His Arrival, with a Number of tives and Friends, at St. Louis-Fu-

ture flovements.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Sept. 24.—President Grant and party arrived via the Vandalia Line at 11:50 o'clock this morning in a special car of the Pennsylvania Railroad, furnished for the trip. The train was delayed four hours by the failure of the trains which preceded it to make proper time. Col. W. D. W. Bernard, the President's cousin, United States Bank Comissioner in this city, and Maj. Foster, a second in the late Winnebago affair, met the visiting party at Greenup, a few miles east of St. Louis, and he accompanied them into the city. At the Union Depot they were mot by a number of friends and were driven directly to the Lindell flotel. The party consists of the President and Mrs. Grant, Col. Fred Grant and wife, ex-Secretary Borie, wife, and daughter, and Gen. Babcock. During the evening a few personal friends called and were informally received. No public demonstration occurred, and the party retired quite early, being much taigned. To morrow they visit the President's farm. The object of the President's visit here is to examine the condition of his farm with a view to determining whether he shall keep it up himself or rent it out to other parties. He will also make arrangements for the sale of a portion of his stock on the 30th inst. The party will remain in St. Louis until Monday, when they will leave for Des Moines, as the President wishes to be present at the army reculion to take place there. From Des Moines he will go to Cheyenne, thence to Denyer, and home via the Kansas Pacific Railroad. party at Greenup, a few miles east of St. Louis,

weather and light local rains, with northwest to southwest winds and rising barometer, followed by falling barometer west of the Upper Missis-Frosts will probably occur in the Northwes luring Saturday night.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHUSAGO Sept 24 Time. |Bar. |Thr Hu. | Wind. |Rain Wither 6:53 a. m. 30,19 50 65 S. fresh 1:18 s. m. 30,13 63 62 S. W. fresh 4:00 p. m. 30,06 67 41 S. W. fresh 6:00 p. m. 30,06 67 41 S. W. fresh 6:00 p. m. 30,06 67 71 S. W. fresh 16:18 p. m. 30,04 60 77 S. W. fresh Maximum thermometar, 67; minimum, 47.

GRHERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sopt. 24 Midnigh Station. | Bar. | Thr. Wind. | Rain Weather

Washington, D. C., Sept. 25.—For the Upper

Lake region and the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy and coofer

be certain, to wist that the views expressed on that question in his annual report, last December, were in detail his views to-day. He did not mean as to the legislation, for in that report he had said: "If Congress should conclude, as be excreedly hopes it will, that the time has arrived for the enactment of a law having for its object the resumption of speeds payments, its own windom will supply the necessary methods." And on this subject it is understood the Chemet is a unit. When the time arrives, in the judgment of the President and Scarctary of the Treasury, to make known the pians of the Administration, it will be published, regardiess of the result of the November elections.

DAKOTA

A Nest of Libels.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Sr. Paul, Minn., Sept. 24.—The Grand Jury in the United States Court at Bismarck, D. T., lia Tribune that they had been held for trial for stealing Government grain, whereas their arrecame from confinit of jurisdiction, and the case were not even presented to the Grand Jur. The second was against James A. Emmons, for correspondence of the Alleghany (Pa.) Mail, concerning the transactions of persons in designated as pirates and post-traders the Upper Missouri. The third is again M. J. Edgerly, for issuing a handbidefamatory of the Juited States Marshal of Discota Territory. The fourth against Edwar Ware for publishing handbills riducilling an defaming the Secretary of War and numerou officials, traders, and contractors. Still more similar indictments are expected as the results Judge Barnes' vigorous charge to the jury of the law of libel.

INDIANA.

Pees of County Officers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribens, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 24.—In answer to a question of the Auditor of State, the Attorney-General to-day gave an opinion to the effect that the Fee and Salary bill passed by the last Legisbecause it was not properly filed with the Gov. because it was not properly filed with the Gov-ernor, and that the act of the special session the week following governs County Commissioners, by which they can make no allowance for sta-tionery for county officers, except that absolute-ly needed by the county officers, and must fur-nish their own blanks and stationery except where no fee is allowed for certain blanks speci-fied in the law.

FINANCIAL.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 24.—The creditors of Sterling, Abrens & Co. have generally signed an agreement in connection with the assignment of the affairs of the firm to Euceh Pratt and Robert T. Baldwin, as Trustees. The matternow under consideration is understood to be the obtaining consideration is understood to be the obtaining of the necessary bond. The proposition involves the payment of \$450,000 in full of the claim of the Calvert Sugar-Refining Company for \$1,420,000. Outside of this item the net liabilities of the concern are stated at \$2,416,000, of which \$1,705,000 is secured. The assets available to unsecured creditors are \$957,000. The account is complicated with items amounting to a million and a quarter on both sides of the account with the Calvert Sugar Company, which are scaled down upon a basis not clearly stated, but independent of the remainder of the account.

iters of Henry Clews & Co. was held yesterday at the office of Edgar Ketchum, the Register in Sankruptcy, under an order of the United States Bankruptcy, under an order of the United States
District Court, to show cause why they should
not be declared bankrupts and discharged from
all their debts and claims. Objection was made
by a number of creditors to their discharge in
hankruptcy, and several specifications in opposition were filed. Among the claims presented
was one of \$100,000 by Mr. Cheever. A number
of notices of appearance were put in, after which
the meeting adjourned.

SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Sept. 24,—Stooks at the California Board: Ophir, 48%; Mexican, 18%; Chollar Potosi, 63%; Crown Point, 22%; Yellow Jacket, 58%; Alpha Consolidated, 17; Belcher, 18%; Consolidated Virginia, 270; Sierra Nevada, 13%; California, 55%; Overman, 42; Justica, 28.

AN ARKANSAS LOAN.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 24.—The State
Board of Finance has effected a loan of money sufficient to pay the expenses of the State Gov-ernment from the 1st of July of the present year to the 1st of July, 1876. This loan is subject to ratification by the General Assembly, which meets on the 1st of November.

ISRAEL T. HATCH, BUFFALO.

Special Depatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The Hon. Israel T.

Hatch died at his residence in this city at halfpast 11 to-day. Mr. Hatch has been a promi-nent citizen of Buffalo for many years. He was a Democrat of the old school, and represented this district in Congress in 1857-1858. He was Postmaster here under Buchanau. He gained considerable reputution as a friend of the State Canal

THOMAS M'CARTY, INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 24.—Col. Thomas McCarty, ex-Auditor of State, and a prominent citizen of this city, died last night.

THE INDIANS.

THE SIOUX COUNCIL.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, Neb., Sept. 21.—Contrary
to expectation last night, no council was held
to-day, chiefly on account of this being the day
beef is issued. The Indians kill their cattle them-

beef is issued. The Indians kill their cattle them-selves, and, as nearly all the Indians attending the Council draw rations, this Agency has been very busy resterday and to-day.

It is hardly probable that the preposition to lease the Black Hills country will be accepted. The Indians themselves do not look favorably upon it, and the squaw-men are using all their influence against it. The Council is to be re-sumed at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mrs. Hogan, of Battimore, recovered a verdict of \$8,000 damages against the Cumberland & Pennsylvania Batlway Company for the loss of her husband by a locometive explosion. The suit was brought for \$20,000.

Maj. Whittle had an audience of about 2,000 in the Gospel-tent at St. Paul, on Thursday evaning. Three converts were obtained. Horning prayer meetings, open-air afternoon meetings, and Bible readings are being held daily to work up a feeling for evening Gospel meetings. The chorches engaged in the revival movement seem thoroughly aroused, and contribute liberally in members and money.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribus
DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 23.—Hog-cholen
raging fearfully in some sections or this Si
Due farmer in Guthrie County lost \$1,100 we
of animals in six days.

WILMINGTON TURPENTINE MARKET. WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 24.—Spirits of tur-entine firmer at 81c.

RADWAY'S REMEDIE

NOT ONE HOUR

In from One to Twenty Minutes

After reading this Advertisement need any a suffer with pain.

Radway's Ready Relie IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN. was the first and is the

Only Pain Remedy

In from One to Twenty Minutes Radway's Ready Relief

WILL AFFORD INSTANT BASE

FEVER AND AGUE

HEALTH! BEAUTY

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILIAN RESOLVEN Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is

Seen and Felt. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIC

Kidney and Bladder Complaint

BEVERIT, Mass., Ve had ovarian impor logiors said "there s

AN IMPORTANT LETTER

DR. RADWAYS Regulating Pil

Disagreeing ! The Prison

nvestigatin

An inquest was Girr at the More Nellie Hawkins a at No. 58 West M were elicited in a been published, inon of witnesses mode calculated question asked "Do you of the other with

ime. We we There were two McDonald's arm. wable. There is room; the entra lights in the sale thooling.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES

dway's Ready Relief

from One to Twenty Minutes

NOT ONE HOUR

reading this Advertisement need any as suffer with pain.

dway's Ready Relief IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN

was the first and is the

ly Pain Remedy

rom One to Twenty Minutes dway's Ready Relief

WILL AFFORD INSTANT BASE. mmation of the Kidneys, Inflammation in Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowes, Mumps, Congestion of the Euras. Sore Throat, Dimout Breathing, Papitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Cothaone, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

pplication of the Ready Relief to the part of the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease infort.

If deeps in half a tumbler of water will, in a few of the property of

EVER AND AGUE.

EALTH! BEAUTY

DR. RADWAY'S RSAPARILIAN RESOLVENT

Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

IMPORTANT LETTER.

gulating Pills

d "False and True,"

partin the smale.

JAMES M DONALD,
under arrest for the shooting, was asked by the Coroner if he desired to make any statement, but answered his would not say anything inculpating himself. He said he desired to make a statement, which ha did without being sworn. It was afollows: When we me. Neary, and the lady come there we had no words that I know of. He caught hold of me and her, and threw us into bed—both of us. Then I souffled out from under, and rell out of bed on the floor, and affore I could recover he again threw me upon the girl. If I'm not mistaken her person was exposed at the time. I had no liquor in me; had drank only weiss-beer; whether anybody put anything into it I don't know. It never affected me until that evening; hot I think I was intonicated that evening, I don't want to any any more about it. The less I say the about it has better it may be for me.
Warden McLau, him suggested that McDonald might desire to put questions through the Coroner to the witnesses, areasty examined.

Centurar—That might be going too far into the merits of the case.

McDonald—No; I don't care to say anything DR. RADWAY'S

From, testified: At the time of the shooting I stopped at No. 167 East Madison street, with the steased I was with her from about 3 o'clock of the monning she was shot until she died. She shote of "Mac," as she called him, quite often up to her death. She said he was not to blame; the knew he was not; and she requested that we should go to him and tell him so. She did not want him to think he was in the wrong in causing her death. She said he had been imposed upon; he would not have interfered but for that, the was to his me. She said it was to his me. She said it was a mera accinent: she told everybody

worn, testified: Thre at 97 South Jefferson treet; an a hack-driver. I was present at the time of the shooting.

Question—By the the Coroper: Do you corrobitate the statements made by the other witnesses?

Answer—No 1 do not

Answer—No. I do not.
Q.—By Warden—McLaughlin: Do you know
that corroboration is?
A.—Tes: whether he is guilty or not guilty.
Q.—By the Corner: Do you agree with the
talements made?

it was a mera accident: ahe told everybody the asked her.

MARY WILLARD,

TO, testified: I live at 167 East Madison at; was acquainted with deceased for three at. I saw her at 11 o'clock on Wednesday at 38 West Madison, where she was I got a carriage and had her ored to her room at 167 East Madison street.

With her from that three and had her with her from that there removed to her room at 167 East Madison street. I was with her from that time until she died. About three-quarters of an hour before she died has called me to her side and said: "Mary will you and Lucy go over to the County Jail and tell McDouald he was not to blame?" She

said he didn't intend to shoot her, and that he the How to Get the Truth Out of

A MODEL INQUEST.

Witnesses.

myestigating the Shooting of the Woman Stewart.

An Intelligent Hackman Gives His Idea

of the Meaning of "Corroborate."

Disagreeing Statements of the Men and

Women Examined.

The Prisoner's Story of the Affair.

An inquest was held by Deputy Coroner Me

mode calculated to elicit nothing, the first

question asked each witness being, "Do you corroborate the statement

"Do you corroborate the statement of the other witnesses?" Whether from this, or from the fact that the witnesses were mostly drunk at the time of the shooting, nothing approaching to an intelligible statement of the octurences preceding and which led to the shooting could be obtained from any of the witnesses.

The first witnesses examined was

said he didn't intend to shoot her, and that he had been imposed upon. She said that, at the time the shooting occurred, she got into the room to part them, and the ball went through her. Her true name was Mellie Hawkins; abecame from East Saginaw, Mich. She requested us to send a telegram to her father there. She was 18 years of ago.

Pyrician william gleason,
sworm, testined: Wednesday morning I saw the decessad at No. 58 West Madison street. She stated to me and to Dr. Phillips, who was attacking her, that this man who shot her came to the door leading from the saloon to the bedroom. He drew the pistol and war fooling with it, she said when he stated to her that he was going to shoot her. Just then the pistol went off, and the shot struck her. I was detailed to take charge of the premises, and was there from half-past 6 to 8 o'clock. Thus statement she made in response to questions with the public of the premises. was there from half-past 6 to 8 o'clock. This statement she made in response to questions put by Dr. Phillips. The statement was made at about 7 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Air. John Alwater, attorney for McDonald, appeared at this juncture, and saked leave to dark some questions of the officer as to whether the deceased was sober at the time of her etatement to the doctor. The Deputy Coroner refused to permit counsel to examine witnesses, but that questions might be suggested to jurors.

MARY WILLARD

asked to be recalled, and testified that at 11 o'clock Wednesday, whom she saw the deceased, she (the deceased) was intoxicated then, and wanted liquor.

Lucy Pheips, who, when asked to be recalled, stated that she saw the deceased at 8 o'clock, at which time the deceased and she was "too full" to talk now. She vomited while I was therevomited nothing but clear liquor.

Indust adjourned until 11 o'clock to-day.

As increed was head by Haptay Coroner and Girr at the Morgue yesterday on the remains of Nellie Hawkins alias Mand Stewart, the girl shot at No. 58 West Madison street. Very few facts were elicited in addition to what has heretofore been published, perhaps because the examination of witnesses was conducted in precisely the

EXTRADITION.

An Important Case—Conflict Between the Governors of lowe and Minnesoth.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
DESMOINES, Ia., Sept. 22.—A few weeks ago, a bank at Cedar Rapids discovered a big scheme Ing could be obtained from any of the witnesses.

The first witness examined was

AMERIA NEARY,
who, being sworm, teasified as follows: I reside
at 58 West Madison street, and by occupajon am a hingemaker about 2 or halfplet 2 o'clock Wednesday morning. I
was at 58 West Madison street, at
the salcon McDonald, the deceased,
and I began "fooling" together. McDonald
of up and said. "II fit you. Fiddler Neary."
He drew a weapon: I did not see what at the
time, but heard it anan. Madden ran up and
look hold of McDonald, when he (McDonald)
fired again. The room was lighted by a kerotime lamp. I heard the deceased scream. "Oh,
Mac!" and she fell in my arms. I laid her on a
bed, and then ran out of the room, and saw
me more. After a time I came back and saw
me pistol on a chair: saw no one take it
it was a small pistol with several barrels.
Previous to this occurrence McDonald and I
were friends. McDonald, the deceased, and
myself were not the only ones in-the room. Mr.
Isdden, Frank Ambrose, and Edward Shawcross were also there. Mr. McDonald aimed the
verpon at me. The deceased did not belong at
the salcon. Sine came there with McDonald
and me. I was made acquainted with
un her the day previous (Tuesday) by
McDonald. I was not intonicated; think
McDonald. And the deceased.
I have lived in the city about two weeks. After
the shooting i picked up a chair and threw it at
McDonald. No. 58 West Madison etreet. to defraud it out of a large sum of money by loads on fraudulent land securities in North-western Iowa, by one C. N. Parkhurst and a bogus United States detective named Stevenson, alias "Curley," formerly of this city. "Curley" was arrested at Algona, but Parkhurst fied to Minnesota, where he was arrested, on an extra-

was arrested at Algona, but Parkhurst field to Minnesota, where he was arrested, on an extradition-warrant. The proof of his guit was beyond question. The alimnesota Governor had a hearing of the case, and denied the writ of Iowa. As the ruling is a new one, and of considerable importance to all States, I send you the decision in full:

This is a proceeding strictly within the provisions of the Constitution of the United States and the acts of Congress made thereunder. The set of Congress of 1793 provides for the rendition of a fugitive from justice whenever the Executive authority of any State domands him, and produces its copy of an indictional or of an affidavit made before a Notary Public; and I am compalied to deay the warrant, because I am quite clear that this application cannot, by construction even, be brought within the purview of the act of Congress. The statutes of lowa, page 789, prescribe that the preliminary information, which is the same as by the complaint within the State, is the allegation made to a magnistrate that a person is guilty of some designated public offense, triable on indictionant in the country in which such magnistrate has local jurisdiction, as defined in Sec. 4,47 of the Code of fows. The word "jurisdiction" of Itself would imply judicial functions? but, ostside of implication, the laws of lows settle what is meant by the word in this connection. Sec. 4,47, to which I have referred, appeals of Judges of the Supreme and District Courts, Judges of the Country and City Courts, Mayors, Police and other Special Justices, as majestrates, nowhere mentioning Notanges Public as being entitled to exercise any magisterial functions, Soc. 4,39 of the same statute defines magistrates to be the officers appears of the Supreme and District Courts, Judges of the Country and City Courts, Mayors, Police and other Special Justices, as majestrates, nowhere mentioning Notanges Public as being entitled to exercise any majesterial functions, Soc. 4,39 of the same statute defines magistrate to the th

press.

WILLIAM MADDEN,

be bar-tender at No. 58 West Madison street,
ras sworn and testified: I have heard
the testimony of Nesry, and corroborate
t in every particular. I saw the
revolver lying on a chair stier the shooting. I
to not know what became of it. I saw the
pistol in the hands of McDonald during the tussle.
He was intexicated. Two shots were fired, and
nice the pistol snapped and missed fire. I was
bere during the tussle; they were simply foolng logether. I caught hold of McDonalds arm
sefure he fired the fatal shot, and said "Mac,
lon't" and pulled his arm aside.
The saloon was not open at the
sime. We were all in a back room.
There were two shots ared while I had hold of
McDonald's arm. The last shot went under the
table. There is no side entrance to the back
nom; the subtrance is through the saloon; the
lights in the saloon had been put out before the
shooting. on a writ of habese corpus, when a motion was made to discharge the defendant, setting forth : 1. That the authority for the extradition of fugitive from justice was contained in the Constitution of the

Trom justice was contained in the Constitution of the United States,

2. That the power of the States of the Union was only found in that provision of the Constitution, as limited and directed in the act of Congress passed Feb. 12, 1793.

3. That the act of Congress prescribed that a person could be extradited only when a duly-authenticated copy of the complaint made before a magistrate was produced.

4. That the authority given to magistrates to arrest fugitives by the law of Minnesota was in aid of the act of Congress, and the State could not legislate any procedure not prescribed by act of Congress or in aid thereof.

5. That as the complaint filed against Parkhurst. in

this Court.

After a full hearing of the case, the defendant was discharged and decamped.

The warrant has been received at the Governor's office, with the officer's return thereon, in accordance with the above facts. As Gov. Davis refused to return the papers in the case to the Governor of lowa, no amendments can be made thereto, and the whole case will have to be commenced de novo, and thus Parkhurst will get beyond reach.

The case has been laid before the Attorney-General, to ascartain if the law is with Gov. General, to ascartain if the law is with Gov. Davis. If so, it will establish a new rule in this and other States in certifying to papers in such

MARINE NEWS

PORT OF CHICAGO, SEPT. 24.
Annivery Schr E. A. Burton, Manistee, lumber;
prop Oconto, Green Esy, sundries; scow M. N. Dunham, Pike's Pier, wood; scow Sprzy, Waukegan,
fight; schr S. Bates, Lincoln, lumber; stur Musham, Pike's Pier, wood; scow Spray, Wankegan, Hight; schr S. Bates, Lincoin, lumber; stimr Mushegon, Muskegon, sundries; prop Nashua, Cleveland, sundries; schr Gegelia, Ludington, humber; prop Scotia, Buffalo, sundries; atmr Corona, Si. Joe, sundries; prop Messenger, St. Joe, sundries; schr D. Newhall, Ludington, lumber; schr North Star, Pentwafer, lumber; achr Liszie Doak, St. Joe, lumber; schr F. B. Stocthridge, Manistee, lumber; schr H. W. Johnson, Port Huron, wrecking; schr B. Kaskins, Manistee, lumber; schr Midnight, Green Bay, tumber; prop Monominee, Muskegon, sundries; scow White Oak, Ludington, lumber; schr Harbor, lumber; scow U. S. Grant, Ludington, lumber; schr Harbor, lumber; scow U. S. Grant, Ludington, lumber; schr Harbor, lumber; schr Marinet, Ludington, lumber; prop Amazon, Grand Haven, excursionist; stmr Chicase, Manfisower, sandries; scow Sea Star, Saugatuck, lumber; prop G. R. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries; schr Lazien Jumber; Schr Joseph, sundries; prop Mescenger, St. Joseph, sundries; prop Mescenger, St. Joseph, sundries; schr Lazie, Dork, St. Joseph, So. Dels lime; schr Edicade, in Schr Edick, John St. Joseph, So. Dels lime; schr Beindeer, Elk Rapids, 15 tons castings; schr O. Culver, Rogers City, 100 bris port; schr Drover, Cariton, 6 bris oil, 6 bris appies; schr William Croothwaite, Buffalo, 24,000 bu' wheat; schr Abigall, Muskegon, 200 tons coal; schr F. L. Danforth, Buffalo, 44,000 bu' corn; schr F. L. Danforth, Buffalo, 45,000 bu' wheat; schr Trimidad, Kingston, 15,700 bu corn.
Night Clazarances.

A.—Les: whether he is guilty or not guilty.
Q.—By the Cornet: Do you agree with the Matements made?
A.—Yes.
Q.—Have you anything to add to what has been said?
A.—Nothing.
Q.—By Warden McLaughlin: What was said before the tussle?
A.—Nothing.
They were sitting there, and, without a word, got into a friendly tussle. I was doing nothing that night, and was pretty full. There was a contest as to who should go down. The case of the tussle was Neary. McDonald fell. When he got up he said. "I'll show you, Fiddler." I saw the pistol in McDonald's hand.
Q.—By the Corner: During the vinsle were they guarraing about the gui?
A.—No, they wern't talking about the lady. I didn't see who climched first. I was drunk, but I'd know enough to know what was said. The object of the tussle was to throw on the bed, not on the floor. I have known McDonald four or five months, and Neary about two weeks. I was known that a sleep and clidn't see snything until the row began.

Q.—What do you mean by the row?
A.—Fooling—the shoving round. There were sometime girls at No. 58. They were in there, and went out or were put out. I've seen the decreased put out of there several times. I took no

idad, Kingston, 17,700 bu coro.

Night CLEARANCES.
Stmr Chicago, Milwankee, 25 bris 3ff, 85 bris a Stmr Onicago, Milwaukec, 25 orls off, 85 bris appli 110 bankets fruits; same Obleago, Manikowo, 36 ha applies; schr S. H. Foster, Buffalo, 55,710 bu oau prop Manominee, Grand Haven, sundries; str India, Buffalo, 31,000 hu wheat, 100 bris flour; str India, Eric, 000 bris flour, 1,400 bags seed, 2 bris of and sandries; story Oconto, Green Eay, 105 bris of and sundries; prop G. P. Heath, Saugainek, sun dries.

CMCAGO.

Freights were dull at the decline of Thursday evening. The rate on corn to Buffalo was about 2½c, and on wheat about 2½c. Charters: To Buffalo—Sohr Crossthwaite, wheat at 2½c; such Sasbird, and prop Colon Campbell, wheat, on private terms. Capacity, not including the charters of the previous evening, about 60,800 bu wheat in the afternoon the prop Principalls and barge Keepsake, for 22,000 bu wheat to Erie at 2½c, and sohr Unadilla for 24,000 bu wheat to Erie at 2½c, and sohr Unadilla for 24,000 bu corn to Buffalo bu private terms.

On the 23d grain freights were quiet.
harter transpired, the schr Columbia, wheat
p at 3c.

DETROIT.

Grain freights were firm and unchanged on the 22d. On wheat to Cawego, the bid and he saked Buffalo advanced and firm at 2%c. Kingston quoted at 2%c; Ogdensburg, 6c; Montreal, 8.

CHICAGO.

Teparations are being made for to-day's and, if the weather is favorable, an enjoyyacht race, and, if the weather is favorable, an enjoy-athe time may be expected. Goodrich's sidewheel steamers will leave the foot of Michigan avenue at helf-past 1 o'clock and cruise during the race, giving a full view of the contest. This will be the last race this season....The schr Hartford and

the stambarge Redmond Prindiville have gone into dry-dock with the Chicago Bry-Dock Company.... The prop Amazon is again in port, having brought here another lot of excursionists from Grapd Haven.... The tag Besque, of the Cquat Wrecking Company, strived here last eyening with pontoons, etc., to faise the solr John Dunn, aunt at the foot of Eighteenth itype.... The tags Perry and Parker, of the Vossel-Owners Towing Company, are receiving sunder repairs at Howart & Rice's yard.... Gov. Berry, one of the most faithful tog Captains on the river, and for some timp past employed on the ting Harrison, was discharged yesterday for inaltention to his duties. It is, flowerer, cambed that the real cause of the Governor's discusarge was that his testamony in the Breyer trial was not such as Capt. Cox expected. The Governor has the sympathy of everybody round the Gocks, and will not be Jong out of employment... The mammoth solr Michigan left this port for Milwarkee yesterday, Byth having been chartered there for a carge of grain to Enfance.

Silven Haven Haven Hallen, Sept. the port and was towed to St. Joseph by the tag Dalay for temporary repairs, arrived here yearforly, Icaming.

GRAND HAVEN.

Special Diamaton to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN.

LAKE HURON.

LAKE HURON. RORT HUMON, Mich., Sept. 24.—The new Thomas Richards, which was beached during the late gaie, had on board a cargo of lumber, which was lightered, and she got off. While towing her she began sinking, and the tug was obliged to take off her crew, and tow her stem first. While so engaged the vessel rolled over on her side, and was towed inside in that shape. She will be righted and docked.

Can. Only by has commenced operations on the first Capt. Quigley has commenced operations on the tur Mulin, which exploded here some years ago. He thinks she can be resized with little trouble. He visited ber yesterday and found her decks partly complete. She lied in should 16 feet of water. Her hull seems to be

LAKE ERIE.

ERIE.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuns.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 24.—No arrivals or departures to report. The schr Harriet Ross, which has been ashore at Ashtabula, arrived here to-day in tow of the tug at annaous, arrived here to-day in tow or the tig Dayton, of Buffalo. The Ross went ashore Tuesday night in the terrible storm. After lightering her cargo of coal she was unlike off, but in a bad condition. The vessel is badly dimaged. The ing lift with her for Buffalo this alternoon. Freights dull and lifeless. No charters to report. VESSEL NEWS FROM PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

Special Disratch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 24.—Down—Props Cuba
Arizona, Wesona, City of Duluth, Mineral Rock and barges.

Passed Ur—Props Huron, City of Alleghany and barges, Ontonagon, and barges, Coffin, Berry and barges; schra China, Emerald, Republic, W. H. Rounds,

avaller.
Wind-Southwest, fresh. Weather-Fine.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 24-10 p. m. - Down-Props Fountain, John Pridgeon, Jr., and consort; schrs Montauk, Red, White and Blue, Jane Belle, Fizgerald, Abira Cobb, Riveraide, Thomas Parsons, Gulding Star, P., S. March, H. Folgor,
Ur-Props Dean Richmond, Nebraska, Champlain, Arabia, William Corrie, Howard, Vienns and consort: schr Harvest Home, Francis Palmer, Granger, Aus Craig, Nettle Redington, S. Auston. Wydn-South, gentle, Watater-Fine.

ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN CANAL BRIDGEFORT, Ill., Sept. 24.—ARRIVED—Josie, LaSalle, 6,100 bu corn; Dolphin, Ottawa, 6,500 bu cats; prop Montauk, Lockport, 630 bris flour, 500 bris meal; Montauk, Lockport, 630 brls flour, 500 brls meal; Champion, Utica, 5,950 bu corn. OLSARED — Phoenix, Lockport, 88,600 ft lumber; prop King Bros., Kahkakee feeder, 6 m lumber, 13 m shingles, 1,100 post; First National, Joliet, 93 m lum-ber; North Sar, Ottawa, 39,772 ft lumber; A. Wal-son, Merris, 24,710 ft lumber; Cayung, Lockport, 9,810 ft lumber, 200 m shingles; Monitor, Joliet, 65,926 ft lumber; prop desi, Sherman, Morris, 94,035 ft lum-ber; prop Monisuk, Lockport, 4,620 bu wheat.

MISCELLANEOUS. the achr Norway, which was ashore near Point au Pelles, She was slightly leaking... The schr C. R. Benson, which recently returned from a trip to En-gland, has again loaded for Buenos Ayres with a cargo game, and will leave Quobec it a few days...Gen.
Weitzel has ordered the illuminating apparatus in the
lighthouse at Manistee transferred to a heavon structure now building on the south pler, thus making the
light uniform with the other harbor-lights along the
shore... Says the Port Huron Times: "The tag
Annie Dobling one of the quicke tags has been for shore.... Says the Port Huron Times: "The tag Annie Dobbina, one of the outside tags, has been for nearly a week trying to, get a tow. She has been on Eake Huron, and the Association tags manage to get abend of her and keep har from obtaining a tow,"... The Dotroit Jews says: "The light-house star Warrington coaled up at Viger's dock to-day, and goes to the St. Clair Easts tomorrow to repair one of the old range lights. The Warrington will probably leave here near week for Sand Beach with material for the construction of lights on the new breakwater at the Sand Beach harbor of refugs. It is designed to place three lights on the pier, a beacon light on either end, and the main light about midway between the two. It is expected that beacon lights and possibly slit lince, will be in operation before the close of the present season.". The stur Ohio, which was sahore near Twin River, has been pulled off, and towed into Manitowoo by the tags Kittle Smoke and Hagerman. She is in good condition and will leave after some minor repairs in a day or two... The East Saginay David Revolution says: "The barges T. P. Shellon, Merrimac, E. F. Gotlid and Sophia Smith, of the tag May lower's tow, all of which went ashore on Port Austin max, E. F. Gould and Sophia Smith, of the tig May-flower's tow, all of which went sahors on Port Austin Reef during the gale on the 11th inst., have all been abandoned. The Merrimax was 158 toms measure-ment, was built at Oswego in 1852, rates C 1, was owned by Clark and others of this city, and was valued at \$2,300. She was for many years a scheomer. The Sheldon was 185 tons measurement, and was built in 1867 at this port. The Sophia Smith was of 168 tons burden, and was built at Buffalo in 1855. The E. F. Gould was built here last season and was owned by R. G. Horr and E. F. Gould, of this city. She was about 400 tons burden, and was probably worth about \$4,000.7

PROBABLE LOSS OF A VESSIEL. The Captain of the stmr Marine City, which arrived down from Mackinaw yesterday, reports that changed the course of his vessel so as to run close to it to get a nearer view. He thus was enabled to see the eye-holes of the rigging, which were about even with the water. He is positive that it is the spar of a barge. We give this statement on the authority of the Captain, and await further information. What yessel is missing i—Detroit Trabuns.

IMPORTANT DECISION. In the United States District Court. Judge Erown has rendered quite an important opinion in regard to the time in which claims may be made against vessels the time in which claims may be made against vessels which changed owners without notice of the existance of such claims. The statement of the case is follows:

"On Ang. 13, 1873, certain fuel was furnished by libelant at Sarnis, in the Province of Ontario, to the tag Hercules, then owned by one McCarthy, a resident and citizen of Michigan. No effort was made to enforce collection of the claim during that season, and on the 19th of January, 1874, the tag was sold to William A. Mills and Sarah E. Mills, claimants, resident of this cay, who paid for her \$5,000 in cash, taking a mortgage on the barge Eliza to indemnify them against any bills that might be outstanding against the Riercules, and which should appear to be liens upon the tag in their hands. Libel was filed on the lick of September, 1874. No question was made as to the value of the fuel, nor that the same was necessary and was furnished on the cradic of the viscel. The answer awared, however, that the claimants were bons file purchasers of the tag williout notice of libelant's claim, and that the same had become stale by reason of his neglect to displace to the collows.

After a regiow of the evidence, the opinion closes as collows: After a raview of the evidence, the opinion closes as

follows:

"After the debt was contracted, and during the residue of the season of 1872, the tag was plying mon Detroit River, occasionally stopping at this port, During the assaon of 1873 and prior to her seizure she was plying between Lake Eric and Lake Huron, and stopped at Sarnis no less than its times, her talta being from half an hour to three flours in length, and always in the daytime. McCarthy received \$6,000 in cosh for her in Jinuary, and appears to have been in good credit, with momey on deposit in Detroit until July or August. I think it is shown by a correspondence of swidence that libellant knew or the change of ownership shortly after it occurred. I think it was July or August. I think it is shown by a correspondence of evidence this libellant knew of the change of ownership shortly after it occurred. I think it was his duty under the circumstances to act with promytiness in proceeding to enforce this lies. He should have filed his biled immediately after his interview with Mills in May, if not before. It is true that Mills had them, and also in July, notice of this claim, but I do not understand that mere notice can affect the rights of a bons file purchaser unless such notice he had at the time of purchase runless such notice he had at the time of purchase runless such notice he had at the time of purchase runless such notice he had at the time of purchase runless such notice were raised by reason of the mortage on the barge Ellias, they caused by her disappearance from the barge likes, they caused by her disappearance from the barge likes, they caused by her disappearance from the barge likes, they caused by her disappearance from the barders of a not not the time the likely was filed. It would seem that Mills made persistent efforts to find her and that she was reported loat. Upon the base consideration I have been able to give this case I think it would be inrequitable mpt to enforce this lien, and the thest must therefore be dismissed with costs."

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Sourced and inge brite buses. Joan Mich. par mi

Fine residences on Assentian ext. entire houses. Not residences on Admia.s. will give baryain.
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TOR SALE. THE NORTHWEST CORNER SOPHIA and Daytonets, at the low price of \$50 per foot, on easy terms, AMES H. HILL, W Destburns, POR SALE RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS PROP.
orty in all parts of the city. B. S. & W. G. MCCORMICK, 4 and 7 Responding. 97 Clark st. HICK, t and PResper Direct, 97 Clark st.

FOR SALE CHEAP, IF PURCHASED HIMBELT
alely, house and led 1509 South Dearboure at. Inquire
at III North Dearboure.

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ale Single, Warreney, Hord Sicet, west of Oakley-st.
Last Pearson. Just took, east of Plan.

FUR SALE—SFEET ON HARRISON.ST. NEAR
I Kohen, cheap. First class brick basedont corrage
in Jackson at. near Throop. M. a. hargain. H. C.

MORET, 55 Clark-st. MOREY, 50 Clarket.

DOR SALE—A BARGAIN CAN BE HAD IN THE
purchase of house and lot No. 52 West Weatington
st. less than a block from the Call on or address of F. FOSTER, South Marketest.

TOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT. 25XIT FEET,
Prainfeav, near Twenty significant, it rooms, bath-Perairie av., near Twenty-eighth et., Il roome, bathroom, furnee, barn, etc., honge in therough repair; yard sodded in front and rear. I bushels grapes in yard; account of the property of th

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE - 2100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Park Hidge; \$15 down and \$5 a month until paid; one tilout from dopot. Property allows free. Cheap-er, property in market. Also, Glencoe lots, at same terms and prices. Ha Hullow, its Lassales-st. Room deand prices. HA HR WN. to take the set. Room 4.

FOR SALE - GO TO NO. II CHAMBER OF COMmerch for nice house and lots on easy paragons, in
the beautiful subque of Morgan Fark. School feelinites
the best in the consure, and railroad fare only id cants.

GROOM CLARKS, Accent.

TORS EALE - IN ROGLEWOOD - A FIRST CLASS
I house, lake water, bath room, do: a see cottage near
depoil on easy berms or monthly parameter. TILDUTSON
RIUSS. 28 Washington 4.

FOR SALE - OR RENT - AT HINDALE - HOUSES
I with intro lots, from \$1,000 to \$0,000, ag great bargains on terms to suit suppody. O. J. STOUGH, iii
Dearbornet.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATL.

POR SALE OR EXCHANGE A NO. I FARM OF E as series, id miles from Chicago, all sensed, sood buildings, water, &c., two miles from good fown now rented for 5 years, but can be vacation; cost \$3.50, will sell for \$3.00 each, or trade for clear wild land and cash. 37 at \$8.8 ft. Hills. 9 Dearborn-st., Room 6. REAL ESTATE WANTED."

WANTED-A DWELLING ON THE SOUTH SIDE worth \$13,000 to \$20,000, for half cash and half. We consin lands. A. J. SAWYER & SON, 123 Dearbornes HORSES AND CARRIAGES. A HOTION SALES OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, commencing at its a.m., at wiserion a commencing at its a.m., at wiserion at 00. S Automotion, Nos. 16 and 19s Rast Washington at Stock on hand at private sale. Ambit time given to test all horses

hand as private asic. Amble time given to test all horses hold under a warrants.

AMPIRE ENTALOGUE OF THIS DAYS SALE:

One rery time team, chestinat Lectington horses, 5 and 6 years old, 16 hands high, very stylink, with long manes and talk; are good travelers, work in all farriess, free from vice, and are suitable for carriage and light business team, and warranted sound.

Set of double harness agood as new.

One dapple fray horse, like hands high, 7 years old; a good, free, pleasant driver, and as excellent lamily or business team, business, pleasant driver, and as excellent lamily or business. The property of the laminess; sound as a dollar, and is warranted to trovin 2 for or no sale.

Brown horse, 6 years old, 1836 hands high; is sind and true in all lawness; build as a dolfar, and is warranted to troot in 2:50 or no cale.

Three top tinggies, hands by Coan & Ten Brooks.

Two dop tinggies, build by like.

Two dop buggies, build by like.

One top hugges, build by like.

One top hugges, build by like.

Two old buggies, build by like.

One old buggies, build by like.

One black mare, sign build like.

Two old build build by like.

One black mare, sign build like.

One black mare, sign addle emimal.

One black mare, sign by hands high, 8 years, sound and kind, and will work in all harness, and a good business hope.

house.

With these we shall sell a large assortment of other vehicles, and harness of all styles and makes, lap-robes blankets. halters, and a full line of horse-turnishing. with 10 good draft horses, weighing from 1,150 to 1,300 lbs. All of which a description will no given at time of Auction sale commencing at 10 o'clock.

Weather never therforth.

WESTON & CO. S Auction Bazaar.

AT THE NORTH WESTERN TATTERS ALIS, NOS
1, 3, 4, and 3 Monroo-ea, corner michigan-av

A 1. 8. 7. and 2 Monrosee. corner Michigan av. Regular auction sales of horses, carriages, buggies, Barnes, blankets, robes, etc., ever, ruesday, and Friday, at 10 volcok a. m. E. D. Ballety, Proprietor.

A 18 Reg STOCK OF FIRST-GLASS HARNESS of every description at cost, to close Than out. J. A. 18 Lik, 648 Mapash-av.

LOB SALE—A HANDSOME BLACK TEAM AND I new top boggy. The rig is complete, and will please any one. So better team in the city, and will be said lewest have no time to ride. Address Y E. Tribune office.

FOR SALE—I HAVE STILL ON HAND A FEW more good horses, single and in pairs, that I have no further use for the washed and deather themselves. P. BAKER, 800 West Randophest.

POR SATE-CHEAT—A HANDSOME SECOND band side-essete bugg, Septings, in good brider, at 101 West Monroe at 0. DONNELD.

POR SALE-CHEAT—A LARGE STYLISH HORSE, re-the-effect color, sound and geode; will call and show him. Address V 84, Tribune 60cc.

FOR SALE-SVERYTHING AT REDUCED prices, Light square-box too buggles, pinestess, side bars, with for greeny signay very into Profished to there; will exchange for other warons. IEATHAWAT, 600 Seaters. BAKER 105 West Kandolphist

LOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE FOR A CHICKEN THE YOUNG HAMBLETONIAN TROFFING tallian Chromo Chief will be sold at another to Toes-day. Sept. 28, at the NORTHWESTERN TATTER SALLS, Nos. 1, 2, E. 7, and 2 Morros-st., corner Michigan av., unless proviously disposed of at private sale; full pedigree will be given to the purchaser. PEAM WANTED AT SOUTHWEST CORNER Twenty-third and Clark-sis, a licery foam with driver, without wagon, by the week.

WANTED—AN A NG. 1 SECOND HAND SINGLEUp Dingery and barness: will give ascend, hand with W ANTED-AN A NO. 1 SECOND-HAND SINGLE-top bugg and harness, will give second-hand read-wagen as part payment. Address immediately X St., Tribune office.

W ANTED-A FIRST CLASS TEAM AND CLOSE carriage or fast road borss and top buggs to strenge for good real seates. SIDNEY W. SEA, 108 Pitch-av.

W ANTED-HOESES TO BOARD DURING WIN-ter: Stretches accommodations, good stables: tame Y ter; first-class accommodations; good stables: tam hay and grain; 20 males from city; has table from detect bast of references. Address C. B. KASTON, Described, III.

WANTED TRAMS TO HAUL BRICK. CALL corner Leavitt and Taylorate.

WANTED—A FEW COMMON WORK HORRES for cash must be obest. Inquire at the stage in-BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side.

STATE-ST. ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM, bandomely furnished, suitable for gentleman and wife or five gents. Bay-boarders wanted.

1151 WARASH-AV.—A FAMILY OF ADULTS to an accommodate two or three with pleasant rooms and good table, at satisfactory rates.

West Side.

29 ABERDENT ST. FRONT OR REAR ROOM.

20 coor and inviting, with best table and at lowest terms, to material couple or young ladies or certifs. One nice room very chang to two young ladies. All modern countries. Madison at, cars only half a block. 208 WEST LAKE-SF. TO RENT, DESIRABLY with board, at \$5 per week. 420 MEST MADISON-SR. SECOND FLOOR-lay in private family.

421 Board and pleasant room for one gentleman or lay in private family.

427 LAKE-SP.—A PLEASANT FRONT BUOM good table beard, in a private family ness Union Park; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

LMORE HOTEL, its AND 12 SOUTH HALSTED.

15. Best hotel for the price for the city. Rooms, all furnished sith best spring hede and har matiresses, at it conferred at, or \$1 to \$3 per well, large dishing-ball had ones room open all heart; papels, \$6 cents; day.

BOARD WANTED. OARD—GOOD BOARD AND TWO PURNISHED. Proons, with gas, fire, and all modern conveniences, tabil, wife, and turbers, 9 and 11 years 64d. Miss was terms, location, &c. Address Y 4d. Tribuise office, OARD—EV A SINGLE YOUNG MAN IN A QUIET lamily, when there are young people; would profess tidle; will say seed price for home comforts; have an or horses, and wested like use of glable. Address Q Iribune office.

PRECEPTRESS OF MUSIC AND MODERN languages with first-class reference is destrous of gir-lessons to a few more purple. Address tmp, and Roy-lossulate, No. 125 Fifth av.

TLOSE CASH BUYERS CAN GET BARGAINS IN TRACTIONS. Seathers, furniture, and bedding, all inds, at WHIPPLE'S manufactory, 37 State-of. Old

TO BENT-HOUSES. TO REST NEW BRICK HOUSE WITH TO ROOMS A 116 Westingfores. Room 4. The start was a fine rooms in rear, way cheap. Inquire the start of t TOO RENT PRIORS 84 TO SE PER MONTH, POR PRINT PRIORS 84 TO SE PER MONTH, PRIORS 84 TO SE PER MONTH, Chen BOLLER BENNER BE

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rooms, very thush, with chairs heating and use of
clevator. The and 25 speak Class at a pacing I, third floor,
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Block northwest for our Madden and Grosnass.

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well furnished for one gantleman. It South Carpenteres, as a Wannischous.

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POUR EAST. NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board. Kingsburr Block, Randelph st., near Clark. Apply at Room 30. near Clark: Apply at Room 80.

TO RENT—MICKLY FURNISHED ROOMS, CHEAP.

I 156 and 137 East, Washington-st., Room 19.

TO RENT—22 WABASH-AV., A PLEASANT FURuished from room on smoond foor. Parties only with
250d referenced need apply.

TO BENT—ROOMS CONVENIENT FOR HOUSELeeping for a small family. 1312 South Jafferson st. TO RENT-STORES. OFFICES. &c.

Stores.

100 RENT FOUR NEW BRICK STORES AND THO RENT-BOUR MAN BRICK STORES AND basements, corner Cotings Grore-av. and Thirty-nintia at., a splendid opening for business, and rent very low. Inquiesof A. D. HYDE. ROOM S, 102 Laisilest.

TO RENT-FOUR STORES IN THE NEW WASH-Tingsoals Home Building, corner Marien-st and Ogden-av. Corner store is a choice location for drugstore. H. C. MOREY, 80 Clarket.

TO RENT-CHEAF-A LARGE STORE, CORNER of Market and Madison-sts., unitable for wholesale chotten good stars also Bouse. Ample room for maintaintying and stars also bouse. TO RENT-94 WEST LAKEST GOOD STORE, 1 Struces and 2 rooms in the rear, with good beaument, only 22 per month. Apply to J. DAVIS, 23 West, askest.

TO RENT-DOCK, NEAR SOUTH END OF CANAL
Apply to G. B. HOLMES, W South Clinton et. TO DENT-SPLENDID LIGHTED ROOM, care of the court floor, with water, water-closeds, cas, clouder, etc., will be tended cheap for manufacturing purposes. H. C. GOODRICH, 25 State-et. WANTED-TO RENT.

WANTED TO RENT BY A QUIET FAMILY, A small cottage of 7 or 8 rooms, with bare, in a new brick building, convenient to buildings, to the state of the control of the same of the control of the same of W tenant a moderate-sized dwelling house, North Side, modern improvements: 'nortancy pr wauted: Alean business, and will take possessio Address X 20, Tribums office. Address X 26, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-IN A GOOD LOCATION, A multifurnished house; rent not to exceed \$75 per month. Address Q 73, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-IN A THOROUGHLY RESPONSIBLE tonant. A furnished house of medium cinc, in a good location on the West Side. Address Grassland Counctory Company, 28 Deathern-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY; ALSO A BATHING establishment; both in good locations and doing a paying bothness (the only reason for setting, the owners con't attend to the business. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fidited, the A PARTY WITH \$2,00 TO \$4,000 CAN LEARN OF an excellent opening to use his money with profit and later by applying to TRUESDELL & BROWN, its high-ay. nae office.

A RARE CHANCE FOR THE RIGHT MAN A corner drug store, located in one of the best streets of Chiesgo, including building, fixtures, good physicism practice, for salet good bargain. Address Th. Tripano ringe.

A WELL-SSTABLISHED MEAT AND VEGSTA.

A ble market, deing a good business, for sale. Satis-bolog reasons given for selling. Inquire at 55 East Harrison St. Harrison et.

A STORE. WITH BARROOM, FOR SALE—ONE
of the best business places on the South Side, where
a good business is done; only one block from the bouleparts. Inquire at the place, cornor Thirty-fifth-at, and
Forrest-av.

A HARR BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY OFFERED gentlemen of vim and small capital. Call and sec. 1886 Washington et., Rooms to and til. Its Washington at., Rooms to and dill.

If YOU WANT A GOOD LITTLE BREAD AND butter business, some and buy my little store and nardware store. So West Madison at.

O YSTER-BOOM AND RESTAURANT IN GOOD because the good of the form of the form of the form of the stop of month, with furniture or \$25 unjurnished. THE CONTROL OF THE NORTHWEST FOR THE sale of a staple article in a new and elegant form can be held by in active and elegant form can be held by in active and elegant form can obtain a staple article in a new and elegant form can be held by in active and elegant form can be depresed by Tribuno office.

WOOD AND COAL YARD FOR SALE ON ONE of the best controls on the west fitted. W ANTED—A LIVE BUSINESS MAN TO OP-erate the best thing in the city. A sure fortune. AUTOMATIC R. H. Ou. Room 55 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington ets.

MISCELLANEOUS. SSIGNEE'S SALE—A STOCK OF GUSTOM BOOTS and shoes is to be closed out as retail regardless of s. for the beaselt of creditors. 12 North Glavis. LL GOOD CAST-OFF CLOPHING BOUGHT AT, the highest proce by JONAS A. DREESMA, 20 oth Claract. Notice by mail promptly attended to. A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST OFF CLOTHING AND A miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending a to JUNAS GELDER, 528 State at. TO JONAN GRIDDER, 68 States 1.

COCKEDACHES AND BEDBUGS OF MPLETELY exterminated by contract, warranted, or article sold like trill fiserections. Call or address 'ARTHUR OAK LEV, 60 States 3.

Highest Price Paid for Your Cast-Off clishing. Address SOLOMON VAN STREATEN, 64 Chiesgo-ar. Orders by mail promptly attended is.

Try YOU DESIRE SOUND LUNGS. HEALTH. AND Sold everywhere. By mail. 31.50. BAACA SINGER old everywhere. By mail, \$1.50. ISAAC A. SINGER. PROIAL NOTICE.—GILBERT'S OLD BO store will be removed, to-day, from 165 to 197 S Clark-st.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT arction on Salunday, Septe 27, to pay charges thereon. One 2 to west Monarce-st.

ANTED-FIVE COPIES OF THE CHICACO Thuses of June 2, 1875, to complete files; 25 centa poe copy will be paid for them at the Tribunes of ourse, 1875, to complete files; 25 centa poe copy will be paid for them at the Tribune counting Room.

WANTED-TO BUY-GHEAP HOUSE TO MOVE, Wasting, and price to G. F. WORK & CO., 28 LaStle-st. tion. location, and price to G. F. WORK 2 CO., 13
Lassile-st.

TO 830 PER DAY CAN BE MADE BY SELL
10 ing our Lightching Couring-Book and Ink. Neither
press, water, or neuch required. Send 33 for outh accura for friory. Call or address DEXTER MANUFAC
TURING CO., 37 Olive-st., St. Louis. TO EXCHANGE.

TOR EXCHANGE—BEING NOW FOUND AT ALL I hours in the Falmer House Clota Store, to dier my real-easts infler room with J. O. McGord, we has first floor of No. 58 Washington etc., with its good will, for rent, at \$10 per month. Apply for me at 179 State-st. Gents of the profession, call and let me get for no a soils to order, cheap, and in the best of styles. WM. D. PALMER. soil to order, cheap, and in the best of styles. WM. Dr. PALMER.
TO EXCHANGE IMPROVED DITY PROPERTY I for excent either elly, suburban, or agree. THUES DELL & BROWN. 105 Fight av.
TO EXCHANGE GOOD UNINCUMBERED CITY PROPERTY for property in San Francisco or Oakland, California. H. C. MOREY, & Clarkeste.

TO EXCHANGE IOWA AND MISSOURI LAND for small house and fat; will assume small incumbrance. Address 2 II, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE A GOOD THREE BUN STRAMBLES OF THE STRAMBLES OF STREET, WE WANTED IN CHILDER OR STREET, WILLIAM AND MEAD, PRINCE CUT, McDonogh County, III.

WANTED IN CHILDER OR FUND TO THE STREET, WANTED AND COUNTY AND COUNTY AND COUNTY. MICE WAS AND THE STREET, WAS AND COUNTY AND COUNTY OF THE STREET, WAS AND COUNTY OF THE STREET,

POR SALE-DAKLEY GOEKRIJACH AND BED-bug esterminator, warranted. Contracts taken to sterminate. Capter states ARTHUN GAKLEY, 886 DESALF BUTCHER'S TOOLS AND FIXTURE IIGHT, III RANGODA-SI.
ORS SALE—ONE CARPET WEAVING LOUM.
One double color loom with two markineries, at J.
ETTLER, Dixon, III.
ETTLER, Dixon, III.

A GENTS WANTED THE CENTURY OF INDE A pendence. Book agents in claves. One reports fill sold in half a day. Another twenges twenty per day amply for terms said territory beings it is too late. J. E. EUSEFY & OO., Indianapolis.

WANTED-MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers. Clerks. &c.
WANTED-A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN OF
W good habits as drug and prescription clerk in the
country. A good opportunity for one dwiring his sure for
the study of the medical probasion and willing it selly
immed. Sypt. With tentimonials at VAN SHAAK.
It also that the light of the study of the study
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that habis, mas be a good becamen and electricists.
WANTED-ALESMAN ROPE BOOK AND SHOE
WORTED-SHESMAN ROPE BOOK AND SHOE
WORTED-SHESMAN ROPE BOOK AND SHOE
WANTED-SHESMAN SOR BOOK AND SHOE
TO SHESMAN SOR BOOK AND SHOE
WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED CANDY SALESman for Exposition at GUNTHERS, Is Madison st.

Tradps.

WANTED-A CARRIAGE WOODWORKER AND
Chiminer of boy who has worked at stimuling. 168
North Desplaince st.
WANTED-A TEW CARPENTERS AT GOAL OF-WANTED-MALE HELP.

North Despiations 31.

WANTED A FEW CARPENTERS AT COAL UPfice curses, of deck-bin and Bosphaines 48.

WANTED A FIRST CLASS CUTTER BY A headinteractions as a substitution of the cutter of the cut WANTED TUCKPOINTERS, CORNER LEAVITY and Parlor-as.

WANTED TINNERS AT 20 SOUTH PEORIA-ST. WANTED-FIVE BOOT BOTTOMERS AND TWO Workers about bottomers; steady work and good wares. Apply to EGREPATION & TARROX, St. Paul

Conchines Technisters Co.

WANTED A GOOD CARRIAGE DRIVER, WHO
Ton size take cars of borden, at the livery stable, he
west Weshington-st.

WANTED 200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR
A Joya and Michigan, waves \$1.30 and \$1.50 per
the free fact, also, station-work; 100 to work on farms,
saw mills, consistents, etc. R. CHRISTIAN, III
Botth Water-St., Edon 1.

WANTED 200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR
Lower St. 12 and \$1.50 per day; 10 coal miners, 50
saw mill and farm hands. all free fare, at 2 West Refdolph-st. SNELL & SPERISION.

doind st. SNELL & SPERSICK.

WANTED -5 COAL MINENS AT MINONE, ILL.; full work quaranteed; there is no strike or trouble of any kind. Theytire at 181 LSSB10-4.

WANTED -1MMEDIATELY -60 GOOD TRACK-men to lay track of time Harana. Regions & Eastern Rillowl, wages from \$8.50 of \$9 per day. Apply at once to GUY it Farsible. Bancock fill.

WANTED -GOOD SALESMEN TO SELL OUR new chromos, knife sharpebler, glass cotters, tamp bilars, tack hammers, earned stractor, pencils needles, and 100 often new and last selling stricks. All canvasers and street saledness with find to finder interest to Gall or sond for saladgue. C. M. LININGTON. 141 State.

WANTED -WE WANT A GOOD, STRONG, WANTED -WE WANT A GOOD, STRONG, North Side; wages, \$12 per month. Address Z & Tribuse office. une office.

W ANTED—A LIVE MAN, IN SUNRY CITY AND VOWE in the world, you can make \$25 per day cellin the Excelsion Copying-Book in a press, water, in bona required, Call or address EXCELSION MANUFACTIONING COMPANY, 128 west Madson-st.

TURING COMPANY, IS West Madison-et.

WANTED—BINN IN EVEREY PART OF THE COLDS
try to introduce a great slaple household necessity
the most urganity necessed of anything here-fore offered
Men of genisod appearance, energy, and ordinary bus
most taction scaling make from \$200 to \$400 per househ place
a small cash investment of \$25 to \$200. Will send \$1 sam
plot to justice as a distance who wish to try our goods
No street-takens, paddism, and stamp for return postananticed, no postal-carternoticed. EAT & 500, of 1 saming WANTED TWO PIRST-CLASS TRAVELING
WANTED TWO PIRST-CLASS TRAVELING
Has alsounded to seel mon's furnishing goods; only such as
one bring the best of references and country is rade need
apply. Also, a city salesmen to influence connery trade.
Inquire at 14 and 16 Filliaw. WANTED-A BARKEEPER AT 186 SOUTH HAL

WANTED-A BARKEEPER AT 160 SOUTH HALsico-st.

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED AND HEDREY
young man to deliver books in Ullinois and Wisconsin. O. J. GREFFITHS, 156 Dearborn-st., Room M.

WANTED-ENERGETIC AND ACTIVE MEN TO
"sell Coadings History of Our Country, with 500
illustrations, by f. O. C. DARLEY, O. J. GRIFFITHS,
187 Dearborn-st, Room M.

WANTED-A COLLECTOR IN A RETAIL DRYgoods house, A young man lying with his parents
preferred: Address N S. Tribumo office. preferred: Address & Joung man living with his parewise preferred: Address & St. Tritume office.

WANTED-RELIABLE MEN IN THIS AND every other city to know that we can offer them a very increase to know the state of the saving Regulator Company, Room to Exchange Building, Chicago

WANTED-PUR A NEW YORK MORNING PAporter. Must be a graduate of a rollings, and capable of religing in good style and English. Address, sasting quantifications, references, and appetations, HAMILTON WILLIAMS, New York P.-Q.

WANTED-MEN TO SELL NEW GLASS CUTTER and sharpower, chromos, organiseters, and new hastelling article. This largest personness. AMERICAN NUMBER of the STOCK of the S WANTED-500 MEN ACCUSTOMED TO WORK II
Whe resump for the winter, on Managing River be the swamp for the winter, on Masissippi River by we New Crisans, to got brush for South Pais tleth works good wages paid monthly: comfortable quarters and go-poard. Apply at 46 Carondwist-st., New Orleans, to Life PUS W. MILLER, Willow Contractor.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Domestics-WANTED-YOUNG GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUS work Apply immediately at 86 South Green at W work, Apply immediately at 56 South Green at.

WANTED-TWO GOOD SCANDINAVIAN GIRLS
for general housework at Swea Hotel, 18 Remearate
WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwhich must be a good washer and ironer; Norwegian or Swede preferred. Apply at 239 Hurbhot-st.
WANTED-A COOD GIRL FOR GENERAL
Wanted-A COOD GIRL FOR GENERAL
man or Scandinavian projected; good references required. 28 Aprox May 25. WANTED A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL AT 20 WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work. apply at 1887 West Washington St. W ANTED—A GOOD COMPATENT GIRL TO DO gubral work in a small private family. Apply as comes to 57 West Monnes etc. The Company of the Company o WANTED-FOUR GIRLS TO WASH DISHES AT BURCKY & MILLAN'S, 148 South Clark-st. WATNED-A GIRL AND A LAD FOR RESTAL W ANTED-AT 61 WEST MADISON-ST. A GIRL to do general housework. Esserence required. W ANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE workst No. 281 Lincoln-sv., in a family of three.

WANTED A PIRST CLASS MILLINES. TO GO MICHOLOGY WALSE AUTCHINSON, Wababay, corpor Monroe st. deav sidt loNurses au

WANTED-HEALTHY WET NURSE, WITH breast of milk not over one month or under two weeks. Apply immediately at in Thirty-sevents 4.

WANTED-GIRL OF 19 OR 29 TRAES AS NURSE for children, must have good references. Apply at 584 Websphaft. Laundresses.

Employment Agencies.
Wanted Bernan And Scandinavian
gristor private families, bossis, laundres, city and
country, at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee sv.

Miscellaneous-W ANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED KID GLOVE salesigdies at once at the Baris Glove Store, S State-st. Noue but good workers need apply. MUSICAL

A DECIDED BARGAIN-A VERY TERGANT NEW A DECIDED BARGAIN-A VERY TERGANT NEW LIG. octave planoforte, with agrafe, French grand sotion, oversteung bass, full fror frame, highly-positished rosesyond case, round corners, serpending plynih, rially-carved legs, and live, style Douis XIV, very powerful tone. The instrument is an exceedingly fine one. Manufacturers price, 370: for sale, with cover and stool, at \$100. MARTIN'S, Residence \$2 Wahashar: Unlimited warracity. por SALE-3 PIANOS. 2150, 2200, 2775, FULL size; great bargains. Ill State-st., near Adams.

OR SALE-FOR \$400, AN ORDER ON THE MANUnfactures for annew \$500 Beachty plans. H. DARLNGTON. 4 Beran Block, 176 LaSalla-a.

O TO THE ORGAN FACTORY FOR THE CHEAPI was first-class cablased organ in Chicago. Wholessie of retail. AICHOLSON ORGAN GO., E East Indiana.

F YOU WANT TO RENT A PLANO GO TO PROSS,

ERS. He makes renting a specialty. Ill State-st.,

sear Adams. Satablished 1980. I EPS He making runding a specialty 215 Scate-al., mear Adams. Scatablished 1996.

M AGNIFICENT NEW DPRIGHT PIANO AT A hargain to wary rich and powerful tone 75 contave appright plane forte with all the latent improvements and partially appriant plane for the property of the property o PIN'S, Residence the Wabsile St.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RRYT, REPAIRING and beings of the Chicago Plano Factory, 26 States, by J. PALSTON.

PLENDID BRAND-NEW US-OCTAVE PIANO-Diorin, all break improvements and attachments, round corress, oursellars and catachments, round \$50 WILL BUY A SECOND HAND PIANO, SUIT PINS, Residence as walkers, with socia and sorrer. MAE TINS, Residence as walkers, and sorrer. MAE \$165 plane; fine tone; latest improvemental variant of the statest of the stat

SITUATIONS WANTED-BY A COMPETENT DRUGG CONTROL OF STREET AND BY A COMPETENT DRUGG CONTROL OF STREET ADDITIONS WANTED-BY A COMPETENT DRUGG CONTROL OF STREET ADDITIONS WANTED-BY A GOOD SHORTHAND IN A STREET ADDITIONS OF STREET A SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS a descrimen in a petrate family the Horeignit understand his pistones and is a find-class man. Address K., Tribuos office.

Miscelinneous

Officelinneous

Officelinneous SUDATIONS WANTED PENAL

Domostics
SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GERMAN
Poly to the general increment in a private family. Apply at 168 Augusta-st., near Milwankee-av.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD COOK IN A
mail family. Call for two days at 732 Indiana-av.
Reference if required.

SHUARION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIMANCE OF THE STATE OF THE STA N READSSITUATION WANTED—A BABY TO WET NURSE
as bount; good breast of mile, and busht good. Regates given bush on sequence. Call sery Bushnolf-, South

Side.

CITUATION WANTED BY A HEALTHY YOUNG Woman as wet-nurse; she prefers to mind baby as here over house. Call stop address corner of C and Incheses, of South Haisted.

CITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE ANY ONE Who wishes to find a nurse please call at 25 Archer sy.

CHELATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF A PRISE CALL AT SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF A PRISE CALL AT SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF A PRISE CALL AT SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF A PRISE CALL AT SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF A PRISE CALL AT SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF A PRISE CALL AT SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF A PRISE CALL AT SITUATIONS WANTED—A PRISE CALL AT SITUATIONS WANTED—A PRISE CALL AT SITUATION OF THE SITUA

CITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT O woman as housekeeper and do the work in a widower's family. Uall at 500 bullerheld 46., near Iwentyeinth. Employment Acents.

CITUATIONS WANTED-TAMILIES IN WANT OP

2 COO Scandinavian and German help can be supplied
at Mrs. DURRIES citics, 60 Misraelics etc.

Miscellamouns.

CITUATION WANTED—AS SALESLADY IN A Disper turnishing store, or stationery store. Address for invitation of the day, O.S. Thomas office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY. Complement availage. Address N. G. Tribans office. FINANCIAL

1 COMMERCIAL PAPER, NOTES WITH CO. Laterale, and mortgrage, bought and sold. MAA. GREENERDAUM & CO., No. IN PINE-A.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., as LEUNDERS private office, in Randolph-as, near clark. Established 1854.

Bonds, etc., as LEUNDERS private office, in Randolph-as, near clark. Established 1854.

Company of the Company of th

NORTH TORSE OF ABOUT \$2,000 DUE APRIL N. 1878, last of series for purchase money of 116 source and near this city. MCHULS, BRAGE & CO., 140 Dearbornest. Dearborn-an

MUNEY TO LOAN—85,000 AT 8 PER CERF.
82,000 at 9 per cent.
82,000 at 9 per cent.
On good improved Chicago property,
84MULL Gretz, 114 Dearbor

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT INTEREST
on city improved real estate, in some of \$20,000 and
appeared. Apply to C. P. FIELD 4 CO., 16 Portland MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY SUM ATTHE PRIVATE Common of the Dismond Purchasing and beam co... Room 8 Horse Building, course state and Jackson-ste.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, FOR LONG or short time, on this age securities; working as notes cashed. H. LOWY, Room 8 Honore Blook.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPLET, in sumis of \$1,000 and spears, Apply at Union frust Company, 135 South Clark at Trust Company, 128 South Clear 48

To LOAN MONEY ON WARRHOUSE, FURNITure, and other good collaborate. JAMES B. STOREY, Frivals Banker, 84 LaSales 4. Room 34.

WANTED—818 500 FOR FIVE YEARS AT 1. PRH
688 698 698 1911 (1888 acres) in thempaign County, Illinois. Address P 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—82, 600 OR 83, 600 FOR THREE OR SIX
months on good security, and will pay a liberal in-JACKSON, P. O. Box 250, Chicago.

WANTED LOAN SEC PRE AGRE (\$1.50) ON SO
Acres adjoining city low valuation; worth \$60,000.
Three A l'parties will attend note. CURRY, 12 LaSallest.

\$5.000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY
property at low interest; since t loans at
current rates. OLIVER SESLY, 187 Washington at.

\$6.000 wanted rough to the core of times that
amount. Those baving the money address O II. Tribana
offices. RTNER WANTED PARTY WITH \$1,200 TO join the advertiser in selling an article in which there competition, and profits over 200 per cent. Address VERTISEE, care Hutchisson & Co., Indiana polis.

paying \$6,000 per annum. J. S., Tajbura office.

DARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM \$66,00 T
\$30,000 in one of the best manufacturing and jobble
residences in the West; at least 20 per cent guarantee.

DARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG ACTIVE. RNEE
retigenment with about \$1,00 cash, in a well-stabilisheinduce commission house on South Water-at-, for eaarging the name. Rest of references dives and required. Address in full name Y II, Tribune office.

DARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SILERT, IN a
well-centablished manufacturing unaface. (agilis)

DARTHER WANTED A PATENTER OF A VAL

T at its south state it.

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T over on this even of the south states, it indice west on car to Courte av. and will be made it same is returned to it.

DIVORCES.

11

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE. 3.00

On all stube the subscriber limit remit the postage, aich is its centra coup per year.

Specimen copies sent free.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give set-Office address in full instinding State and County, Remittances may be made either by draft, express, set-Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk. TREMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

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THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Madleon and Dearborn-ets., Chicago, Ill TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

DADERT OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between dison and Monroe. Engagement of N. D. Rob-s'Combination. "Jack and Jill." Afternoon and

MCVICKER'S THEATRE-Madison street, b HOOLEYS THEATRE—Randolph street, lark and LaSalle, Engagement of the Calinstrels, Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM—Monroe street, between Dear-orn and State. "Casts" and "The Irish Lion." Af-emoon and evening.

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corns Monros. Engagement of the McKee Rankin Troups "The Two Orphans." Afternoon and evening. INTER-STATE EXPOSITION-Lake shere, foot o

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WM. B. WARREN LODGE, No. 209, A. F. and A. M.—Regular communication this (Saturday) evening at Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., for business. All resident members are requested to be present. J. R. DUNLOP, Sec.

#### The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, September 25, 1875.

### WITH SUPPLEMENT

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchang yesterday opened at  $85\frac{1}{8}$ , rose a shade, fell to  $85\frac{1}{8}$ , and closed at a shade above  $85\frac{1}{8}$ .

President GRANT is at St. Louis, where h will remain, it is supposed, long enough to so arrange his property-interests in that vicin-Ity as to be able to take up his permanent residence in Chicago immediately upon the expiration of his term of office. He is naturirous of adjusting his affairs before hand, and thus as far as possible be spared ssity of making business trips acro

Mr. GEORGE W. GAGE, a prominent and ighly-esteemed citizen of Chicago, died yesay, at the age of 64. Although the event has been quite generally anticipated for several flays, it will none the less occasion deep grief ong the personal friends of the deceas and universal regret on the part of the city as a whole, with whose growth, improve ment, and progress Mr. Gage had been ex-tensively identified. He will be mourned alike as a worthy, honorable gentleman and a valuable and valued citizen.

An earnest appeal is made in behalf of that most admirable institution, the Chicago Athensum, the design being to free it from debt and to so augment the membership as to enable the Society to greatly increase its power for good. It is proposed to enlarge the attractions and privileges of the Athe13.65 would be preferred to an individual call of the South, takes exceptions to a recent armsum very materially, and to this end an extra loan at 4 or 5 per cent. Every \$1,000 would tiele in The Chicago Tribune, in which the friends. Such effort surely ought not to be withheld, and we hope the response to the appeal will meet the largest expectations of the Society managers. It is an institution in appeal will meet the largest expectations of the Society managers. It is an institution in every way worthy of support.

ardently desires and confidently predicts value and accumulated interest as readily as the defeat of Rag-money Brus in Ohio, and the consequent loss of Pennsylvania to the inflation Democracy. It is said that Mr. There has east the political horoscope with a result, a portion of which is quite in accordance Swith the reckonings of other be the powerful inducement of \$25,550,000 ahrewd observers of the situation. He annually, as this is the amount of interest at calculates that the record of events will be 3.65 on \$700,000,000, leaving \$50,000,000 something like this: Republican victory in Ohio; ditto in Pennsylvania, as a logical senocrats, and a victory for them in the Empire State; still greater prestige of Gov. Thoen; nomination of Mr. T. as the Democratic Presidental candidate in 1876

New York has stolen a march upon Chicago and secured Moody and Sankey for the winter. While we were moving in the matter and closed a contract with the great evangelists. Before we had begun to think about dollars and cents in connection with the great religious revival so earnestly and prayerfully white—salaries, expenses, sale of tracts and songs, date, location, etc.; in short, a matter-of-fact business transaction. The general plan, as outlined in our dispatch, names Nov. 1 as the date of the commencement of the revival in New York, and Barnum's great Hippodrome building, latterly known as GILMORE'S Beer-and-Music Garden, place. There was to have been opera-cents admission given there during the winter, but Mr. Moopy will now act as conor, and Mr. SANKEY'S moving melodies will take the place of cavatina and chorus. Amusement-managers are said to be dis-consolate at the prospect of empty benches, but New York, on the whole, no doubt congratulates herself upon having been, as usual, the first to introduce in America a really firstclass attraction. Chicago will find comfort in the reflection that her Eastern rival stood in more pressing need than herself of the services of Moody and SANKEY.

The Chicago produce markets were very much unsettled yesterday, but generally stronger. Mess pork was in urgent request, and advanced 50@60c per bri, clesing at \$22.75 cash, and \$21.90 for October. Land was dull and a shade firmer, closing at \$13.35 they not, more likely, cost 150 or more? cash or saller October, and \$12.90 seller the Any bonds that are bought abroad must be cash or saller October, and \$12.90 seller the year. Mests were in fair request and firmer, at \$@\$\formal{8}\$ for shoulders, 12@12\formal{12}\$ for short ribs, and 12\formal{12}\$ for short clears. Highwines ribs, and 12 to for short clears. Highwines
were quiet and steady, at \$1.16 pes gallon.
Lake freights were quiet and easier, at 2@
2) o for coun to Buvalo. Flour was quiet and
weak. Wheat was active and closed 1 to
ligher, at \$1.00 cash and \$1.00 for Octo-

c higher, at 55 c cash, and 53 c for October. Lats were active but easier, closing at 34 c or September, and 31 c for October. Rye was dull and 1c lower, at 74c. Barley was quiet and weak, closing firm at \$1.09@1.10 cash and \$1.02@1.02} for October. Hogs were active and closed stronger, heavy weights advancing 5@10c. Cattle were active and weak. Sheep were steady. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$116.37\(\frac{1}{2}\) in greenacks at the close.

A notice appears in one of the evening pa pers, in the form of an advertisement, to the effect that, on the 4th of October, ' 'The Citizens' Railway Company "will petition the Common Council for an ordinance granting them the use of the following streets : Dear born, LaSalle, Jackson, Harrison, Monroe, Congress, Twenty-second west of State, Fourteenth, and Third, Fourth, Pacific, and Wentworth avenues! This is a very comprehensive, if not a very cheeky, scheme, and embraces every important street in the South Division except Michigan avenue not already occupied by street railroads. The scheme, however, suggests some questions, among them the following: What is the little game? Who constitute the " Citizens' Railway Company"? If they have planty of money, there is no doubt they will be able to obtain what they desire from the Ring in the Council. But who are they, anyway? These questions are of some little interest to the mblic. The importance of the advertisenent, of course, the Council will see, in financial shape at least.

SOME 3.65 THOUGHTS. A man who seriously contemplates the pos-sible results of the KELLEY 3.65 interconvertible greenback bond does so at the risk of softening of the brain. Any man who would deliberately propose to give his notes with interest, pay the interest in other notes, convert the interest-bearing notes into noninterest-bearing notes, reconvert the non-interest bearing notes into interest-bearing notes, and continue this process for all time, and call it paying his debts, would be set down as an irredeemable lunatic, and every-body with a reasonable desire to retain his with such an individual. Mr. KELLEY proposes that the Government shall not only go to this sort of business, but that the situation shall be still more complicated by using this sort of stuff as currency. It is a hard matter to think or write connectedly about such a jumble and whirl of confusion, but here is a suggestion of some of the results

To begin with, the National Banks are to be abolished, -wiped out, -and their notes are to give way to greenbacks. We shall have, then, about \$750,000,000 of greenbacks. Here two points should be noted, viz.: (1) The Government will lose a revenue of about \$8,000,000 which the National Banks now pay in taxes; (2) The pledge of the Govment that the issue of legal-tenders shall not be more than \$400,000,000 will have been flagrantly violated,-provided the Supreme Court permits it to be done.

The next suggestion is that all of this \$750,000,000 of notes will go into 3.65 greenback bonds, except just enough to supply the absolute demand of the country for change. The bonds will be issued in \$100 and multiples, and perhaps even as low as \$50, and, it may be, still lower. In that case, what would profest the entire currency of the country going into 3.65 bonds, and these bonds themselves becoming currency? Certainly every institution and business man who had money idle for any length of time of not more than a week would convert his greenbacks into these bonds. The banks would invest all their surplus and idle moneys therein. A convertible Government bond at not the act of conversion and reconversion be superfluous and useless? Would not a Friends of Gov. TILDEN assert that he \$50 bond be received on deposis at its face the same amount of greenbacks? Would not the bonds, in other words, become a parof the currency of the land, -an awkwar and cumbersome currency, to be sure, but one that is earning an interest. There would annually, as this is the amount of interest a greenbacks of a smaller denomination for change. Every man would desire to have his money earn a part of this vast sum, especially if it could be done without inter-fering with the necessities of his business. The effect of this, to trace the results

further, would be two-fold : First, as to the Government, it would lose : 

Total.....\$35,550,000 terest and loss of revenue would be additional taxation; and the additional taxation, under our system, would have to be, perhaps, \$50, 000,000 to afford \$35,000,000 of additional revenue. So far as the business public is concerned, the effect would be to create a tight money market; for, as long as idl money is earning an annual interest of 3.65 per cent, payable by the Government, there will have to be an extra inducement for the loaning of money to private individuals. One rate of interest; another a demand for better securities; both will tighten the money mar ket, and make it harder to borrow than now, If we pursue the subject further, and ac cept the ideas of Mr. Kelley's exponents, he greenbacks that go into 3.65 bonds will be used in purchasing the bonds at a higher rate of gold interest. To do this, at the present rate, it will require \$1,200,000 of currency to buy up \$1,000,000 worth of the 6 per cent gold bonds. This \$1,200,000 will immediately go into 3.65 bonds. The Government will have saved nominally \$16,200 in interest on this transaction, provided that greenbacks fall no lower than now, but in order to do this it will have increased the national debt \$200,000 on every million. But the results do not stop here. If the Government uses the entire sum of \$700,000,000 t buy up gold bonds, the currency of the countra will be doubled, since the 3.65 scrip bonds will circulate as currency. In such case, can the gold bonds be bought for 120? Will Any bonds that are bought abroad must paid for in gold, and the Government mu go into the market and buy the gold. This

oon cost 150, and then advance indefinitely perhaps to 200 or 250. In that case, the Government will increase the debt by one-half or double it, and thereby lose all the advantage of the difference in interest. In the meantime taxation will have enormously increased, the currency and the currency-bonds will be more variable in value than ever, and their value perhaps not 40 or 50 cents in gold; the business of the country will be more seri-ously disturbed than ever and confidence more shaken, and the financial condition of the country will be so hopelessly intricate, confused, and chaotic that nothing short of repudiation will ever straighten it out. Perhaps this is the goal which the 3.65 scrip dvocates are trying to reach.

SPAIN AND THE POPE.

There is a little hope for Spain in the re-narkable fact that, for the first time in its history, it is talking back to the Roman Curia, and virtually telling the Pope to mind his own business in political matters. Our readers will remember that we have already commented upon the fact that the Papal Nuncio has informed the Bishops of that country that they alone have the right to superintend the education of the people, and the Government that it must prohibit all religious exercises save the Roman Catholic. In that article we assumed the position that, while Spain was the only country in the world where the Pope could practically dictate to the Government and usurp its prerogatives by giving its instructions as to the course it should pursue, the Liberal elements had grown strong enough to assert itself, and would undoubtedly make its influence felt. The proof has come sooner than we felt. The proof has come sooner than we in good faith, and the fact that every foot of in good faith, and the fact that every foot of in good faith, and the fact that every foot of in good faith, and the fact that every foot of course it should pursue, the Liberal element had expected. A cable dispatch of the 22d intimates that the Nuncio, who is the 2merican territory is equally free to every American. An Illinoisan has just as many Government demanding the execution of the old concordat between Spain and the Vatican, which not only includes the points we have already mentioned, but also as growing out of them, the payment of arrears due to the elergy from the Government, and the speedy comination of Bishops to vacant Bishoprics. That Government, then on the verge of dissolution, replied in a conciliatory but firm

manner, endeavoring to convince the Nuncio Ministry, as it now appears, is even more firm than the old one, and has not only wrestled with the Nuncio, but has instructed its envoy at the Vatican to notify the Pope that while the Madrid Government will respect religion, it will at the same time proect its rights. This is tantamount notification to the Pope that he must abate his pretensions to dictate to the executive power of the nation, and it is the first entering wedge which will eventually separate Church and State in the only country where the Curia now presumes to usurp executive authority in matters of State. It foreshadows a time speedily coming when Spain will as-sert her political independence, and the empty Papal threat to proclaim Don Carlos King will hasten the time. The Curia may as it has done before, place a crown upon the head of Don Carnos and go through the silly flourish of acknowledging him, amid the laughter of the nations, but this supreme and empty act of intervention will only unite the Spaniards more closely against him and strengthen the Liberal element. Light is evidently breaking in upon that distracted country, and the most hopeful sign for it

the civilized world. THE MISSISSIPPI ATROCITIES.

future is that it has commenced, even at this late day, to throw off the fetters of religion

and resist the persecutions of priestcraft. In this struggle it will have the sympathies of

The Vicksburg Herald, one of the promi-nent White-League organs and negrophobists 3.65 would be preferred to an individual call of the South, takes exceptions to a recent artion was made that the Clinton riots is Mississippi were the legitimate results of the

The Herald has never encouraged rioting, and has always counseled peace. It has never desired to see negroes of the country harmed, but it has constantly urged that, wherever a riot occurred, the poor, deluded negroes should be spared. Whenever the killing of anybody is made necessary by acts of lawless violence, the Herald has always favored the killing of white scoundreis,—the earpet-baggers and renegative are the authors of all our troubles !

This does not alter our opinions of the results of the teachings of that paper, but, on the other hand, confirms them and shows that we were in the right. It has not only nduced the gang of white rufflans of Vicks burg to murder inoffensive negroes at Clinton, but it now declares itself in favor also of murdering "carpet-baggers,"—that is, North-ern men who have gone South to live, and who have the same right to live there that the editor of the Vicksburg Herald has; and of "renegades,"—that is, Southern men who do not think as he does.

As a further illustration of the teachings of the Herald we have a case in point. Mr. HAFFA, a Northern man from Pennsylvania, went South about six years ago and located in Hinds County, Mississippi, as a planter. During the first four years he fol-lowed farming, while his wife taught a colored school. For a year or two past he has been engaged in teaching the colored children to read and write, a few miles away from his home. One night, a fortnight ago, on his return home he passed some of his white neighbors, whose attitude towards him convinced him that they meant him harm. That night a crowd of fifty white Democrats broke his door down with a fence rail, forced their way in and murdered him by shooting him, at the same time choking and abusing his wife and threatening to kill her and the children if they made any outcry. They followed up this brutal and cowardly assassination by killing all the negroes they could find about the place. Subsequently they compelled the poor woman to abandon her little property and flee to the North for safety. In an interview with a correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette she says: "If they had warned my husband to leave he would have gone, but they gave us no notice. I do not know what they could have agains him, except that he was a Republican and taught a colored school." This is one of the direct results of the teachings of the Vicksburg Herald. This dead school. master is one of that class of men whom the Herald expresses itself in favor of killing,— a quiet, peaceable, inoffensive man, against whom there was no other charge than that he was a Republican, and spent his time in educating those who had been kept in darkness by such agencies as that of the Vicksburg Herald, and for this offense he was murdered

and his family driven away into destitution.

Now, let us turn the tables. Suppose that
a Democrat from Vicksburg should come

publicans should be afraid of his influence, and should fear that his teachings would make these foreigners less docile, less easy of intimidation, and less liable to be imposed upon and abused, and keep them from voting the Republican ticket. Suppose that they should decide, therefore, that he must be put out of the way, and that a gang of Republicans should go to his house in the night-time, and not only murder him, but also drive his wife and children back into the South in a state of utter desting the state of utter desting within bounds to say that gold bonds would publicans should be afraid of his influence Mississippi a few days ago, would raise such | right the Government assumes to mortgage an outburst of indignation in this county and | their private property for the redemption State that the murderers would be instantly its scrip. Is it the Government buildings? hunted down, arrested, and hanged upon Shall every \$10 note be a lien upon a particuconviction. Every man accessory to the act lar stone in the Capitol, or a beam in the would be sent to the State Prison. The Republicans would be the most active in the Custom-House? Or is it the Government publicans would be the most active in the prosecution, and THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE would head the crusade. We have not heard, the National Agricultural College must however, that the infamous Mississippi mur- do is to induce the United States der has occasioned any excitement in that
State among the Democrats, or that the Democrats have demanded the prosecution of the

do is to induce the United States
Congress to repeal the Homestead
laws. We fancy that the farmers will likewise oppose this proposition; or, if they Democratic murderers, or that the Vicksburg Herald has headed any crusade for their arrest and punishment.

The reason for his obliviousness to

murder of a Northern schoolmaster is the fact that he belongs to a class which is ostracized by the Herald and its followers, and is not allowed to have any rights in the South. Consequently, if he assumes to have any rights, there is no wrong in murdering him, whether he be black or white. We had rights in Mississippi as a Mississippian in Illinois. This murdered schoolmaster had just as good right to teach colored men in Mississippi as the editor of the Vicksburg Herald has to print his paper there. If it were a crime for the one to teach, then it is a crime for the other to print; and if the murder of the one was right, then the murder of the other would be right also. If this is the view of human rights which gleaned from the past, and every man of mathat circumstances had changed. The new is held in the South, then there is certainly need of another visitation to the South, and a vigorous burning out of these remants of treason with more powder. If the editor of the Vicksburg Herald is really in favor of killing "carpet-baggers" and "Southern renegades" because they do not think as he does, then he should taste the first fruits of this visitation, and be made to know that he has no more rights in Mississippi than a Northern man, be he black or white, Republican or Democrat. If this political society that ever had an existence in proposition is denied, the issue might as well the United States. Take, for example, the made at once and settled. This is not a perfect Union until there is equality of rights, irrespective of color or of politics, and until Republican principles can be upheld in the South just as safely as Democratic principles are upheld in the North. This must be done. if it requires the hanging of the editor of the Vicksburg Herald and every other White Leaguer and negro-hater in the State of Mississippi. Vicksburg has been taken once, and can be taken again if the occasion requires. Is the Vicksburg Herald in favor of the policy we have mapped out as the only policy which can restore peace in the South and the perfect union of all the States?

A CURIOUS AGRICULTURAL VIEW OF

FINANCE.
The National Agricultural Congress has held its fourth annual session in Cincinnati, with representatives from several of the Western and Southern States. Col. GRIV-FITH, of Nashville, Tenn., occupied the chair, and delivered an opening address which contained some remarkable utterances on finance. He included among the special National Banks, and on the general subject of finance offered the following remarks:

One of the most difficult, if not the most difficult question within the whole range of political econor is finance; and I approach it with distrust of my ability and diffidence unfeigned; for the greates minds of this country have grappled with the subject minds of this country have grappied with the subject but to be baffled, and give out opposing views to those of other equally gifted minds. And yet my mind is firm in the belief, amounting to conviction, that the system of National Banks is cripping and sapping all the interest of the industrial and producing people; and the people must demand a system of currency based upon the real seate of the country—such as the Government has the power to regulate—greenbacks with a fixed and uniform value, to be increased, pari-passes, with the increase of population, to meet the demands of exchange and commerce.

In brief, then, Col. GRIPPITE's remedy is to

abolish National Banks and issue a Government currency based upon the real estate of the country.

1. In regard to the National Banks, we are

inclined to think that a majority of the farmers in this country are intelligent enough to re-member what the National Banks have done for the productive and industrial interests of this country. They are loaning about one thou sand millions of dollars for the purchase and movement of agricultural products and support of manufactures, -\$500,000,000 of their own capital and \$500,000,000 of the general capital of the country in the shape of deposits, which has keen kept in circulation and in a loanable condition through the means of these 2,000 fiscal agents. They have made their notes of issue absolutely secure by the deposit of United States bonds in an amount considerably exceeding the issue of notes. We do not see how any reasonable man can accuse the National Banks of "crippling and sapping all the interests of the industrial and producing people," in view of this condition of things. We do not believe that Col. Grav-FITH's unsupported statement to that effect will have much influence upon the farmers of

this country, multitudes of whom deposit with and borrow from the National Banks. 2. As regards the proposed Government currency, we may say that whenever Col. GRIFFITH or the National Agricultural Congress will devise a plan that will give green-backs "a fixed and uniform value," we shall be prepared to indorse it fully and heartily, out no such plan has been proposed. At present, however, Col. GRIFFITH is altogether wrong when he says that "the Government has it in its power to regulate paper money, but has no control over metallic currency." The very converse of this proposition is true. The Government may regulate gold and silver by coinage, so that a dollar has always a fixed and uniform standard; but it cannot give a piece of paper a fixed and uniform value by printing a dollar-mark thereon. If the Agricultural Congress would think a moment, it would have to ad-

mit that this is true.

3. We fear that a currency based upon the North and open a school in one of the suburban towns of this county, filled with an illiterate foreign population. Suppose, furthermore, that, being a Democrat, the Rereal estate of the country would not attain the fixedness and uniformity desired any bet-

ibility into money. A currency based there- that will give them control of a portion of wild lands? In this case, the first thin wise oppose this proposition; or, if they consented, the public lands not already preempted would go a very small way in redeeming \$1,000,000,000 of Government notes, or more. We think it is in order fo the advocates of a currency "based on real estate" to explain just what real estate is to "fixed and uniform value" to greenbacks

when presented for redemption. It may be said right here that the farmers are not to benefited by any wild and visionary suggestions of this kind; and, if the Natio al Agricultural Congress has nothing better to offer, it will do just as well to dispens with its future sessions.

SECRET SOCIETIES IN POLITICS. It is safe to say that there never was a se cret political organization in this country whose existence vas not very brief, whose nfluence upon public affairs was not perni cious in the end, and whose leading mer did not live to regret their connection with the movement. Every student of history knows this from the lessons that he has observation. In this country and in all other countries the banding together of men in the dark with oaths, signs, grips, pass-words, and penalties,-resolving in secret and acting in secret,—has always accomplished more hur than good, and society, religion, individuals, and the State have each suffered more or less in consequence of such organizations. This assertion is a very broad one, but it is proved to be correct by the workings of every secre history of the Know Nothings, an or der that sprung up in a night all over New England, and especially in Massachusetts,—getting temporary pos session of all the State offices and electing Governors, Congressmen, and Senators; what credit is now accorded to the men who belonged to that midnight band, or what permanent beneficent measures of public polic did they inaugurate and crystalize into law They stimulated passion, excited religious prejudice, fomented jealousies, and fostered traditional and sectarian hate—that was all. The same may be said, and much worse, of the Knights of the Golden Circle, the White League, and the Ku-Klux Klans, of the South. The record of some of these gangs of secret plotters are as revolting and bloody as similar organizations in Paris under the lead of the cruel and fiendish ROBESPIERRE in the dark days of the French Revolution. Even Free Masonry, that has kept itself generally free from all complicity with political movements, has never departed from its safe rule in a single instance without serious hurt to the organization, and without bringing confusion and disaster to the men who directly engaged in the new departure.

Now this is briefly preliminary to the warning that THE TRIBUNE wishes to send forth to Col. John Cochbank, Grand Master of the Patrons of Husbandry of the State of Wisconsin, and to the men who are following his lead. Mr. Cochrane has receptly issued an official proclamation to the Grangers con-cerning the railroad legislation in that State, which he considers less stringent than it ought to be, and he therefore proposes to obtain "supplemental legislation" to "enable the State authorities to carry out the full spirit of the law." To obtain such legislation, he proposes to pack the next Legislature, and for this purpose he appends to his address a circular which he recommends " to the Masters of the Granges throughout the State to make free use of, addressed to candi dates, and to make public the answers they return, and if no answer is returned, to make public that fact also, that the Patrons may govern themselves accordingly."

The italics are ours and not the Grand

Master's, and possibly the language is significant and emphatic enough without any particular emphasis. This circular contains, after the preamble, thirteen questions, all bearing upon railroad legislation, and ad-dressed to the candidates.

Now, asking questions of men who are can hidates for public office is all well enough, but it is what lies back of it that we complain about,—the attempt to elect or defeat men by the machinery or connivance of a secret political organization and not in a fair field and by an open fight. If Col. COCHBANE's thirteen questions mean anything, they mean to subject the candidate to the ordeal of the secret odge-room, and in some sections where the Grange is in the ascendant his fate will be decided weeks before the balance of the electors go to the ballot-box. Here is the Grand Master of a numerous and widelyscattered secret society that seeks to put the machinery and power of his Order into op eration to obtain special legislation for the benefit of a special class of citizens. He prepares the catechism for the candidates him self, directs all his lieutenants of the subordinate lodges throughout Wisconsin to make "free use of it," and to publish the result, "so that the Patrons can govern themselves accordingly." Suppose the Masons, Odd Fellows, Good Templars, and other secret societies, should endeavor to shape legislation for their especial benefit,

Wisconsin whether their Grand Master has taken a step in a direction that is safe for them to follow. Is not his recent action a of Statistics at Ber challenge to the other great commercial, man-ufacturing, financial, and business interests sian Minister of Finance, Campagnet of the State to combine against the Grangers | nied the Protectionists any further as a class, and seek to oppress them even as sions in the last Prussian Land as a class, and seek to oppress them even as they are now evidently seeking to use all the springs of a powerful secret organization to benefit themselves? The public has been assured also that the Grange was in no sense a political organization,—that it was a body of men and women united for social and intellectual improvement. Then why does the Grand Master of Wisconsin attempt to convert it into a secret political machine? Why vert it into a secret political machine? Why new customs tariff presented by the divert it from its original purpose? And why will these honest and well-meaning men duties on imports. Her vox allow their officers to drag them into a wrong Berlin, gives this very promising be mortgaged, and how it is to be sold out position that is certain to excite prejudice or turned into coin in order to give the against them, and which will end at last in the complete destruction of their Order the complete description of this subject force
Two other aspects of this subject force

themselves forward for discussion in this connection, but space forbids anything except a brief mention. The first is the serious injury which this agrarian POTTER law has already inflicted upon the business and credit of Wisflicted upon the business and credit of Wisconsin at home and abroad, and the second is the wide-spread suspicion on the part of many leading Republicans of the State that there is a very large Reform cat hid away under Col. John Cocheane's little heap of meal. The present Democratic Reform candidate for Governor William R. Taylon is didate for Governor, WILLIAM R. TAYLOR, is a member of the Grange organization, and it as strongly suggested that the address which is strongly suspected that the address which the Grand Master has just put forth was published to aid Mr. TAYLOB in his race for ture years knows it from his own personal the Chief Executive office. We send forth two brief notes of warning to the electors of our neighboring State: As citizens of Wisconsin it is your duty to consider and carefully estimate the effect which these railroad acts will have and are now having upon the future development and prosperity of your State; and as members of the great Republican party it is your solemn duty not to be inveigled into the support of WILLIAM B. TAY-LOB upon false pretenses.

> SERVIA AND TURKEY The disinclination of a large number of the Servians—it is difficult to say whether or not they form a majority-to take up arms in behalf of Herzegovina and Bosnia is doubtless due to the fact that Servia is much better off, politically considered, than the other provinces. It is practically independent. Turkish tax-gatherer invades it. No Turkish garrison domineers over its cities. It collects its own taxes and administers its own affairs. It pays Turkey an annuity of £100,000 a year and that is all. The explanation of its alleged desire for peace, or rather of the sudden abandonment of warlike purposes, is probably the reported promise that Turkey would grant a like autonomy to the rest of her northern provinces, if there was no general revolt. It is by no means certain, however, that this promise has been made, or that, if made, it will be kept, or, indeed, that the certainty of its fulfillment would suffice to keep Servia quiet. The latest news looks uncommonly like war. To be sure, the Servian Parliament has adopted what purports to be a "peace address" in response to the message sent it by Prince Milano, but certain sentences in it well afford to wait a little longer for the sale do not sound very peaceful. The which directly refers to Bosnia and Herzegovina begins by saving : "Perpetual suffering has compelled our brethren to take up arms. Our hearts bleed for them. We shall give your Highness every means to Bosnia and Herzegovina, and confide in your to the present political status wisdom for the accomplishment of this noble mission." "Restoring peace" is a very vague expression. We fought four years for the sake of restoring peace to this country. The interpretation which the Servian Minister of War puts upon the phrase is shown by his ordering five batteries of artillery and four battalions of troops to march at once to the Bosnian frontier. When this order has been executed, nothing but an imaginary line will separate this little army from a Turkish force. The authorities at Constantinople evidently do not approve of the Servian scheme for restoring peace. According to a direct dispatch from Bel 5,000 Turkish troops have been sent to occupy part of Servia, and extensive earthworks are being put up by the Servians to prevent

It is unfortunate that the Eastern turmoil has been made the occasion of great gam-bling in stocks at London. This makes all the news from the seat of war more or less un-was the discoverer or inventor of Court has been made the occasion of great gam-bling in stocks at London. This makes all the

the Board has practically avoided most of the gross abuses and injustice it committed in 1873 and 1874. The capital-stock doubletaxation fraud has been largely abandoned by the Board. The injustice done Cook County in former years has not been repeated to a glar-ing extent this year. The Board placed the ssessment of property in this county at nearly \$80,000,000 less than the same Board did in 1874. An attempt has been made to deny to Mr. Demonson the full measure of credit for his services on the Board. It should be remembered that he entered that from its annual report one harmless services of the public should. Board in 1873, when the whole Board was in wild excitement to punish Cook County and trample upon it. It required patience, firm-ness, and untiring persistence on his part even to try to face this insane prejudice shape legislation for their especial benefit, would it not create an indignant protest from every fair-minded citizen in the State? Or suppose the Catholic Archbishop Henn, of Milwaukee, should prepare a list of questions upon the importance of the diversion of the common school fund for the support of sectarian schools, and recommend all the Catholic priests in the State "to make free use of it" before election-day, would not Col. John Cochanz and his Granger friends send up one unanimous howl over the aggressive and anti-democratic tendencies of the Romish Church? But Archbishop Henn and his Catholic associates have a far better trample upon it. It required patience, firmness, and untiring persistence on his part even to try to face this insane prejudice against this county. In the matter of capital stock, the State Board was especially vindictive against this county. In 1874 the battle was renewed, and Mr. Derickson was able to accomplish something in the way of reduction. His efforts in the Board, however unavailing directly, led to public inquiry, an investigation, and to the cultivation of a sounder public opinion, and it is to this aroused public sentiment that is due the moderate action of the State Board in 1875.

ures show the gross in ment, and indicate

OF FREE TRADE b, of London, he of letters rec shed a collec them this year fr under their observat Herr Max Winter, late Dire

Hungarian Government raises m the spread of Free-Trade idea

gentlemen, that with him the love of Pres Trais an acquired tasts, for the landed gentry of I are essentially Free-Traders. This bredling dilection has, however, grown into a local got in his mind. It has been observed that the adon economic measures whom Prime Bursan drawn around his person, have acquired that estimation which gave them a claim to the piece occupy by years of disinterested advence of principles for which the Cobden Club labors to universal acceptance. rinciples for which the Cobden Cinb abors in inversal acceptance.

The Vicomite DE FIGANIERE, of Port

thinks his country is disposed to reduce duties and enlarge the freedom of commen provided there is reciprocity fro

In Italy the liberal views of Count Care have not in the last fifteen years held own. So James Montgomery writes f Rome. Manufacturers have come Northern Italy with a demand for pred tion; Florence, the present seat of Goment, is a hotbed of protectionism, and annexation of the Venetian Province 1866 strengthened the Protec powerful accession of Venetian a These influences have induced th ment to attempt to reinstate dis ing duties in the commercial tre is now negotiating. DAVID A. of Williams College, all think that Free ideas are gaining strength in the United States, though they deplore the lack of actual results in more liberal legislation. Prof.

PERRY says:
Our educated young men are almost university
Free-Traders; and the prejudices of their siders as
much less bitter than they formerly wers.
The Cobden Club have the highest appreciation of the importance of the decision that is soon to be made in this country with rehesion of a people whose verdict, when pro-nounced, will be decisive of the fate of Pre-

tection both in Europe and America. turned to his own Teutonic language in der to continue his series of explanations of culiar journal, consoling himself with the luminous suggestion that German is "one of the American vernaculars." This is some thing new, and we leave it for the philogists to discuss. It is more to the point,
however, that the Staats-Zeitung sustains its
charge that the Republicans are responsible
for the fraudulent adoption of the charter of
1872 by citing Messra. Couvin and Rums as
samples. This is also something new. We
supposed these gentlemen had belonged for
the last two years to the so-called "People's
Party," which the Staats-Zeitung insists upon
maintaining, and that they were holding disthing new, and we leave it for the pl maintaining, and that they were holding at its hands. We had even suspect Mr. Colvin was to run for Mayor on the a ticket on which Mr. Hasine is to run County Treasurer. But this new deration seems to indicate that Ma. Colvin is to be thrown overboard news from the seat of war more or less untrustworthy, inasmuch as the value of false telegrams in bulling or bearing the market is as well understood in London as it is in New York. It is evident that the situation is serious, but the details sent by telegraph cannot be fully relied upon.

The State Board of Equalization has closed its labors. Though we have not received the details of its final action on the capital-stock assessments, we have reason to believe that the Board has practically avoided most of the And when it gives out vague hints the TRIBUNE knows there has been much making Colvin the Republican candidate Mayor, and that the Republicans have be run for County Treasurer, the Sta is better informed than the editor of Tarsuxe, and he is indebted to his Test

contemporary for the news. New Haven, Conn., elected a new about the benefits of the public school tem, and did so on the motion of a Camember, who objected to the statement flecting upon the parochial schools There was a very large vote for an of this sort, and the ballots cast for testant list ranged from 2,700 to while the Catholic candidates got from to 1,700. New Haven is a strongly cratic city, which makes this result the remarkable. It is a gratifying fast number of Catholics voted against the who claimed to represent their sact.

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chool fund a ntions. The act that the p our republication of our republication

rife's dowry or cheme in which

taken up lenging t bave alre his weapon of wounded the other made all rouns point of the sweapont in them vincing, but per sort of thing be What sweet Woman's Ri Troy the other

in Troy, and John C. Heen pars to be the day Mrs. HENIT with her knuck fought between REILLY, a pro pires, and refer usual degree. fought, the ref he contestants progress. If this assertion tyrant can be de atiafied for a v Another Fre The Lady Super gave out that on

nlously cured. how sorry I am will she endure apinal marrow is was a good one. says he saw Siste casion she was d complained of p be whole stor

We have re clergyman, which the religious dep itorial which app mince, advocating Methodist Episco organization. T reat interest, of view, as it s ave been taken mote such a Methodist Chur subject is begin present in the this anticipatory that our readers

GLADSTONE'S "V aroused quite a l has forbidden the way and in the ment seems and the order upon ing. GLADSTON innocence of the translator, who is nounces a new ed

prevails in Fran The Chicago of THE TRIBUNE to defend his cago against un "letting out that of the Times, wh aline it. The Ti the selection and afinitely more th The Times according to the fair and tolerably it on a few mind sure that, if it Times will not !

A Milwaukee to him which wa ago! At a recent fax, England, the cumstances were listraint for the nomena, happenin are peculiarly noti ain return books tury ago, and at there is hope for l Millennium is not

We have already bama Constitution at Montgomery, a n the new Bill can be no sece comery was the tion Congress rnment was org

Lovely woman is sensible to the sen a French husband for shooting an un lary of the court-lable and vociferous

The Oxford Uni e smallest Bibliogh, by 2% inch

Delaware is not a year be of great people. It will me brandy. In this mine of honey the Cajon Pass, Cal., decas, will be a sing

The Rev. NOAE in address at the aver did a more : one evil spirit f

ty, is placed at \$22,810,944, 4,175 in 1874; and \$64,611,070 in figures show the gross injustice of the sessment, and indicate how nearly than been driven toward an abandan f the whole fraud.

s country is disposed to reduce enlarge the freedom of commerce, there is reciprocity from other

the last fifteen years held the

JAMES MONTGOMERY Writes from

Italy with a demand for protec-

ence, the present seat of Govern-hotbed of protectionism, and the

of the Venetian Provinces in gthened the Protectionists by

coretical protectionist politicians

in the commercial treaties in negotiating. David A. Wells, MOYD Garrison, and Prof. Prans. College, all think that Free-Trade gaining strength in the United ugh they deplore the lack of actual more liberal legislation. Prof.

e importance of the decision that made in this country with re-

Trade, and say that they "can to wait a little longer for the ad-

people whose verdict, when pro-

or of the Staats-Zeitung has re

s own Teutonic language in or-

one his series of explanations as ent political status of that pe-tal, consoling himself with the grestion that German is "one of

n vernaculars." This is some-and we leave it for the philolo-

the Staats-Zeitung sustains its the Republicans are responsible ulent adoption of the charter of g Messrs. Colvin and Rehm

is is also something new. We

se gentlemen had belonged for years to the so-called "People's h the Staats-Zeitung insists upon

and that they were holding We had even suspected that was to run for Mayor on the same sich Mr. HESING is to run for

surer. But this new de

to be thrown overboard.

cement is somewhat startof the fact that Mr. Hasne

overer or inventor of Colvin as person as a "People's" candi-

sor of Chicago. Though they atted a little, we supposed that he had all been made up over or something stronger, and win was to run again hand-in-Hesing. The Staats-Zeitung's Mr. Colvin, however, seems to outrary. We object, however, we will be soon that the contrary of the Republicans gives out vague hints that Trus we there has been much talk of the Republican candidate for

we there has been much talk
with Republican candidate for
at the Republicans have been
r knees begging Mr. Runs to
y Treasurer, the Staats-Zeitung
rmed than the editor of Tun
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Conn., elected a new School

for the news.

yor of Chicago. Though

in Europe and America."

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iences have induced the

attempt to reinstate disc

The unfortunate Baron GAULDREE-BOILEAU, who was implicated with FREMONT and others in the Memphis & El Paso Raliroad swindle, is enthe Memphis & El Paso Railroad swindle, is engaged in a carious method of reinstating himself. It was shown that he surrendered all his wife's dowry on learning the character of the scheme in which he was engaged. This did not save him, however, and he was sentenced to imprisonment. The shock killed his wife. President MacManon has pardoned him out, and now the long-suffering Baron finds it necessary to do a little fighting on his own account. He has taken up all the hard things said of him by challenging the authors thereof to fight. Two duels have already come off. In the first, fought with Cobden Club, of London, have pela a collection of letters received by is year from correspondents in lead-ntries describing the progress make heir observation by Free-Trade vis-IAX WIETH, late Director of Bu stics at Berne, Switzerland, consider raging to Free-Traders that the Pru-mister of Finance, CAMPHADERS, dee Protectionists any further c the last Prussian Landtag. In reply ave already come off. In the first, fought with appeals for "more protection": "Legislation cannot take any swords, he disarmed his antagonist, and returned his weapon to him. In the second he slightly wounded the other man. Retractions are being "Legislation cannot take any backward out of regard for misfortune." These last words on among German manufactures are thinks the Austrian Cabinet in de all round. Retractions written at the point of the sword and the muzzle of the pistol cannot in themselves be very graceful or con-vincing, but perhaps Frenchmen understand this ort of thing better than Americans. free trade, but has to admit that the

What sweet consolation to the advocates of "Woman's Rights" must be that little affair in Troy the other day. John Morrisser was born in Troy, and so, if we are not mistaken, was JOEN C. HEENAN. In this city, pugilism is the pears to be the right of woman also. Last Sunday Mrs. HENITAN vindicated her equal rights with her knuckles. A regular prize-fight was RELLY, a professional bruser, with a ring, um-pires, and referee, the parties stripping to the usual degree. After fourteen rounds had been fought, the referee decided the fight a draw, and the contestants, both badly manled, were drawn off. Here, we take it, is the climax of feminine progress. If anything more disgusting than this assertion of woman's equality with the tyrant can be devised, pray let us hear it. Mean-while, our "Woman's Rights" leaders should be

semult is due to sectarian or partisan malice.

Another French miracle has come to grief. The Lady Superior of a nunnery at St. Omer gave out that one Sister PAULA had been miraculously cured. She claimed that one Dr. LARDEUR had said of her: "Poor Sister Paula; now sorry I am for her. What long suffering will she endure without hope of recovery. The caries of the bone of the spinal column er Paula did not die. So far the miracle was a good one. Now comes Dr. Lardeus and mays he saw Sister Paula but once. On that ocon she was dressed and in the parlor. She he supposed to be rheumatic. He made no examination, and said nothing about caries. The whole story was the invention of a too enthusastic religiouse. How many miracles could stand a similar test?

We have received a communication upor "Church Unity" from a prominent Episcopalian clergyman, which is reserved for publication in the religious department of Sunday's TRIBUNE. The communication has been called out by the editorial which appeared in The TRIBUNE a few days more, advocating the union of the Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal Churches into one powerful organization. The communication will prove of great interest, especially from an historical point of view, as it sets forth in detail the steps which have been taken in the Episcopal Church to pre mote such a union, and the attitude of the Methodist Church with regard to it. As this subject is beginning to attract great attention at ent in the Christian world, we have called his anticipatory notice to the con that our readers may be prepared in time for it.

The interdiction placed upon the sale of Ma ADSTONE'S "Vatican Decrees" in France has used quite a little storm. The Government forbidden the sale of the book on the highway and in the railway stations. Each departt seems anxious to shift responsibility for the order upon the others, but all combined manage to divide the odium without great suffering. GLADSTONE resents this Governmental in-terference; the Foreign Office says it is not translator, who is said to be a man of spirit, ances a new edition. The affair does not speak well for the quality of Republicanism tha

The Chicago Times is assured that the editor of The Tribuxe has not the slightest intention "to defend his administration as Mayor of Chicago against unfavorable criticism." He prefers ng out that job at the start" to the edito of the Times, whom he is confident will not de cline it. The Times had very much to do with the selection and election of "the Fire ticket"tely more than the editor of THE TRIBUNE The Times accorded that administration a pretty fair and tolerably steady support, differing from it on a few minor points of policy, but on the whole being in harmony with it; and we are sure that, if it shall be unjustly assailed, the Times will not hesitate to defend it.

A Milwaukee editor has had a book returned a hilwankee editor has had a book returned to him which was borrowed twenty-seven years ago! At a recent sale which took place at Halifax, England, the auctioneer blushed! The circumstances were considered sufficient to account for it. He was selling a few goods in distraint for the Vicar's rate. These two phe-bomena, happening at widely distant localities, are peculiarly noticeable. When men in Wiscon-ein return books borrowed a quarter of a cen-tury ago, and auctioneers in England blush, there is hope for humanity the world over. The Millannians is not a for away as it need to be

We have already noted the fact that the Alabama Constitutional Convention now in session at Montgomery, a Democratic body, has inserted in the new Bill of Rights this sound sentence: in the new Bill of Rights this sound sentence:
"The people of this State accept as final the established fact that from the Federal Union there can be no secession of any State." This declaration is all the more remarkable because Montzomery was the first Capital of the league formed by the secesded States. The first Secession Congress met there, and the Secession Government was organized there. Alabama has tearned the costly lesson of the War.

Lovely woman is often accused of being in-sensible to the sontiment of justice. Yet when a French husband was acquitted the other day for shooting an unfaithful wife, the ladies' gallary of the court-room broke out into uncontrol lable and vociferous applause. There's nothin lovely woman likes better than to see punish ment meted out—to one of her own sex.

The Oxford University Prese has just publis the smallest Bible in the world. It is 4½ inches tigh, by 2½ inches wide, and half an inch thick. It weighs less than 3½ ounces. It will be more than ever overlooked now, that it is so small and is so lightly regarded by the greatest institution of learning.

Delaware is not a large State, but it will this year be of great importance to one class of people. It will make \$0,000 gallons of peach-brandy. In this connection, the discovery of a mise of honey three-quarters of a mile long at Cajon Pass, Cal., containing 1,000 tons of sweet-brand, will be a singularly fortunate find.

The Rev. Noan Schence delivered the open-ing eddress at the Cincinnati Exposition, and he ever did a more unfortunate thing in his life, home evil spirit prompted him to improve the term to make some remarks derogatory of forest potential and active and spirit the Every and the state of the control of th

school fund among different sectarian insti- tion opened they have been holding meetings for the sole and express purpose of sitting down on the Rev. Noar Scherce, which they have most effectually done. Truth crushed to earth will rise again, but the Rev. Noah Scherce never tations. The American people recognize the fact that the public school is the corner-stone of our republican institutions. They will defend it from every attack, whether the stwise not in Cincinnati.

The wisdom of the Chicago University was above taking a aint from THE TRIBUNE. The first touch of the wheel in the observatory Thursday night consequently smashed the lightning-rod to smithereens. Now get another to be shattered on Tuesday night, why don't you

POLITICAL NOTES. Senator Logan's arrival in Joliet, Ill., on his way from Deuver to Chicago, is noticed in the Sun of the first-mentioned place. He remained a day as the guest of Henry Fish. Political oracles may find some significance in the visit, when they recollect that the Penitentiary officials are apposed to have more or less weight in the

ouncils of Illinois Republicans. .The New York Times appositely hits off the character of the Massachusetts Democratic Convention when it says: "Why this queer com-Democratic' passes comprehension." Two of the candidates, it will be remembered, are Republicans, and large drafts were made upon Re-publican epinions for a platform.

It is becoming every day more apparent that the Democrats of Onio made a fatal mistake when they decided for a long and active canvass. the are quite sufficient time in which to explode the inflation sophisms, and altogether too long for those who wish to cram inflation into ignorant voters. The Bunker Hill Convention was a grand blunder. Thurman's prediction is atready vindicated.

Mr. John Bigelow, Democratic candidate for Secretary of State in New York, is charged with having used his position on the New York press to assist in the Black Friday stock speculation, and with having been influenced in the matter by pecuniary considerations. The charge is not yet sustained. Mr. Bigelow has always borne an excellent reputation, and decent Republicans will not assail it recklessly or without proofs. The Gleveland Leader undertakes to say that the 60,000 stay-at-homes in Ohio in 1873 will be at the polls on the 12th of next month. Things do look that way now. Besides the stay-at home vote, which is to come out, Schurz is a power whose influence will roll up the majority still higher. Nobody has yet figured on 60,000 Republican majority, but with that many new

votes the majority ought to be something hand-The Republican-Independent candidate for Governor of Maryland is said by the Philadelphia Times, which certainly is not prejudiced in his favor, to be "a man of fair ability, and o unexceptionable character." The nomines for Attorney-General, it seems, was imprisoned during the War on suspicion of disloyalty. The ticket will probably cause some commotion in Maryland, and, even though it may not alter the result in the State, will doubtless cause a stirring-up of the cesspool of city politics from the very

Charleston, S. C.; and it has been a mooted uestion among the Democrats whether they shall make straight-out party nominations or maintain their old associations with the Indoendent Republicans. The Charleston New nd Courier, as influential a paper as there is in the State, advocates the latter policy. In the maintenance of this alliance it sees the only nope of escape from Bowen and Boweni which are to South Carolina what Tweed and Tweedism were to New York.

Now that the Rev. Mr. Tilton has declined the Temperance nomination for Governor of Wisconsin, comparatively little interest attached to the balance of the ticket, which was nom inated at Janesville on the 15th inst. Further are : For Lieutenant-Governor, D. W. Gilfillan of Trempeauleau; for Secretary of State, H. W. Brown, of Green; for Treasurer, D. W. Ball, of Green; for Attorney-General, William Munro of Brown; for Superintendent of Public In-struction, Thompson, of Monroe. The move-ment never had any strength to speak of, and all rational advocates of Temperance Reform will rejoice that it has been rendered utterly

The County Conventions in Illinois are getting briskly to work. One thing seems to be already have been held, namely, that the Independent party will cut no figure at all in the campaign.
The so-called Independent Conventions have
either nominated old-line Democrats, or they
have set up men whom the Republicans have accepted, or they have been of no consequence in point of numbers and political sagacity. The Macoupin County Independents nominated can-didates who were known to be esteemed by the Republicans, and who were afterwards nominated by the latter. The Sangamon County Independent-Reformers nominated a straight Democratic ticket. In McLean County, which was formerly the centre of the Farmers' Movement in Illinois, the Independent Convention was spiritless, and embraced only forty-five members, all told.

Gov. Hendricks is occupying an exceedingly meomfortable position on the sharp and ragged edge of the topmost rail of the fence which divides the inflationists from the honest men. He is a target for the shafts of both sides. Those who were formerly his friends seem to be now his bitterest enemies. For instance, the Omaha Herald calls him "a deluded gentleman," and hopes he will not misunderstand the decided expression of the Empire State on the main question. The Cin cinnati Enquirer is even more outspoken. It says: "If Gov. Hendricks expects to pull through the fight of 1876 on the strength of af-fable non-committalism and his heavy, states-manlike shake of the head in deprecation of personalities,' he reads the signs of the times most inaccurately. We would most respectfully inform him that the impending conflict is of a nature which will hustle all the carpet-knights o politics to the rear as soon as the fire opens; for the battle of which Ohio and Pennsylvania are be fought with blank cartridges."

PERSONAL

Senator Matt H. Carpenter is sojourning at the Pacific. The Hon. A. B. Bush, Mobile, is tarrying at

the Gardner. The Hon. J. I. Case, of Racine, was at the The Hon. G. W. Cummings, of Council Bluffs,

tarries at the Tremont. The Hon, W. H. Bradley, Muskegon, was at the Tremont yesterday.

The Hon. Lyman Richardson, of Omaha, is in

the city, at the Sherman. Gen. J. S. Todd, late of the C. S. A., is cooupying quarters at the Pacific. Bret Harte has finished his play, and Maguire's

Minstrels hope the parts are not long. H. B. Rowlson, of the Standard, Hillsdale, Mich., was at the Gardner last evening. The Pinkertone have already spent \$18,000 on Jubilee Gilmore's brother has a garden, too, but it's a landscape garden, in Oakland, Cal.

The Cieveland Leader spells mercury murcury. There's none of the old metal in its new system. The Hon. John Chamberlaine, Hartford, was among the arrivals at the Pacific late last even-

Miss Economy, of Manyunk, Pa., is 37 years old. She's not popular with Manyunkers, that's

According to the St. Paul Pioneer-Press, Tice poetponed his storm a day or two on account of the weather. Treasurer New has given a cruel jab at rag-money. He sent a lady friend a clinker about the size of a St. Louis woman's hand, which was all that remained of a bundle of notes of the face value of \$2,000,000, after they had been

Adrian Izar, the billiardist, plays with his thumb and fingers. So do idiots of other de

Branch. Even that is a relief from his present G. A. Halloway, National Board of Underquarters. Drawing Water by Steam. rriters. St. Louis, had rooms at the Gardner last

The Philadelphia Press has assumed a new all dress as bright and pretty as 25,000 new Exposition. gold dollars. Mr. Ham, of Hudson, N. Y., has been arrested or robbing a hen-roost, It was the eggs that

Victoria C. Woodbull, Victoria C. Woodbull, r., and Tennie C. Claffin were registered at the Palmer yesterday. Gov. Tilder has gone into the pardoning business, wholesale. He has liberated seventy con-

mbroiled him.

Mr. James R. Benwell, Comptroller of Jersey City, died on Tuesday evening. He'd not been mself for some time. Democratic papers actually begrudge Gen.

Sheridan the few days of pleasure he is enjoyng on the Pacific Coast. Maj. James M. Beardsley, President of the the Pacific last evening.

Nilsson is as fat as Parens, but that is the only ntable quality she shares with that sweet-dispositioned prima donna. And now Mr. Dana has collared Brother Moody

and will shortly proceed to hang his skin beside Gov. Beveridge and the Warden and Commissioners of the State Penicentiary were in confer-

nce at the Pacific yesterday. When a chap denounces the editor of a country paper as "a lyre," shouldn't be be made to Apollogize?—Commercial Advertiser.

The proprietors of Jay Gould's Tali-Tower gip-

nill receive \$400 a day, half of which is clear profit. What proportion is Mr. Jay Gould's? Nature is out of fashion. Just as green is coming in, she puts on red and brown. But Nature cannot be vulgar, like some other ladies. Dr. Wolfe, a medium, says that Napolen III. was formerly Julius Casar, and in about thirty ears will reappear again under a 'new name he Savior of France.

The Rishop of Moosones in the Northwestern Territories, must be a good pedestrian to visit all his parishes every week. His Diocese is 1.150,000 square miles.

A young cockney named Rawlin dived off Lon-Bridge in full dress the other day. One more unfortunate? Not a bit of it. He did it for a bet of a glass of beer. There's been some good advertising a la Mc-

Vicker-McClurg in New York. The critics con lemn the "Mighty Dollar," and Florence retorts

A Colonel lost \$8,000 in the Bank of Califor-nia. He was Col. McHugh, a Montana miner, who deposited \$3,000 in gold there eleven year ago, and lost principal and interest together. Adirondack Murray exhibits two fine stallio

at the Connecticut State Fair. Hope the Golden Rule will pay him enough the first year to enable him to give his whole time to his hobby-horses Joseph Sullivan, of New York, son of Dennis fullivan, and aged only 3 years, has been kid napped from in front of his father's store. Is if not about time to roast Westervelt over a slow

Gen. Butler is having mounted at Chicope sword 4 feet long, of finest temper, with a hilt worth \$1,000. Put up that sword, Benjamin, at your nearest uncle's. States can be saved with

York Evening Post the other day, and tears streamed from the eyes of William Cullen Bryant. Another shake-up is expected in the offic The Hon. S. S. Cox, author of the papers on American Humor in Harper's, made a speech the other night without a joke in it. Mr. Cox is

evidently practicing to fill John Hay's place on The Hon. A. J. Dorian, of Quebec, has declined the Chief-Justiceship of the new Supreme Court and Court of Exchequer of the New Do-

ice Richards, of Ontario. Bessie Turner's novel is entitled "After-Thoughts." Should think that title was synony-

mous with "Remorse" after her testimonybut some people can get along without even a rudimentary conscience. N. K. Fairbank was recently asked by telegraph if he would set as executor for the late

J. W. Boss. He answered that he would not. but would willingly be executor for Kirby, if somebody would be his executioner. Some people are growling because Oakes Ames is to have a monument before George Washington. There's nothing to growl at. He has more admirers than the Father of his Coun-

try, and "Dismal James" is justified. George Wilkes is again arrested for libel. He hasn't been thrashed for three weeks now, and was fast disappearing from the public view. when this welcome humiliation again placed him, all unsavory as he is, under the public nose How gratifying it is to witness the efforts of a pure moral reformer like Mr. Bailey endeavor-ing to reconcile the hardened smoker to a 5-cent

cigar. And yet, as he plaintively cries, a good 5-cent cigar is the great need of this tax-eater Clara Morris says it does hurt to be burned with a white-hot iron, and the St. Louis docto says it does not. Considering the circum of place and sex, the world will be ready to be-lieve Clara Morris' statement. There are ex-tenuating circumstances, of course, St. Louis hides are so singularly thick.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald regrets that it cannot, by "the wildest process of versification," possibly make "rhinoceros" rhyme with "Queen Elizabeth," or "gazelle" with "sewing-machine," and so has respectfully to decline a poen

by one of the most talented of St. Joseph's fair It seems that Mr. George Armstrong, of the

It seems that Mr. George Armstrong, of the Inter-Ocean, is not the person who deserted a wife and five children, and, for several reasons, we think the denial savors of truth. Firstly, he never was married, which disposes effectually of the wife, and nearly as satisfactorily of the children. Secondly, he never was in England. And, thirdly, never deserted anybody that he knows of. The letter was originally sent to Architect Armstrong, who indorsed on it: "George Armstrong, Inter-Ocean," and thus the item crept into print. That ruptured engagement crept into print. That ruptured engagement may therefore be renewed without danger.

crept into print. That ruptured engagement may therefore be remewed without danger.

HOTEL ABRIVALE.

Pacific Hotel—Charles A. Gump, Dayton; T. M. Smith, Jr., C. E. Hutchinson, Cleveland; A. S. Hopkins, New York; John McGraw, New Orleans; B. F. Jennings, Fittsburg; A. M. Smith, Hong Kong; Dr. E. S. Wood, Boston; M. J. Clinton B. Sears, U. S. A.; Copeland Townsend, Oconomovoc... Patner House-Joth Smith, Giasgow; B. Warren, Boston; G. McVey Taylor, New York; G. W. Hered, St. Louis; J. S. Cunningham, U. S. N.; R. M. Atwater, Philadelphia; Gen. Markeman, New York; N. S. Soujes, England; J. M. Olcott, Indianapolis; G. W. Cook, Rochester; M. C. Willard, Gaiesburg.... Tremont House-J. W. Camprin, Philadelphia: Frank Pierce, Nashna; R. H. Mead, New York; D. Jamison, New Orleans; Howard A. Dodge, Concord; J. H. Ward, Louisville; G. W. Felt, Bloux City; W. E. Miller, New Haren; H. H. Clarke, Boston... Sherman House-R. M. Hooley, Brooklyn; Dr. A. V. Lesey, Delaware; William Hamilton, St. Louis; Sumner Babecck, New York; Col. J. G. Russell, Richmond; R. Daniels, Mobile; C. C. C. Claffin, Indiangolis; John A. Croighton, Ornah; H. H. Bush, Boston; R. M. Rogers, Rochester... Gerdiner House-W. H. Diron, St. Pani; J. R. Groui, Detroit; F. A. Husher, LeCrosse; John W. Cary and S. W. Walker, Milwakee; G. F. Case, Excansio; D. Humbird, Hudson; R. P. Marshall, Pennsylvanis... Straner's Hotel-A. M. Putnan, I. C. R. R., St. Louis; the Hon. Samuel A. Anthony, Attorney B. & O. R.; George B. Martiff Boston, Mass.; M. Dowling, New York; J. Shim, Washington; J. O. Neety, New York; I. L. Wray, London, England; George Sheldon, L. S. M. B. Railway; R. L. Taylor, Philadelphia.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS.

Steam-Pump Works at the

Observations of The Tribune Repre sentative.

It is pretty generally conceded that in the department of machinery in motion the Inter-State Industrial Exposition excels any exhibition of previous years. Not only is it superior in regard to its more systematic arrangement, but also in respect to the character of the display, which is larger and more interesting than any previous one. This fact appears to be appreciated by visitors, for, notwithstanding the display in other departments, this particular department holds the attention of the crowd longer than any other. The magnificent display of Knowles' Patent Steam Pumps adds as much certainly to the attractions of this part of the Exposition Building as any other especial exhibition so far as the general observer is concerned But, to the practical mechanic and all having some knowledge of machinery, Knowles' pumps

some knowledge of machinery, knowless pumps offer peculiar attractions.

As to the general effect of the display, which was carefully sucerintended by Mr. M. C. Heath, the able and enterprising Western Manager of the Knowles Steam-Fump Works, we do not exaggerate when we say it is far superior to any in the Mechanical Department. It might seem extravagent to claim for it more than this, but if it was in the nature of machinery, made to perform travagant to claim for it more than this, but if it was in the nature of machinery, made to perform the labor of many hundreds of men, to present as fair an exterior as the many light articles of household goods and female attire with which the southern portion of the building is filled, one would not hesitate to pronounce Mr. Heath's space by far the most elegantly and tastefully covered in the whole great collection of Inter-State curiosities and industrial products. To particularize: The epace is hand-somely earpeted, and is surrounded by a substantial and ornamental iron railing. The entrances, two in number, are marked by bright-colored mats that bid the visitor welcome, and add a particularly cheerful appearance. In the centre of the inclosure is a next tusiness deek, on which stands a bouquet of fragrant flowers to a hand-some Parian marble vase, and a pot of most beautiful folliage plants that would do credit to the floral department of Easy's office. Chairs in vate the tired visitor at either side of the desk, rate the tired visitor at either side of the desk and many avail themselves of this gay little gar-den (for other bouquets and plants are plenti-fully discripted about) in the midst of the rum-ble and jar of machinery. At night the display

by the arch of gas-jets extending over the space, and in letters of light announcing "Knowles" Pumps" to the farthermost parts of the great building.

building.

The pumps themselves, ten in number, are most alaborately finished. To the eye of the machinist this, after all, is the chief attraction. machinist this, after all, is the enter attraction. He regards the elegant workmanship of his engine as the groom does the smooth coat of his herse. We have only space in this column to refer to the elegant finish of the Knowles Pumps, and barely mention the taste displayed in their arrangement; a satisfactory description of their appearance could hardly be wriften if it were attempted.

One remarkable feature which the observer

One remarkable feature which the observer notices in connection with the working of these pumps at the Exposition, is the entire absence of noise and jar, such as is noticeable in all other steam pumps. This is one of the crowning triumphs of the Knowles Direct-Acting Steam Pump over its rivals, and one which seems deskined to give this the precedence over all other direct-acting steam pumps. The details we can only briefly explain. This great improvement is brought about by an ingenious invention, the patent of which is controlled by Mr. L. J. Knowles, whereby the valve in the auxiliary cylinder is worked in a positive manner by steam, instead of by tappets on the valve-rod, as is the case with all other direct-acting steam-pumps. By the latter means, a part at rest is struck by a movable part, which causes the noise and 'ar observable in most direct-acting steam-pumps, By the latter means, a part at rest is struck by a movable part, which causes the noise and 'ar observable in most direct-acting steam-pumps, and which renders them so liable to breakage and so soon to wear out. By the Knowles patent the valve is worked with the same degree of certainty as any slide-valve worked by an eccentric, and a serious objection hitherto made by direct-acting pumps is thereby removed. In this respect the Knowles pump is far ahead of all competitors. The invention is of recent date, but its merits are already videly known, and its universal use in direct-acting steam-numps is only a question are already widely known, and its universal need

are already videly known, and its universal use in direct-acting steam-pumps is only a question of time.

A second invention recently patented which gives the Knowles pumps a generally-recognized superiority is this: All their auxiliar, steam cylinders are lined with composition, and so made that steam circulates freely between the composition lining and the cast-iron cylinder, giving a steam-jacketed cylinder. This prevents the piston from sticking from rust or expansion,—misfortunes which machinists well know all the ordinary kind of steam pumps are liable to. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that this is worth half the price of the pump.

ump.
Another thing to which we wish to draw espe-Another thing to which we wish to draw especial attention is the Knowles Patent Still-Running Pump. It is an eigne with five posts, and brings about the following results: The main steam piston is run at the highest speed through the centre of the cylinder, and slows down as the end of the stroke is approached. It thereby prevents pounding in the water cylinder, and can be started on the most intricate system of piping without the least jar or noise, and obviates the danger of breaking pipe joints. For hotels, heavy lifts in mines, old line duty, manufactories, are duty, public buildings, &c., its value cannot be overestimated. This noiseless feature may be appreciated by the guests of a hotel who have been annoyed by the never-ending stroke of the pump, though located hundreds of feet from the engine-room:

pump, though located hundreds of feet from the engine-room.

The Knowles Steam-Pump Works also make mining-pumps, with a removable sleeve in the water end, and the cylinder lined with composition. It should be stated here that every part of the Knowles pump is made on the interchangeable plan. And we will briefly call attention, too, to Knowles' hand-power attachment, the only reliable appliance of the kind.

The following pumps are on exhibition:

A double plunger mining pump; 24 inches in diameter steam-cylinder; 10 inches in diameter water-cylinder; and 24-inch stroke. It is also a first-class city water-works pump. They make pumping-engines for water-works a specialty, and water-works committees are invited to attend the Exposition and witness the operation of this pump.

the Exposition and visited this pump.

A special fire-pump (brekel-plated); 16 inches in diameter steam cylinder; 8 inches in diameter water cylinder; and 18 inches stroke.

A boiler feed-pump, with hand-brake attach-

A botler feed-pump, arranged to run with ither water or steam pressure.

The above are in motion. The following are

The above are in motion. The following are not running:

A special fire-pump; 14 inches in diameter steam cylinder; 6 inches diameter water-cylinder; and 12 inches stroke; built for the Chicago City Water-Works. It is the finest piece of machinery in the Exposition Bnilding.

A boiler feed-pump (inckel-plated); double-plunger pump; 14 inches steam cylinder; 7 inches water cylinder; and 12 inches stroke.

A special fire pump, 24 inches diameter steam cylinder; 12 inches diameter water cylinder; and 24-inch stroke. It is sold for fire duty in an elevator.

A special fire pump, 10-inch diameter eteam winder; 5-inch diameter water cylinder; and 12-inch stroke.

A 70%-pressure pump and boiler combined, for fine dwellings, stores, etc.

A railroad-tank pump and boiler combined.

It is hardly necessary to add that at

It is hardly necessary to add that at THE PACTORY of the Knowies Stesm Pump Works eteam pumps are "made for every variety of work. Waterworks pumps are made a specialty. The factory is at Warron, Mass: warerooms in New York. Boston, and at Nos. 171 and 217 Lake street, Chicago.

It only remains for us to add, in as condensed a manner as possible, the several reasons for buying the Knowless pump, viz.:

It is the simplest.

It is the most durable.

It will run slower or faster than any other, it requires less steam for same duty than any other pump made.

It will always start at any part of the streke, and has no deed points whatever.

It is the only pump made that will, with certainty, work its steam valve with water, consequently is al-

Applied by Mr. L. J. Knowles to the Manufacture of Pumps.

Revolution Effected in the Art of

Magnificent Display by the Knowles

The Method by Which He Becomes Elegantly Dressed. A Tour of the Establishments Patron ized by Him. The name is synonymous with all that is choice, modish, and correct in masculine attir

ing.

It is the only pump made in which all the parts are made actually interchangible and to fit.

The proprietors offer this pump as the most perfect independent steam pump erer invented, and for simplicity and durability deces competition.

A GENTLEMAN.

gentleman, such as the one we are now supsing, is as certain to visit Ely when in quest of legant garments as water is certain to seek the ocean, or flame to reach upward towards the sun.
To be well dressed—and by that we mean To be well dressed—and by that we mean to be dressed not only in the most stylish and newest modes, but to wear clothes of a refined pattern and adapted to the physical peculiarities of the individual—is a passport to the good opinion of everybody. Nobody sticceeds as well as he who is well dressed; and nobody is as well as he who is well dressed; and nobody is as well dressed as the man whose habiliments have been shaped under the dictation of Ely.

This gentleman, through a long and successful career, has made 1 close and artistic study of the science of attiring gentlemen. He has brought to his work a fanitiess esthetic perception, and a perfect judgment in all the laws of 

ception, and a perfect judgment in all the laws of form, color, and harmony. Guided by these, as well as by his years of practical experience, he form, color, and narmony. Guided by these, as well as by his years of practical experience, he superintends the measurement, fitting, and completion of e gentleman's garb with absolute taste and discretion. The anatomical peculiarities of his patrons, their general figure, complexion, et al., are all considered in the perfecting of their garments. The result is that the men clothed by him look well, teel well, act well, and are well. He is an accounted authority to he of their garments. The result is that the men clothed by him look well, feel well, act well, and are well. He is an accepted authority in his avocation throughout the entire West. What Ely pronounces elegant, and in fashionable vogue, is so regarded, not only in Chicago, but in St. Louis, Cincinpati, and in lesser cities. Mr. Ely's establishment is at the corner of Wabash avenue and Monroe street. It is the recognized home of all that's late, stylish, and approved in gentlemen's attire. The proprietor holds a front rank in Chicago, both in a business way and socially. We know of no person who has done more to give our city its reputation for unqualified excellence in all that is elegant, refined, and enterprising.

EROWN A PRIOR.

The trade in gentlemen's furnishing goods has grown to be an art. This is essentially the case with a few houses in prominent American cities. Chicago, of course, possesses one such establishment. The firm of Brown & Prior is now thoroughly identified in the Chicago mind with all that is distinguished and elegant in tife way of gentlemen's furnishings. Their place has an admirable location, being situated in the handsome iron structure at the southwest corner of Wabash avenue and Monroe street, a point which blends business and fassion completely.

letely.

The stock of Messrs. Brown & Prior is always

The stock of Messrs. Brown & Prior is always remarkable for its freshness, fullness, and unqualified good tasts. The latest and most elegant noveities in scarfa, gloves, underwear, etc., are certain to be found here, and our well-dressed man is not likely to think of looking elsewhere for anything he may desire in the shape of choice furnishing goods. It is undoubtedly true that this house dictates the mode to Chicago and the West in all its specialing.

that this house dictates the mode to Chicago and the West, in all its specialities.

To endeavor to enumerate the new and stylish varieties of goods to be found in this establish-ment would trespass too far on the limits of this sketch. We may notice, however, the recherche Wimbledon, Rutland, and Prince scarfs, and the handsome two-button embroidered gloves, re-

wimbledom, natisate, and frines scales, and the handsome two-button embroidered gloves, recently received.

We may further observe that in "Faultless shirts" and underwear, neck-dressing, hand-kerchiefs, and all the other features of their business, Mesers. Brown & Prior are unquestionable authority. Their goods are the rarest and most chaste to be found in any market, and are always the latest and most approved in design and fashion. To be among their customers is to be certain of being au fait.

PARKEE & TILTON'S HAT ESTABLISHMENT has recently removed to 177 State street, —Palmer House. A little more than two years ago this enterprising firm established themselves in truly regal style—" originators" of fashion in gentlemen's hats, a reputation which they have fully sustained, scorning all servile imitations, and to-day a "Parker & Tilton" hat is unquestioned as the acme of good taste.

and to-day a "Parker & Titton" hat is unques-tioned as the same of good taste.

A true Chicagoan cannot fail to recognize and appreciate a kindred spirit in this energetic and progressive establishment, and all must take a just pride in its productions and success, gained by a layish expenditure, unwearied labor, ability, and skill, nor fail to follow them to their new location, where the same air of collinary desired. ion, where the same air of cultured taste

and quiet elegance pervades, and where we are greeted by Mr. Titton, the genius of the estab-ishment, with the same courteous affability as of yore.
This establishment is comme il faut in all its of yore.

This establishment is comme il faut in all its appointments, and pre-eminently the leading house in the Northwest. They are sole agents in Chicago for the celebrated Amidon dress silk hat, which is 6½ inches deep, full bell-crown, brim 1½ inches, well rolled at sides. The "Parker & Tilton" is 6½, 1-16 inches deep, full Epglieb-looking crown, slightly bell, brim 2 inches with heavy cylindrical curl, band 1½ inches wide, binding to match. Semi-dress hate, as usual, are stiff felts. Both the Derby and square crown, stiff brim. Business and neglige hats are of soft felt in numberless styles. The Big Bonanza is in dark, invisible colors, made of the finest Nutria fur. "Board of Trade," "American Team," and the "Palmer," are elegant, substantial hats. The "Autumn Leaf," "Cornell," "Merry Cricket," and the "Exposition," are favorites.

In fact, one cannot fail to be suited where

In fact, one cannot fail to be suited where fashionable taste and superiority in manufacture are sought.

N. MATSON & CO.

The jewelry which the well-dressed gentleman of the period wears is likely to be purchased of this firm. Mesars. Matson & Co. have created an establishment which is an institution of Chicago.

this firm. Mesers. mateon & Co. have created an establishment which is an institution of Chicago.

Their jewelry and silverware salesrooms, southwest corner of State and Monroe streets, constitute one of the most beautiful and artistic piaces of interest in the dity.

The firm deals in the best grades of watches known to the world. It handles the watches of Charles E. Jacot & Co., Patels Phillippe & Co., and other famous European makers, and all the standard American watches are also sold here. Gentiemen can find at this establishment superb seal rings, elegant diamond studs and pios, cameo studs and buttons, the choicest and most beautiful watch-chains. Jewelry of all kinds, of the latest and most unique designs, are among the other attractions of this fascinating establishment.

In purchasing goods at Matson's, the people of Chicago and the West have learned that they are sure of obtaining the newest and best, and that articles will prove, in value and style, precisely as they are represented. The firm is an honor to Chicago and to the jewelry trade of America.

B. W. BRAINARD.

style, precisely as they are represented. The firm is an honor to Chicago and to the jewelry trade of America.

To be well booted is an absolutely essential requirement for any gentleman. The firm of B. W. Brainard, No. 180 Dearborn street, has attained an enviable reputation for the excellence of its goods. We find from the affable proprietors of this house that boots are not worn so much as formerly. The present style is rather in favor of handsome round-toed and buttoned shoes. But whether the well-dressed man desires shoes or boots, we are sure that he can do no better than to go to Brainard's. The goods at this house are elegant, serviceable, always well made, and reasonable in price.

EXIL MANN.

Immediately under the establishment of Brown & Prior may be found the handsome store of which Bell Mann is the proprietor. Mann's celebrated Hair Luxuriant, Saratoga Cologne, Amandsline (a new and perfect cure for chapped hands), and hundreds of other elegant toilet essentials, may be found here. Everything choice and fashionable in the line of dentifrices, perfume, hair-dressing, etc., is sold by Mr. Mann.

A SOUTHERN LIBEL SUIT.

A SOUTHERN LIBEL SUIT.

New York, Sept. 24.—A Greenville, S. C., dispatch says: "Suit has been entered by W. E., Eayle, the editor of the Republican, acainst John C. and Edward Benly, the proprietors of the Enterprise and Mountaineer, for \$10,000 damages, for libel in publishing an article defamatory to his character. This is a matter resulting, it is understood, from the caoing of J. M. Bunion, the supposed editor of the Republican, sometime since, by Col. S. S. Crittendeo, the editor of the Enterprise and Mountaineer. As yet no papers have been served on Col. Crittendon."

CAUTION. CAUTION!

#### ways ready to start when the steam-cylinder is filled with the cold water of condensation. It will pump liquids—hot or cold, thick or thin, grit-ty or clear, It is superior in workmanship and material to any pump made, The joints are ground to fit, and require no pack-ing. PICTURESQUE EUROPE

The undersigned are informed that the canvassers for a serial publication consisting of old engravings of European places are representing that the publication of PICTURESQUE EUROPE, announced by us a year of more ago, has been abandoned, and that the work offered by them is substituted therefor.

This, therefore, is to inform the public that "PICTURESQUE EUROPE" in an active preparation as possible, consistent with therough excellence of the steel-plates and wood-engravings, and that its publication will begun in the course of a few weeks. The engravings of this work are all new they have been prepared the co-operation of American and English artists, who have been traveling over every part of Europe in order is secure entirely correct and late views of the picturesque places. No labor is, or has been, spared to render the publication the most trustworthy and elegant production of the kind ever issued.

The public is warned against all publications bearing similar titles to that selected by us, which are now being smuggled into circulation by the false representations of canvassers.

"PICTURESQUE EUROPE" will bear upon its title-page the name of the undersigned publishere; all other works purporting to be the same are spurious imitations. D. APPLETON & CO.

GROCERIES, &c.

KID GLOVES.

### CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

MADISON & PEORIA-STS.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR THE

THE BEST 2-BUTTON ONE DOLLAB GLOVE IN THE COUNTRY. A full assortment now open in new Fall Shades, Opers colors, White and Black. These Gloves are made for durability, from fine fierible Skins, and equal in appearance to more expensive Gloves.

100 doz Opera Shades Kid Gloves at 50 cts a pair. These Gloves are 2-button, brode backs, fine quality, and a great bargain.

400 doz WEST END SEAMLESS Kid Gloves at \$1.50 pair, equal to any \$2.00 or \$2.25 Glove in the market. These gloves are made of finest genuine Kid Skins, in the celebrated seamless cut, and have no superiors in fit or quality.

Also full lives of "Danton," "Alexandre," and other best makes.

IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE

J. HICKSON

167 South Clark-st.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

TRIMMINGS.

DON'T FAIL!

VISIT HICKSON'S,

167 South Clark-st.

GROCERIES

salmon California, 1-15 cans, 20c; per doz.

salmon California, 2-15 cans, 28c; per doz.

salmon California, 2x-15 cans, 30c; per doz.

per doz.

FILOUIL

Good White Winter Wheat, St. Louis, per bri

It will pay you to call and inspect the above goo which are of the best quality, and weight guarant to hold out 16 ozs, to the pound. Goods delivered all parts of the city free of charge. Parties in country can order by mail and receive the same att tion as if they were themselves present.

For prices of Teas see below:

Gunpowder, per lb, 50, 75c—Standard.
Young Hyson, per lb, 50, 60, 75c—Standard
Japan, per lb, 50, 60c—Standard......
Oolong, per lb, 40, 50c—Standard.....
English Breakfast, per lb, 50c—Standard.
Sent C. O, D. to all parts of the United

TEAS.

We open to-day, in our extensive

Trimming Dept., Many New Designs, Specialties, and

Novelties in styles exclusively our own, adapted to the new shades and combinations in Silks, Velvets, and Dress Goods, and commend to the attention of all purchasers the most pleasing, complete, and comprehensive assortment of Fall Dress, Cloak, and Suit Trimmings we have ever offered to their inspection, continuing the same low scale of prices.

106, 108 & 110 State-st. 60 & 62 Washington-st.

CLOTHING. Fall, 1875

THE GOLDEN EA CLOTHING STORE,

136 & 136 Madison-st.. and 144 Clark-st. Goods Retailed for Cash at Wholesale Prices.

OVERCOATS FOR MEN. OVERCOATS FOR BOYS, OVERCOATS FOR CHILDREN. SUITS FOR MEN,

SUITS FOR BOYS, SUITS FOR CHILDREN ONE PRICE AND PLAIN FIGURES. OIL TANKS.



Common prudence requires examination of the Elastic Truss. which gently presses around the body and retains the rupture day and night till cured. Sent by mail. 

SPECTACLES. IS PRICELESS (SIGHT)

### EXPOSITION! KID GLOVES

Great West End Dry Goods House.

WEST END GLOVE.

THE BEST 2-BUTTON ONE DOLLAR

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION. ALL READY

THE INTER-STATE Industrial Exposition

OF CHICAGO.

With its Grand Array of the most int Completely Full in all Departments.

Will be open to the public from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. every day except Sundays, until Oct. 9.

Those who have seen it unite in promouncing it a model collection of the products of

The Studio, The Workshop, The Museum, The Orchard, The Garden, and The Field. It is emphatically a triumph of which the North-

Every Arrangement for the Comfort of Visitors will be found in the Building.

All Railway and Transportation Lines give reduced
rates, placing this GREAT OPPORTUNITY within the
reach of all.

Don't fail to visit this Magnificent Exhibition and
BEING THE FAMILY.

PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE

Heanquarters Dept. of the Platte.

Office C. Q. M., Omana, Neb., Sept. 18, 1875.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, Oct. 20, 1875, at which place and time they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the delivery in new gunny and buriap sacks at Omaha Depot, Nebraska, in quantities as required during second quarter of the faced year ending Juns 30, 1876, of two millions (2,000,000) pounds of Cora and one million (2,000,000) pounds of Oats. Proposals for a less quantity will be received. Each bid to be considered should be guaranted by two responsible parties, not bidders, that they will become bondsmen on award of contract.

The proposals must be in triplicate, and be made separately for Corn. and for Oats, and must state the grop from which it is proposed to deliver.

Treference will be given to articles of domestie preduction. Inction.

Bids should be indersed on envelope, "Bids for

Forage."
The contracts will be let with the provise that the quantities contracted for may be increased or reduced one-third by the Chief Quartermaster of the Department at any time pending full delivery.
The right to reject any or all tids is reserved.
Blank bids furnished and full conditions made known on application to this office.

ALEX. J. PERRY, Deputy Q. M. General. ALEX J. PERRY, Deputy Q. M. General.

State of Illanois Asylum for Feeble.

Minded Children.

Sealed proposals for the erection of buildings for the lihnois Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children at Lincoln, Ill., in accordance with the provisions of an act approved April 8, 1875 (see Seesion laws, 1875, page 10), will be received at Lincoln until 2 o'clock p. m. on Thursday, October 14, 1875.

Said proposals must be addressed to Dr. G. T. Wilbur, Secretary.

Separate proposals for the steam-beating, plumbing, and gus-fitting of the aforesaid buildings will be received at the same place until 2 o'clock p. m. un Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1876.

Plana and specifications for the buildings may be seen at the office of H. G. Purness, architect, Robm 41, Portland Ricck, Dearborn-et, Chicago, and also at the office of R. B. Latham, Eq., in Lincoln, on and after Thursday, Sept. 30. The plans and specifications for the steam-beating, etc., may be seen on and after Dec. 1.

Printed blanks for bids and the accompanying bond.

Thursday, Sept. 30. The plans and specifications for beta steam-beating, etc., may be seem on and after Dec. I. Printed blanks for bids and the accompanying bond will be furnished bladers. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. By order of the Board of Trustess. GRAHAM LEE, President, C. T. WILBUR, M. D., Secretary. Northern Central Railway Compa

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 11, 1875.

Realed proposals will be received by the undersigns until FRIDAY, Oct. 1, 1875, for furnishing all the labs and materials required for the spection of a and materials required for the erection of a Grain-Elevator at Callon, near Baltimore, with the measury matchinery for working the same. Finns and specifications can be seen at office of Pennsylvania A. R. Co., No. 228 South Fourthes. Philadelphia.

Engineer Maintenance of Way.

The Bixteenth Winter Term commences Oct. 5, 167 til corps of Professors. Clinical instruction a sufferniture. Material for dissection above tioque address. EDUCATIONAL. Hahnemann Medical College,

SCALES: FAIRBANKS'

SCALES

Conn., elected a new School onday. The old Board erased it report one harmless sentence efits of the public-school system on the motion of a Catholic objected to the statement as rethe parochial schools of his se was a ripple of popular azthis, and it ended in the nom-Protostant" and a "Catholic three vacancies on the Board by large vote for an election of the ballots cast for the Protostant of the Protostant of the From 2,700 to 2,300, olic candidates got from 1,500. Haven is a strongly Democic makes this result the more it is a gratifying fact that a holics voted against the mean represent their sect, and who

#### Northwestern Association Winds Up Its, Business,

Remarks of Mr. O'Donoghue -- Qualities

of the Local Agent.

Election of Officers---St. Louis the Next Place of Meeting.

THE NORTHWESTERN ASSOCIATION. The Underwriters' Association was called to order at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. There was a small attendance, many of the members having left town on the previous evening.

President Marshall, in opening, said that the National Board Committee had been expected to address the meeting at this time, but they did not appear to be present. He hoped, however, that the Convention would be able to go forward with its business until everything had been ac-

Mr. Blodgett, of Pennsylvania, said that he had noticed a quiet-looking gentleman in at-tendance during the Convention, and on inquiry he had learned that the gentleman was

mested that Mr. Donoghue address the meeting.

Mr. Donoghue said that he was taken by survivus States in which they were comiciled. He prise at this unexpected invitation. It was true believed the tax was a misnomer. If they were that he had sat during the progress of the Conprise at this unexpected invitation. It was true vention an interested listener. He had the pleasure of an acquaintance with many of the members present, and to one or two of them, while standing at the door, he had said that, taking any body of men in any other walk in life, legal, clerical, or mercantile, and he would renture to say that none could compare with them in intelligence, common sense, and busi-ness athlity. The speaker closed with a few words in regard to the periodical with which he

was connected.
The Chairman said that no action had been taken upon the report of the Committee on Fire Department and Water Sup ly delivered yesterday. He also remarked that the Chief Engineers' Convention would soon be held at New York, and he suggested that a delegate be nom-pated from the Association to the York, and he suggested that a delegace be nominated from the Association to the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Blodgett, Mr. Walker was sheeted as such delegate.

The reading of the stated reports was then proceeded with, Mr. Cornell leading of with the

LOCAL AGENTS.

The report begins by dividing the subject mat-

er into four heads.

First What is a local agent?

Scoond Where did he come from?

Third What is he here for?

Fourth Where will he go to?

Among the leading characteristics of the model local agent are a plication, determination, pathence, endurance, love of truth and honor. The local agent was made from a persecutive sample sa honor. The local agent was made from a pressure. For many years the earlier companies had but few or no local agents, but seed to do business with their patrons direct. Experience semonstrated that too much moral lazard entered into the business so conducted, and that the designing or those that were apprehensive of accident mainly sought indersely, and that the most literative pusiness as that which came to them under the gentle pressure of middlemen who were the relatives, or friends, or neighbors of the assured. From this need had grown up an army of agents, and they knew of no fire insurance company that did any considerable business to-day save through these middlemen called agents or brokers. There were at this time 17,300 local did any considerable business to-day save through these middlemen called agents or brokers. There were at this time 17,500 local agents in this country, not counting brokers.

What was the true mission of the local agents were not likely to be thorough underwriters, imbued with a warm desire to become clucated in their calling, actuated by high principles of business honor, obedient to the gell-known rules which insured success to themselves and their companies, and, what was worth more than all else, their example. In conclusion, the report said that man had been known who thought that, if they kept the commandments and lived hameless lives, they thought ments and lived biameless lives, they thought they might at death go to the Ætua Insurance they might at death go to the Ætna Iusurance Company. The query was answered as the White Mountain brakeman did the passenger who asked where they would go to if that brake gave way. "That depends on how one has lived." The speaker had a refreshing remembrance of a few local agents whom it was a pleasure to visit, whose business was ever found correct, who were in love with their profession, and ever ready to learn and make faster advancement.

The report of the Committee which attended the last National Convention at Detroit was delivered by the Chairman, Mr. R. J. Smith. The report stated that the Committee found the Convention composed of the Commissioners of Insurance from each State represented. That the unanimous sentiment of the Convention appeared to be in opposition to the present mode of taxing insurance companies in most of the States. The report concluded with saying that there was a growing disposition on the part of the States. growing disposition on the part of the State officers to examine and study the subject, and that the result would certainly be favorable to

The Committee on Non-Board Statistics pre-rented reports from each of the Western States, giving the amount of business done by Board d non-Board agents.

Mr. Blodgett said that an old and venerable

hiend,

MR. J. B. RENNETT,

had come here to participate in the debate. He offered a resolution to the effect that Mr. Bennett be invited to prepare a paper to be read at the next annual meeting of the Association.

Mr. B. J. Smith warmly seconded the resolution, as also did Vice-President Wilson.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Bennett said that he did not want the Association to resolve itself into a mutual admiration society. He, however, would gladly comply with the wishes of the Association. He thought the officers of companies should be invited to attend these meetings; and after a few further remarks, he offered a resolution to that affect.

The resolution was so amended as to include

te Legislation. Bennett offered a resolution, which was

Mr. Bennett offered a resolution, which was passed under a suspension of the rules, to the effect that the Executive Committee be recommended to consider the advisability of admitting local agents to the next year's meeting.

Mr. Lindsay "offered a resolution that the Executive Committee be requested to appoint the place of the next meeting at Cincinnati.

On motion, the rules were suspended.

Mr. Harding moved to amond the resolution by inserting the words St. Louis in place of Cincinnati.

by inserting the words St. Louis in place of Cincinnati.

Mr. Wilson said that there was a larger number of general agencies in Chicago than in any other Western town, and it would therefore be difficult for many of the gentlemen present to attend a meeting in St. Louis.

Mr. Harding a smendment was then accepted, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

On motion, a vote of thanks was extended to the reporters of the daily press for their complete reporters of the daily press was extended to the reporters of the daily press was extended to motion of Mr. Biodgett, the President was instructed to cast the buildt for the omcers of the Association for the ensuing year, as reported by the Committee on Nominations.

The following were then elected:

\*President—John O. Wilson, Chicago.

\*Vice President—Bernon Verner, Michigan.

\*Serving President—Bernon Verner, Michigan.

\*Serving President—Bernon Verner, Michigan.

\*Executive Committee John S. Law. Obio.

\*Treasure Committee Committee Committee Committee Committee.

Eastern man, had been appointed on the tive Committee. This Association, as he tood it, was a Western concern. Hodgett said he was glad that Mr. Fox lied the attantion of the Association to int. and he heartily coincided with Mr.

name was not on the original list reported by the Committee, and that, therefore, he had not been included in the list of officers elected.

Mr. Bedgett offered a resolution of thanks to Mr. Marshall, the retiring President, for his able conduct of the proceedings. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. C. H. Case suggested that at the next meeting there should be very commingue remeeting there should be fewer voluminous re-ports and more papers on subjects of special

interest.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

On motion of Mr. R. J. Smith, a committee of tro, consisting of Mesers. Marshall and Petry, were appointed to introduce the new President of the Association, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Wilson, having been introduced, made a few remarks, alluding to the interesting time enjoyed by the members. He considered this the best practical insurance meeting ever held in the country. In conclusion, be thanked the Association for the honor conferred upon him.

Mr. Marshall rose to make a few parting remarks. Among his warmest friends were the gestlemen seen before him and he hoped to meet with them many times hereafter.

The meeting them adjourned sine die.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee held immediately after adjournment, it was decided to hold the next meeting at St. Louis on the last Tuepday of May, 1876.

THE NEW YORK CONVENTION. YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

New Yore, Sept. 24.—The National Insurance Convention continued its session to-day, with

President Chapman in the chair. Mr. H-aid, the General Manager of the Home MR. J. W. DONOGHUE,

ene of the editors of the Chronicle. He sugvited to address the body. He said it was unileges they enjoyed. All the surplus money made

ieges they enjoyed. All the surplus money made by the insurance companies last year in the State of Michigan was absorbed in taxes alone. In 1871 the losaes of the companies exceeded their premiums by \$23,900.

Dr. Lambert, of the Popular Life Insurance Company, of this city, then delivered an address on the fictions and realities of life-insurance. He contended that all causes of frands perpetrated on the companies should be fought out to the end: that a great deal of speculation and lotter-gambling still existed among them, and that this spirit of speculation came over from England to be exploded here.

The Convention then adjourned to meet in executive session this alternoon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

This evening the following officers were electroned for the engling warr. President, Samuel H.

Avenue Hotel.

This evening the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Samuel H. flow, of Michigan: Vice-President, Oliver Pilshury, of New Hampshire: Secretary, Stephen H. Rhodes, of Massachmetts, and as an Executive Committee, Commissioners Smith, Forster, Weisb, Stedman, and Nya.

The Committee on Legislation made an

Welch, Stedman, and Nya.

The Committee on Legislation made an amended report, which was referred back to the Gommittee to be printed and distributed to members of the Convention for their deliberate examination during the ensuing year.

The Committee on Blanks reported a balance-sheet hisuk which was adopted, and copies were ordered to be sent to every insurance com any in the United States with the reguest to the different officials to use this blank for the returns of December, 1875.

The Convention then adjourned to meet to-morrow morning.

KEEP WARM.

Articles of Household Use Which Will Accomplish That Object. The Trade in Heating-Apparatus, Stoves, and Their Adjuncts.

This is the oldest and one of the most reliaable firms in Chicago in its line of business, having been established since 1853. The firm bas invented the celebrated smoke and gas-conmend to the public, -the ingenious plan of construction insuring the perfect combustion of all smoke, carbon, and gases, and thus economizing fuel by generating heat from those waste properties usually lost through the chimuey. The firm are very busy in its line, and furnish nothing but first-class work.

THE CORAUGATED ELBOW COMPANY.

The inventions that have been of most service to the world are those which are the simplest in their character and which have come into general use. Few improvements have been made in heating apparates that can compare with the made of one piece of metal, for the cld-fashioned rectangular elbow made of old-fashioned rectangular elbow made of two pieces of material imperfect-ly united. The first is beautiful, secure, and substantial; the second is uncomely, insecure, and likely to get out of order by wear or acci-dent. From the nature of things, an elbow is more liable to injury than the straight portions of a stove or other pipe, and, accordingly, it should be constructed in the best manner possi-

The corrugated elbow is made of one piece of metal, and, so far from its strength being lessened by the operation of fashioning the curve, it is actually greatly increased. In short, the albow becomes the strongest part of the pipe. It is not liable to receive dents or other natures by falling. Besides being strong and durable, its looks commend it, especially where a pipe passes through a room in a hoise. The same principle employed in making elbows for a pipe passes through a room in a house. The same principle employed in making albows for stove-pipes has been applied to manufacturing pipes for conducting steam, water, and hot air. Before this invention was brought out it was the practice to employ lead pipe for these pur-poses where it was necessary to turn a corner. Now a much stronger metal than lead can be need.

The Company has manufactories in Chicago. The Company has manufactories in Chicago. New York, and Cincinnati. The magnitude of its business can be seen in the fact that it is the only company which makes its elbows out of single sheets of iron, and that they sell their goods to all the leading dealers and foundrymen of the country. The house in this city is at Nes. 215 and 217 Lake street, and Nos. 39 and 41 Franklin street. The Superintendent is S. B. Muñau. Jr., and under his charge the Chicago branch is peculiarly prosperous. Immense numbranch is peculiarly prosperous. Immense num-bers of these cibows are in use, and they are popular slike with the trade and the public.

popular alike with the trade and the public.

Now that the winter season is near at hand, all persons intending to employ steam heat or steam power in their buildings would do well to examine the steam-heating and ventilating apparatus manufactured by Messrs. John Davis & Co., and sold by them at their store, Nos. 75 and 77 Michigan avenue. The excellencies of the manufactures of this Company have been recognized by all who have given the subject especial attention.

the manufactures of this Company have been recognized by all who have given the subject especial attention.

The merits of the heating apparatus are the more conspicuous when observed in use in large buildings. It can be adapted to high or low pressure, or for direct or indirect radiation. It has acceived the most flattering testimonials from all who have used it, and these comprise many of the leading builders and owners of large business blocks in Cincago. In this connection we will add that in the various articles of wrought iron pipe and fittings, steam pumps, rubber and leather belting and hose, this firm manufactures and can sell at the lowest possible figures. This house has a high reputation for skilled workmanship.

This firm has made a careful and completely successful study of the science of steam-heating and ventilation. At their works, Nos. 57 and 59 Wells street, they are prepared to construct steam-work for heating buildings of any kind, by direct or indirect radiation, with high or low pressure. Their specialty, however, is their low-pressure apparatus, which is particularly adapted to private dwellings and that class of public buildings where good ventilation is desirable.

The problem of thoroughly ventilating a build.

The problem of thoroughly ventilating a building in connection with a correct system of warming seems to have been more thoroughly solved by Mr. A. L. Winne, the bead of this house, than by any other person engaged in the discoveries and progress of this branch of social science.

The firm have recently issued a neat pamphlet of sighty pages on "The Luxury of Healthful Heating." This book not alone sets forth many interesting researches on the topic of warming and ventuistion, but also gives the testimony of a multitude of our most prominent citizens who have had experience with the apparatus constructed and furnished by this firm.

THE VESTA GRATE.

And C. E. Bliven. Ohio.

Committee—John S. Law, Ohio; Thomas IIII.

Committee—John S. Law, Ohio; Thomas IIII.

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One of the most interesting features of the Exposition is the newly-invented and lately-patential. The committee interesting features of the Exposition is the newly-invented and lately-patential. The committee interesting features of the Exposition is the newly-invented and lately-patential. The committee is used to revolutionize that branch of the domestic economy. Is chief points of superiority may be terrely expressed by the three words. "Economy, comfort, cleaniness." Its distinctive features are an aircommittee. This Association to the carbon and rasses, and takes all dust to the rear of the basket, and a shaking dumping rate—which enables you to do away with dust, smoke, soot, and enliptur, burnt fingers, bud tempers, etc. You may use either hard or soft-coal or looks, and you will

burn a much less quantity than by the ordinar-gists to got the same degree of heat. No poking is required, and by means of the draft the bea-may be regulated to the size of the room with porfect case. It is "The King of Grates." The world is challenged to produce its equal. It may also be seen at No. 160 East Washington street, at the office of Mr. J. Merritt, Ganeral Agent, at 20 m. shan, ander

also be seen at No. 160 East Washington street, at the office of Mr. J. Merritt, General Agout, at 2p. m. sharp, and day.

This is one of the most convenient inventions of the age. It is a stove-pipe elbow so arranged that it can be instantly and securely fitted into any desired position. It is manufactured by Sargent, Greenleaf & Brooks, No. 25 East Randolm street. By the use of this elbow a stove or furnace pipe is adjusted quickly, compacily, and neatly, to any angle whished for. The elbow is handsome as well as handy, and taken altogether is a credit to its inventors, a source of steady profit to the trade, and a comfort to all who use it. It is, moreover, perfectly reasonable in price. Over 1,000 dozen have been sold the present year.

BANOS BROS.

are at the corner of State and Van Buren streets. This old and well-known firm have a complete stock of stoves, rauges, and furnaces. Among the novetness shown by them may be seen the "Golden Sun" fire-place heater, —taking the place of open grates, and heating rooms above with the same firs, —the celebrased Argus anticlinker stoves, Richmond's nalace ranges, Harris furnaces, etc. Every variety of house-furnishing goods can always be found here.

\*\*MMES P. Dalton.\*\*

Mr. Dalton, at Nos. 192 and 194 State street, has a very superior assortment of stoves, ranges, and house-furnishing goods. He has the agency

has a very superior assortment of stoves, ranges, and house-furnishing goods. He has the agency for Barstow's new "Empress Range," one of the most complete inventions of its kind yet presented to the jublic. In excellence of goods, fullness of stock, and farness of prices, Mr. Datton takes a position among the foremost of Chicago marchants.

DEPERE AND THE ONEIDAS.

The Indian Reservation and Its In-habitants-A Thriving Wisconsin

Town.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DEFERE, Wis., Sept. 23.—History tells us that

The Indian Reservation and Its Inhabitation Thriving Wascensin Town.

Town.

Defermendency of The Chicago Tribura.

Defermendency of The Chicago Tribura.

Defermendency of New York were the Mohawks.
Oncidas, Senecas, Cayugas, Thacarousa, and on ondagas. After a long-continued warfare, they were conquered, and the Oncidas—one of the largest tribes—was sent from New York into a reservation, then in the wilderness, now 4 miles from this city.

Forty years ago, about 1,300 dusky travelers started from the pleasant hills and valleys of New York on their long journey toward the eetting sun. Arriving here in their own dominion, each built for himself a log-cabin, way in the heart of the woods, and here has since-lived. Now, their reservation, 13 miles til length by in width, is hemmed in on all sides by the white man, who looks with covetous eres across the boundary-lines, and begins to advocate another change.

The gray-haired fathers in the tribe toll again the story of that long journey, taken so many years ago; and some of the wiser ones, as titry can receive no deeds to their homes and no security from Government that they may not be compelled to rehindulsh this for a new reservation, have irred to become naturalized; but their efforts have met with vary great opposition.

Through the centre of their territory is a ridge, on the top of which is the main road. Here are the two churches,—Episcopal and Methodis,—plain white trame buildings; the emetery, containing many dusint inscriptions; here are the two churches,—Episcopal and Methodis,—plain white trame buildings in the formers of the missionaries, and some of the houses of the more categorizing indians. On estiter side of the ridge, the fields of grain are lost in the distant pine-forests. The traffic with the leadant pine-forests. The traffic with t Methodist,—plain white frame buildings; the cemetery, containing many quisiat inscriptions; here are the two school-houses, the pleasant homes of the more enterprising indiana. On either side of the more enterprising indiana. On either side of the ridge, the fields of grain are loat in the distant pine-forests. The traffic with the Indians forms quite a distinctive feature of Depere. In the morning, they will come into town with their baskets, containing berries, or bead and willow work, strapped upon their backs; and, at dusk, they will glide back into the woods, as eilently as the shadows.

Alas for him who has pictured to himself an Indian chieftain arrayed in all the pomp of sovereignty, with beads, war-paint, and feathers; instead, he will see nothing suggestive of authority in the dozen plainly-dressed old men who, shhough they are the scknowledged Chiefs, have but the semblance of power.

They are without iaws, and live by a kind of tacit understanding, without trespassing upon each other's rights. If there is a murder committed, which seldom occurs, the friends of the mardered man avenge his death; but a compre-

each other's rights. If there is a murder committed, which seidem occurs, the friends of the murdered man avenge his death; but a compromise is sometimes effected, as in the case of a woman who escaped before the crime was discovered. The friends of both parties finally settled upon a compromise; the humband followed her; and they were not heard from until they returned bearing the ransom,—forty pairs of mocessins.

and it is not answays perfect communa mappiness and it is not amount to "swap" wives.

Quite an amusing incident took place in connection with one of their weddings, a short time since. The missionary was informed, as he entered the church, that there was a couple present who wished to be married; so he invited them to the atter. The hindersoon elect made his was enection with one of their weddings, a short time since. The missionary was informed, as he entered the church, that there was a couple present who wished to be married; so he invited them to the altar. The bridegroom elect made his way from among the men, on their side of the church, and awaited the coming of the bride; but she did not come. It was at first supposed timidity prevented; but, after searching through the congregation, the discombited groom was obliged to take his seat. She came during the sermon, after which the ceremony was performed. Their religious services are quite interesting. Leaving the towa, with its gaily-dressed church-goors. I drove into the country, to enjoy the simplicity of these sylvan worshipers. Mr. Ford, the missionary, is a fine-looking, middle-aged man, who has been among them many years. Extractices and simplicity characterized the sermon, which was interpreted to them by an intelligent young Indian. I watched the faces with curiosity, stying to read something of the Indian character, which has been a study and enigms since the landing of Columbus. No people are as sileut, and their faces wear an immovable expression. The men generally have a fine physique, with large and well-shaped heads.

They may not be naturally pious, or susceptible to the benigo influences of our civilization: but they love our music. Strange enough at sounds to hear "Rock of Ages" and "Goronation" in their language. They sing with great power, and one can feel the intensity of their love for music.

As I am "homeward bound," I stop here, and find Depere is a thrifty, cuterprising town of about 5,000 inhabitants; and it is destined at no distant day to be a Manchester in its manufacturing interests. It has more than doubled in population within the last two years. Last season there during interests. It has more than doubled in population within the last iwn years.

Fox liver divides the town, and is the matural outlet for the produce of a wealthy portion of the State; and the competition in transporta

A Sensible Elephant.

As ensible Elephant.

An elephant in Calcutis bad a disease in his eyes. For three days he had been completely blind. His owner an engineer officer, asked the doctor if he could do anything to relieve the poor animal. The doctor axid that he would try the nitrate of silver, which was a remedy commonly applied to similar disease in the numan eye. The large animal was ordered to lie down, and at first, on the application of the remedy raised a most extraordinary roar at the scute pain which it occasioned. The effect, however was wonderful. The eye was in a manner restored, and the animal could partially see. The next day when he was brought, and heard the doctor's volce, he lay down of himself, placed his commons head on one side, curied ap his trunk, drew in his breath just like a man about to endure an operation, gave a eigh of relief when it was over, and then by trunk and gesture evidently wished to express his gratified.

CAPT. WARD'S WILL

Opening of the Case for the Contestants.

An Outline of Their Plan of Battle-The Immense Estate Which Is in Controversy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicoco Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 24.—The Ward will case roceeded slowly to-day. As the medium, Henry lade, of New York, took the stand and comenced giving his testimony, counsel for the friends of the will commenced a squabble which lasted until court adjourned this afternoon.

Detroit Free Press, Sept. 24. Theodore Romeyn delivered the opening address to the jury on behalf of the cont estants. He believed and proposed to show that this will was brought about by undue and evil influthe general sense of the term, was subject to rarticular delusions and beliefs that operated upon him to such an extent as to guide him in

inpon him to such an extent as to guide him in the making of this will.

Mr. Romeyn analyzed the provisions of the will and asked the jury if they aver saw or heard of a testator who so completely deprived his children of all power and denuded them of all rights as E. B. Ward had done. Those children say that they do not care so much for the mere dollars and costs side of the question, but they rebel against the bondage imposed upon them by subjecting them to the mere whims of trustees appointed from three different States; trustees living outside the juriculation of the Probate Court, and under no restrictions except the absurdly trilling security restrictions except the absurdly trifling security of \$10,000, with absolutely unchecked power over these enormous interests.
Within a month after this man was carried to

tion is not the free and informed act of the sector. And whether we call it the offspring of
insane delusion or undue infinence, is not perhaps very important. In either case the free
will of the testator is equally involved."

Capt. Ward, after he embraced Spiritualism,
was constantly in communication with spiritual
mediums, and one bright particular star in that
line he actually employed by the year, even
building her a home og his own land. He consulted the spirits in regard to the most trivial
events of life. On one occasion the family wash
came home with some spots on. Off he goes to
his medium to consult her as to the origin of
those spots, and she goes into a trance and tells
him that one of the children did it. Again he consulted this medium in regard to the legitimacy
of one of his sons, and actually received as true
that person's declaration of the child's bastardy.
Here the farce is lifted into the realm of tragedy, and the boy, driven to despair, seeks relief
in death.

ties finally settled upon a compromise; the husband followed her; and they were not heard from until they returned bearing the ransom,—forty pairs of moccasins.

They marry at a very early age, and are not allowed to associate until atter marriags. The friends make the arrangements; consequently there is not always perfect connutrial happiness,

and there was no claim of his incapacity to make a valid contract. The actual claim in this case was as follows:

1. A belief in the existence of communica-1. A belief in the existence of communications from departed spirits through spiritual mediums, allowing such communications to influence a person's action in matters of important business, constitute an insane delusion.

2. If it be shown that the testator habitually consulted the spirits of deceased mortals and followed their suggestions in other matters of substantial importance, the presumption is that he did so in regard to his last will.

3. That if it be proved that the testator sought and took the atwee of spirits in regard to a testamentary dis. I into of his property shortly before the execution of this will, then the presumption is that he did so in regard to his will.

will.

4. That it he is shown to have consulted the spirits and received advice from them in regard to the present will, then the presumption is, in the absence of proof to the contrary, that he was influenced by such advice in framing this

5. That if it be made legally to appear that he 5. That it be made tegalit to appear that he was influenced by spiritualistic advice in framing this will, then it is void.

6. That if the main provisions of this will were dictated to him by mediums, professing to speak for departed spirits, and he followed such dictation, then the will is void.

Mr. Bomeyn said that it would be shown that Ward once made a will in accordance with dice.

Mr. Bomeyn said that it would be shown that Ward once made a will in accordance with dictation by the spirit of Jacob M. Howard, which will was witnessed by C. H. Bennett, of Plymonth; that on another occasion he reduced to the form of a will instructions received through a medium named Mrs. Kape: that in the winter of 1874 he consulted a medium in New York, and that his will giving the bulk of his property to his wife was the result of that consultation.

If the jury find these faces to exist.—find Ward going on from one point to another in his spiritual delusion,—there can be no doubt that they will decide in favor of the contestants. Why, he even declared that his opposition to the re-election of Senator Chandler was that his familiar spirits had informed him Chandler's mind was giving way, and that he was no longer capable of transacting the business of legislation.

Born with a tandency to transity. Ward, had

capable of transacting the business of legislation.

Born with a tendency to insanity. Ward had what the books call an insane temperament. In 1869 he had a severe apoplectic attack, but thanks to his temperate habits and vigorous constitution it did not completely prostrate him. It affected his speech and the facial muscler for a considerable time. Now as apoplexy is purely a disease of the brain, Ward's brain was of course affected. He was born of ancestors who were undoubtedly insane. His grandfather, David Ward, died insane in Vermoot in 1821, aged 61 years. From him Mr. Romeyn traced the history of the family through four generations, showing that a large proportion of its members were victims of insensity or discy. He would show by undoubted toatimony that E. B. Ward diseased and broken, was led at will by the influence of his young and attractive wife—no uncommon thing in human nature, to be sure, but under the execumetances a most disastrous influence.

Bere Mrs. Ward, who had during the whole morning sat a keenly interested listener to every word, gave way and wept for the first time since the case was begun.

Mr. Romeyn and in the presentation of the testimony he should be as respectful as possible, but he intended to call things by their right names. He would show that the divorce was the most andactors fraud ever found in the records of acourt. How was that accomplished? A women was placed where Capt Ward had accase to and didenter her bed chamber in presence of a person imported for the sole purpose of witnessing that transaction. The wife was then Iring mon a bed of six lenses, unable to move, and yet within a year or two; but within aixty days after the decrees is given he has met, wood, won, and married the fair lady now in court. His bridal ted had another inmate and his house another head. on. Born with a tendency to insanity. Ward had

w step. But they would go farther and show the relations between this young wife and the children of the first marriage; that she inter-fered with Mary's marriage to an estimable young man and snelly broke it off by the despicable de-

vice of anonymous letters.

These things were painful, but he must speak plaulty. The facts would be shown, and the jury are to decide from them whether or not the will of E. B. Ward—the will which practically disinherits his children—was procured by undue influence.

fluence.

TH IMMENSE ESTATE NOW IN LITIGATION.

Detroit Free Press.

At last the long-threstened trial of the Ward will case, on the appeal of Milton D. Ward and others from the decision of Judge Wilkinson in admitting the will of the late Eber B. Ward to probate, is begun. The immense estate has in its very magnitude a peculiar interest, and, that the public may know precisely what is at stake and in what it consists, the official invectory, with the appraised value of each item, is hereby appended:

Property in camps, boarding-houses, and office, and horses, wagons, etc., in Macon County.

Supplies in warehouses in Ludington and Mison County. 13,562,17 Docks, booms, mills, vessels, and barges in Mason County. Household furniture, library, etc., in resilousehold furniture, library, dence, and office furniture in Detroit, and horses, carri

in Detroit, and norses, carriages, ecc.

On hand, 4,781 shares North Chicago Rolling-Mill Company, \$100.

Collateral, 4,946 shares North Chicago Rolling Company, \$100.

On hand, 1,010 shares Milwaukee Iron Company, \$80..... collateral, 3.250 shares Milwaukes Iron Company, \$80.... On hand, 1,653 shares Eureks Iron Com-On hand, 2,255 shares American Plate Glass Company, \$25. On hand, 6,800 shares Wyandotte Rolling-Mill Company, \$25. Collateral, 3,000 shares Wyandotte Rolling-56,375,00 172,200.00 Road Company.
On hand, 50 shares Woodmare Gemeiery.
On hand, 50 shares Woodmare Gemeiery.
On hand, 5,160 shares Detroit Copper
Mining Company of Arizona.
On hand, 1,200 shares Windsor Etah Silver
Mining Company.
On hand, 1,240 shares Missouri Lead Min-10,000.00 1,200,00 ing Company On hand, 1,750 shares Eureka Mining Com-pany of Utah. On hand, 750 shares Pneumatic Steel Asso-On hand, 200 sares St. Mary's Mineral Land Company.
On hand, 864 shares Ontario Mineral Land.
Company (valued at Government price for the land), \$50.
On hand, 5,000 shares Missouri & Niohrara Ranway Company. Ranway Company.
On hard, 1,100 shares Louisiana Central Bailway Company.
Deferred certificates of Trustees, Francis 30,000,00 Elleshausen, representing. On hand, 50 shares Detroit, Hillsdale & In-diana Eairroad Company. On hand, 480 shares Fere Marquette Boom

On hand 22 shares Silver Mining Com-pany, of Silver Islet, \$500 cach, at \$75. On hand, 12 shares Eaton County railroad aid bonds, \$500 cach, at \$10. On hand, 47 shares Eaton County railroad, aid bonds, \$100 cach, at \$10. On hand, coupons past due, romaining un-paid. 4.200.00 On hand, coupons paid.

On hand, 27 shares Wyandotts Rolling Mill
Ompany, \$1,000 each, at \$20.

Collatera, 123 shares Wyandotte Rolling
Mill Company, \$1,000 each, at \$20.

One cartificate for Windsor Utah Mining Railway Company
Eight shares Wyandotts Agric
Works for \$500 each
Propeller-barge Leland

61,870,98 egis and North Carolina lands receivable.

AGRICULTURE. Proceedings in the National Con-CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 24.—At the morning session of the National Agricultural Congress, Mr. Burwell, of Virginia, from the Committee on Transportation, reported resolutions com mending the completion of the four great water routes recommended by the United States Sen-ate, the Committee especially commending the central route. After some discussion the res

lutions were adopted. Dr. J. M. Gregory, the Regent of the Illinois Industrial University, delivered an able address on the "Real Obstacles to Agricultural Educa-

tion."

Prof. Townshead, of the Ohio Agricultural College, followed in a brief address, indorsing the position of Dr. Gregory.

The hour for adjournment approaching, the address of President Abbot, of the Michigan Agricultural College, was passed without reading.

ing.

W. P. Barrell called up the resolutions offered by him yesterday on the taxation of tobseco. After an extended discussion by Messrs, Killebrew and Worthington of Tenneseee, Messrs, Townsend, Millikin, and Ives, of Ohio, and Mr. Duncan, of libnois, the resolutions were adorted. adopted.

A letter was read from Mayor Johnston, in-viting the Congress to convene again at Cincin-nati, and expressing regret at being unable to be bressent.

nati, and expressing regret at being unable to be present.

A nominal salary was voted to the Secretary for the forthcoming year.

The Congress, after hearing addresses on agricultural colleges, had quite a lengthy discussion on the resolutions presented by Mr. Burwell, of Virginia, relative to legislation on tobacco. After debate, the resolutions were adopted.

The Congress adjourned, to meet in Philadelphia next year. The exact date is not yet fixed.

Short-Horn Cattle in Scotland.

A remarkable sale of short-horns has just taken place in Scotland, and the prices brought are calculated to make the fortunate owners of "Duchesses" feel good, to whateger nation they belong. The cattle were the property of Lord Dunmore, and the London papers are congratulating his Lordship on the fact that the prices brought at the sale far exceed anything ever known even in the United States, where the short-horn mapia rages so violently. The number brought at the sale far exceed anything ever known even in the United States, where the short-horn mains rages so violently. The number of cattle sold was thirty-nine, and the prices aggregated \$131.115, being an average of \$3.361 per head. The most extraordicary feature of the sale was Lord Fitzbardings's unparalleled but for the majestic "Duik of Consaught," which is described as a magnificent bull, of proud gate and lofty carriage, with a claim like velvel, a back like a quarter deck, and letgth, quality, and comeliness enough to commend him to every eye—in fact, the first Jease bull in the world. At the first jump \$10.000 was bid for him but not units \$25,000 had been offered did the competition cease, and the anctioneer announced that the most superb bull in existence was destined not to leave the land of his birth for England. It was generally believed that the representative of the American Short-Horn Society had an even upon the "Duke of Conaught," but he sconfound that the shot he carried were not heavy enough to eilence his British opponents. Another bull brought \$13,000, being knocked down to the agent of the Vicercy of Egypt, and four more brought from \$5,000 to \$10,000. The Earl of Dunmore has not been in the chort-born-basiness for more than seven years, but at the very outset he is said to have betraved an adaptability to the calling, and a correctness of judgment in alecting and mating pledigace cattle, which were well calculated to be beneficial to Land of Cakes. He had the courage 55 send to Canada and to parchase two calves which were still unborn when their Canadian nurchaser carried their mothers away from England. For these two calves Lord Dunmore paid collectively \$12,-

ALEDO, ILL.

The Ligner Question—The Chicago
Police Gazette—Acws Items.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuns,
ALEDO, Ill., Sept. 21.—Last Spring the municipal election in this place was made almost exclusively on the issue of

LICENSE OR NO-LICENSE."

of all licensed grog-shops, although drunken-ness was almost as prevalent as under the License system. Every community has its class of drinking men, who will have their indrug-stores furnished the spiritus fermenti on requisitions made by physicans in behalf of their debilitated patients. If a person had stationed himself in an apothecary-shop through the day, and watched the continuous throng of the day, and watched the continuous throng of applicants for this soveraign remedy for every lill to which flesh is heir to he could not but be impressed with a sense of the general unhealthiness of the community. As the shades of night approached, the atmospheric change caused hillouguess, cholera-morbus, and dysentery, to an alarming extent, and the obliging spothecary dispensed his prescriptions to an afflicted public with such a self-satisfied air of the importance of his mission in the field air of the importance of his mission in the healing art, and the patient received his medi-cine with such a pallid air of convalescent astis-faction, that one could scarcely help heing thank-ful for the blessing of sickness.

But some people are never content to let well appears home. Some there were a he important

enough alone. Some there were who imagined that this was merely "whipping the devil around the stump," and that to the evil of interior pen-nance was added that of descritfulness and hypoc-risy. When, therefore, a License Board was electnance was added that of deceitfulness and appoorisy. When, therefore, a License Board was elected, and saloons were opened in the town, many hatted the occasion as the inauguration of a new era, to be characterized by a more liberal and less bigoted public sentiment. For a time the thing worked charmingly, and the friends of License exulted over what they claimed as an improvement on the prescriptionary mode of inhibing. As the novelty wore away, the restrictions surrounding the sale of intoxicants became less and less binding: lively competition mocked at legal restrant; infining the bachanalian revelvies, and irrepressible street fights warned the people that they had introduced in their midst an element of social discord—a regular Pandora's flox of evils—that threatened to become ungovernable. At this etsage, the City Dade were brought to a realization of their responsibility; and so last week, in solemn Council met they revoked all licenses for the sale of intoxicants, and notified the salconists to close their shebangs. The salcon-men, deeming this order an infringement of their licensed rights, and having paid license in advance, and gone to considerable expense in the way of fitting-up and furnishing their salcone, refuse to recognize the order, and intend to continue selling in deconsiderable expense in the way of nutring-up and furnishing their salcone, refuse to recognize the order, and intend to continue selling in defiance of municipal law. What will be the result, it is difficult to say. The salcon men are quite defiant, and boast that it will not cost them any more to fee a lawyer and run in defiance of law, than to pay the license.

THE CHICAGO FOLICE GAZETTE

fiance of law, than to pay the license.

THE CHICAGO POLICE GAZETTE
(not illustrated), velept the Times, is being discarded throughout the country about as rapidl as it acquired a large mushroom circulation. It has always been claimed that the editor of a newspaper displays more wisdom in what he leaves out of his paper than in what he publishes. The Times publishes daily a considerable amount of matter, but more than helf of it is worse than weathly the second of the when two-thirds of those dispatches contain information that is of no earthly interest outside
the locality from whence sent, it is more like
a display of shoddyism than either sense or
legitimate enterprise. In one instance, not long
ago, a special from Bloomington announced
what purported to be a marriage in high life,
with important particulars, when the contracting
parties were waiters at one of the hotels
in that place. Again, when leading financial centres were shalen with intelligence
of the failure of Duncau, Sherman & Co., a
special to the Times from the little Torn of
Goshen, Ind., informed the public that there
was no occasion for alarm, as the banking institutions of that place were able to withstand
the storm. Every issue of the paper contains special dispatches like those mentioned. while every filthy scan, mag. tioned, while every filthy scap, mag-in the country is magnified and made conspicuous with sensational headings, after the manner of the New York Police Gazette. The whole tendency of the Times is to destroy all belief in the reshity of public or private vir-ture. Religious love participants all are most.

tue. Religion, love, patriotism,—all are mockeries. Things the most sacred are treated with the greatest levity. It is impossible to read it any length of time without partaking more or less of its contiens. The average newspaper-reader likes to have presented before him, every day, an epitome of only such news as is of general interest. People have not the time nor the disposition to grope their way through a dense mass of ill-coundered, ill-assorted, and unimportant matter, miscalled news. The Times has published a number of "special telegrams" from this place, when I have been assured that not one of them ever passed over the wires.

Our County Fair commences next week, with the promise of one of the finest exhibitions ever had in the county. The railroad to this place will issue tickets at reduced raises for the Fair.

The Hon. Schuyler Colfax will deliver a lecture on "The Life and Services of Abraham Lincoin" on the sith of October.

Quite a number of ladies and gentlemen from this place are now visiting the Exposition at Chicago.

The soldiers of Mercer County will have a reunion next month; when steps still be taken toward building a monument in honor of the fallen heroes, to cost \$20,000.

The corn crop throughout this county never was better, and is too far advanced to be damaged by the frost.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

ODD FELLOWSHIP,

Proceedings in the Grand Lodge at

Proceedings in the Grand Ledge at Indianapolis.

Indianapolis.

Indianapolis.

Indianapolis.

Indianapolis.

Indianapolis.

Indianapolis.

Indianapolis.

Indianapolis.

The Grand Lodge in the Grand Lodge has accepted the invitation to hold its next session at Philadelphis.

The credentials of representatives Tyler and Stiles were reported upon favorably, and they were admitted to seats in the Grand Lodge.

It was decided that after a subordinate lodge had become defunct for five years, any funda surrendered by it shall pass into the Treasury of the Grand Lodge, and the Grand Sire and Secretary are empowered to take such action in regard

the Grand Lodge, and the Grand Sire and Secretary are empowered to take such action in regard to the incorporation of the Grand Lodge of the United States as they deem necessary.

A charter was granted for a Grand Lodge in Dakota Territory, provided no expenses shall be iscorred by the supreme body until ten subordinate lodges are instituted.

A committee was appointed to ascertain the condition of the Rebekah degree throughout the national jurisdiction, and report at the next session.

An extra session of the Grand Lodge was held last night, at which Deputy Grand Sire Fark, of the Sandwich Islands, addressed the Grand

An extra session of the Grand Lodge was held last night, at which Deputy Grand Sire Fark, of the Sandwich Islands, addressed the Grand Lodge in some general remarks, thanking them for the courtesnes extended and expossing a wish for their ruture prosperity. The several members of the Grand Lodge were presented a wei-executed imperial photograph of Past Grand Representative Tai, P. Shafaer, the gift of G. R. Morris, of Kentucky.

A Flying-Machine. A Flying-Machine.

In the ninth annual report of the British Aeronautical Society, just issued reference is made to the fatal accident of M. De Groof, which resulted from his descent from a balloon in an apparatus designed and constructed by himself for purposes of flight. "As this mehap," remarks this report, "might be taken as evidence of the difficulty, if not impossibility, of accomplishing mechanical dignt, a few of the facts may be recorded. It was stated that in a previous attempt the machine and asconaut were severed from the balloon at a considerable sittinde, and that at his daw an the distanced the balloon, saff reached the ground several feet in advance. Subasquent sydence showed this to be an incorrect report. At the second ascent, when the machine was detached, the wings were seen to collapse together overhead, as if the muscular force of the legs, to which they were connected by cords, was not sufficient to keep them extended, consequently the fall was exceedingly rapid. The wings measured SI feet from end to end, so that the leverge was very goal. Had they been provented.

#### FAIRS.

CINCINNATI EXPOSITION. CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 21.—The att CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 21.—The attendance the Exposition to-day and evening is estimated by the sales of tickets at nearly 40,000, the traction being the grand floral display. In thousand square feet were occupied by the ists with beautiful designs in floral work and flowers. The first grand premium, \$400, for best general display of floral work and out in gra was awarded to Thomas Knowlson, of city, their floral work being a number of translation of the property of the city of the city, their floral work being a number tural implements made of beautiful Among the display was a four time a high, an eighteen-light chandeler a and globe, and other fancy articles, best display of the greatest number of of cut flowers the first premium, awarded to James Vick, of Roches display covered nearly one-third of space.

PITTSBURG'S EXPOSITION
PATTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 24.—The b
the Tradesmen's Industrial Expositi
place, are rapidly approaching comp
it is thought, will be finished during week, and in ample time for the formal of the Exposition on the 7th of Octob most sanguine expectations are held as most sanguine expectations are held as to intrinsic success of the undertaking; as compall the available space has already been seemed by foreign and home manufacturers. The farticle for exhibition was delivered an the grounds to-day, and is the original still used by the first refiner in the United States of percent of for illuminating purposes, with a pacity of about three barreis.

WASHTENAW COUNTY, MI ecial Dispatch to The Chicago I ANN ABBOB, Mich., Sept. 24.—The seventh annual Fair of the Washtenaw tural Society closed to-day, and has most prosperous one for neveral years hibition of blooded cattle was especially was that of fruit and vegetables. Entredepartments far exceed those of any fair. No trotting. Washtenn is cos of agricultural counties in the State. Its took the most premiums at the State I.

DANVILLE. ILL.
Special Departs to The Case of Thoug.
DANVILLE, Ill., Sept. 24.—This, the fourth
last day of the Danville Fair, passed of with accident. The attendance was large, attraction being the trotting, which re Bob Ridley carrying off the first more and Frank Myers the second money, Fair has been successful in every part the Association is able to pay all pre have a handsome surplus left in the s

Special Despetch to The Chicago Tribun. HUNTINGTON, Ind., Sept. 24.—Our Count Sosed to-day with about 4,000 people pa It has been a decided success financially an otherwise. There were two races to-day, an running, half-mile heats, best 2 in 3. We by Lady Emms in two straight heats, and a for-all trot with three starters; won by a skin, defeating Lucy D. and Sorrel Ned.

WISCONSIN STATE FAIR.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribune.
LDISON, Wis., Sept. 24.—The County closed to-day. Having a second day of goo weather, and business being parity suspends and the schools closed, there was again good at tendance, so that the Fair in all reben successful. There were no special interest to-day. Only two is one being thrown, but not seriously be

Special Dam Stoux Cirr, Ia., Sept. 24.-On ac thresh their grain the attendance million, D. T., Fair and Harvest Feday and to-day was very small. The only ises of interest was the game of hase-ball between the Vermilion and Fankton Clubs, won by the latter. Score, 50 to 13.

NEBRASKA STATE FAIR.
OMAMA, Neb., Sept. 24.—Unpleasant, weather until 3 o'clock prevented many stratending the last day of the State Far, as ing the free-for-all trotting race. The noon, however, nearly all the business closed, and the employes turned out.

MOLINE, III. Sept. 24.—The Contral Conference is pushing business. Bish announced the Board of Church Exce conterence is placed of Church Extension of follows: J. S. Cummings, A. S. Anderson, C. I. Merriff, I. W. Brown, P. M. Sharp, J. W. Hants, G. W. Aroold, A. Anderson, R. S. Hassans, P. Godfrey, James McConnell, G. W. Bross.
Also the Committee of Examination: I. Falkner, William Collins, George Martin, Assists year: W. C. Knapp, B. E. Kaufman, J. Graves, for the second year; G. R. Palma, U. Arnold, J. W. Hary, for the shird year; D. W. Young, B. T. Brown, W. A. Cumming for the fourth year.

The Conference proceeded to hallot for disgates to the General Conference, but there we no election. W. H. Hunter, W. Witting, and G. H. Palmer were the highest.

IOWA METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Traine.

DUBLIQUE, Ia., Sopt. 24.—The Methodisi Conference is in session. The Hon. Hiram the and the Hon. D. N. Cooley were alected by the gates to the General Conference at St. Lots May, 1876. Dr. C. H. Fowler, of Chicago, May, 1876. Dr. C. H. Fowler, of Chicago,

Special Dispute to The Calcase Traces.
PROBLE, Fill., Sept. 24.—The Beth Israel (Julia) Tabernacle was dedicated to-night, Dr. Mas of Cincinnati, officiating.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Arrived—Neckar, from Bremen.
Livengoot, Sept. 24.—Arrived—See
thia, from Boston.

Fir-Catching Bats. Mr. C. B. Odell, at his hotel on Front is the happy owner of a fly atterminate for thorough work is unsurpassed by the have ever seen. In one of the window ing on Front street, where samples of his are occasionally.

THE A Little fore .

Shook & Pa McKee Rank

Denial of

Yesterday mo ing a motion f & Palmer vs. 1 and an adroit to Millard, of this York, appeared mucos, of Mil

eaid that he wis on the ground the so soon to argue properly filed some affidavite mpismants 1 to suppose exists. The bill in the property from that filed is not think that as the delay, as M ote, and was i evening. The Judge Drumu would agree to od, and Mr.

on behalf of the account of the sa that Rankin would was a subterfuge, other infringement thought the defe the injunction we wife had been bills had been til and they could n them.

Mr. Emmons of spensiole, and the bie to ask for a, dudge Drummo objection if the parties of the evening.

produce
A vensuranslated in Lord laced it, and bulled also alleged it made out a very s rits which seemed York and sween davits, but claims he had a perfect to Mr. Emmons, is Drummond as to the translation by by Oxenford were those could be, and dence to show this Oxenford's translation.

the complain Mr. Post said i was pleaded that t complainant's sifle
Mr. Emmons, ho
Mr. Post urged to
poned his clients
for that evening.
The Judge asked
forming and hos

was based on a vo this district. Mr. Rankin ret Mr. Kantin rectour years ago.

Mr. Millard red Judge Drumano fendants give bost toned for the pringlar requirements of the performance of the part of Mee lo limit the scape possible continges.

he agreement to-

s chaose to give a noon as the matina nounced that he was to get throug matines, and the that time. The delectimony, through a lively time is extended. The affidavite to having been it & Palmer and N. prietors of the Un on the 2d of Febru N. Hart Jackson ( phans," translated and Cormon, pure and Cormon, pure script. They have spense, and have any to produce it. In January last Kee Rankin and Ree Rankin and members of their represent the 'T is an Chicago from Thorne agreeing to proceeds to them for two weeks at lon, and since thight to represent

an agreement was produce their p lackson then to becoming proprietor with the to Shock & Pal

gs so as to aid his s

#### FAIRS.

CINCINNATI EXPOSITION.

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PITTSBURG'S EXPOSITION.
SBURG, Pa., Sept. 24.—The buildings for adesmen's Industrial Exposition, of the are rapidly approaching completion, and lought, will be finished during the man and in ample time for the formal opening Exposition on the 7th. of October. The approach of the completion of the formal opening experiments are limited.

WASHTENAW COUNTY, MICH.

Lectual Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Andon, Mich., Sept. 24.—The twentyhambual Fair of the Washtenaw Agricullociety closed to-day, and has been the
resperous one for several years. The ern of blooded cattle was especially, good as
at of fruit and vegetables. Entries in all
ments far exceed those of any previous
to trotting. Washtenaw is one of the best
tural counties in the State. The producte
e most premiums at the State Fair.

pecial Dispatch to The Chicago Pribung. of the Danville Fair, passed of wit t. The attendance was large, the r on being the trotting, which resulte

Emms in two straight heats, and a trot with three starters; won by Breating Lucy D. and Sorrel Ned.

cocki Dispotch to The Chicago Tribune.

ON, Wis., Sept. 24.—The County Fair
o-day. Having a second day of good,
and business being partly suspended
schools closed, there was again good sta schools closed, there was again good as-e, so that the Fair in all respects has beeasful. There were no features of nterest to-day. Only two ladies rods, g thrown, but not seriously hurt.

coal Disputch to The Chicago Pribune. Cerr. Ia., Sept. 24.—On account of the o weather for farmers to dry out and neit grain the attendance at the Ver-D. T., Fair and Harvest Festival yester-to-day was very small. The only item at was the game of base-ball between allons and Yankton Clubs, won by the Score, 50 to 13.

NEBRASKA STATE FAIR.

Neb., Sept. 24.—Unpleasant, misty until 3 o'clock prevented many strangers g the last day of the State Fair, and see-

BELIGIOUS.

ILLINOIS METHODISTS.

J. III., Sept. 24.—The Central Illinois ce is pushing business. Bishop Amed the Board of Church Extension and J. S. Cummings, A. S. Anderson, C. C. J. S. Cummings, A. S. Andersop, C. G. W. Brown, P. M. Sharp, J. W. Hangthold, A. Anderson, R. S. Hannaman, e.g., James McConnell, G. W. Brown, e.g. Committee of Examination; T. L. William Collins, George Martin, for the c. W. C. Knapp, B. E. Kanfman, W. P. or the second year; G. R. Palmer, G. d. J. W. Harv, for the third year; W. nug. B. T. Hrown, W. A. Cummings, and G. T. Hrown, W. A. Cummings, and C. T. Hrown, W. H. Cummings, and C. T. Hrown, W. M. Cummings, and G. T. W. H. Hunter, W. Witting, and G. T. were the highest.

va METHODIST CONFERENCE.
cal Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
E. Ia. Sopt. 24.—The Methodist Conin session. The Hon. Hiram Price
Ion. D. N. Cooley were elected lay clic
be General Conference at St. Louis in
. Dr. C. H. Fowler, of Chicago, and
layen addressed the Conference last

DEDICATION.
let Dispute to The Chicago Tribuna.
Iii. Sept. 21.—The Beth Israel (Jowreacle was dedicated to-night, Dr. Was

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. cons. Sept. 24.—Arrived—Steamship cont. Sept. 24.—Arrived—Steamer Par-l Boston.

Fig-Cacching Rats.

Acabaro (A. V.) Telegraph.

3. Odell at his hotel on Front street, programs of a fly-exterminator, which give work is unsurpassed by anything ver seen. In on of the windows front street, where samples of his wares to make say visits, and secured as often as he came by, catching the expert at it, and though at first quite became emboldened when he found it disturbed in his formating and disturbed in his formating and disturbed in his formating appears.

THE ORPHANS

A Little Legal Skirmishing Before Judge Drummond,

The Argument Postponed Until This Morning-A Batch of Affidavits.

Shook & Palmer and N. Hart Jackson Tell Their Story.

McKee Rankin Explains Where He Got His Version.

Denial of His Insolvency --- Vandenhoff's Story.

Yesterday morning was the time set for hearing a motion for injunction in the case of Shook & Palmer vs. McKee Rankin et al. before Judge ummond. The parties were in court, but the feedsnts were not ready to argue the motion, and an adroit legal sparring ensued. Mr. S. M. Millard, of this city, and Mr. L. F. Post, of New Tork, appeared for the complainants, and Clark-son & Van Schasck, of Chicago, and Mr. N. J. Pamons, of Milwaukes, for the defendants. Mn. EMMONS and that he wished to ask for a postponement

on the ground that his clients were not prepared so soon to argue the motion. The bill was not properly filed until Thursday, and some affidavies had been filed by the complainants which they had not had an portunity to read. They had also sept to co suppose existed, but it had not as yet arrived. The bill in the present case was totally different from that filed in Milwaukee. Mr. Emmons did not think that any injustice would arise from the delay, as Mr. Rankin had abandoned the play which was objectionable to the complain-acts, and was intending to play another last evening. The complainants, therefore, would only be fighting shadows in urging the motion for injunction.

Indge Drummand asked if the defendants

dagree to not play the "Two Ornhans" until the motion was decided if it would be post-poned, and Mr. Emmons agreed that they should

on behalf of the complainants, then gave a short account of the suit, and said that the statement that Rankin would not play the "Two Orphans" was a subterfuge, as he intended to play another infringement of their copyright, and he thought the defendants were only trying to gain the injunction would be useless. Rankin and wife had been employed by the complainants, and they could not plead that the bill was new to them, as they were acquainted with the facts. They were utterly irresponsible, and every night they succeeded in playing was so much gain to

them.

If: Emmons denied that Rankin was irrepensiole, and thought that it was not unreasonable to ask for a day's delay.

Indge Drumond thought there would be no
objection if the play would not be parformed in
the evening. Mr. Ecsmons then said that Rankin proposed

templated in London long before Jackson pro-duced it, and published there by French & Co. He also alleged that the complainants had not made out a very strong case, as they used affida-tin which seemed to have been made in New Tork and swern to, and then entitled in the present case after they were required here so

Tork and sworn to, and then entitled in the present case after they were received here, so that the affiants did not know in what case they were zestifying.

Mr. Post admitted the allegation as to the affidarita, but claimed under the circumstances that he had a perfect right to amend them.

Mr. Emmons, in reply to a question of Judge Drutmond as to the facts of the case, said that the translation by Jackson and that in England by Ozenford were as nearly alike as two translations could be, and that they should bring evidence to show that Jackson availed himself of Oxenford's translation in making his version.

The Judge inquired

the complainants would sustain by the infringe-Mr. Post said it could not be estimated, but Mr. Post said it could not be estimated, but the statute gave them \$100 for the first night's performance and \$50 for each succeeding night in such a case. Judge Drummond said that in Milwankee it was pleaded that the defendants had a license, and that fact indicated that they recognized

omplainant's title.

Mr. Emmous, however, denied this.

Mr. Post urged that if the motion was post-oned his clients should have some protection

or that evening.

The Judge asked if the play was now per-The Judge asked if the bity was not performing, and how much the receipts were each aight.

Mr. Rankin, who had entared a moment before, replied they were about \$800 nightly, in

Mr. Post suggested that the allegation as to
RANKIN'S INSOLVENCY
was besed on a voluntary petition filed by him in
this district.
Mr. Rankin retorted that that petition was

Aft. Kankin retorted that that perturb was four years ago.

Aft. Miliard replied that it was still pending.

Adge Drummond then suggested that the deleadants give bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned for the payment of any damages that

alight result to the complainants by reason of
the performance of the play last evening. This

as finally agreed to after a atrenuous effort

the part of Messrs. Eumons and Van Schaack

olimit the segme of the hond to the narrowest.

on the part of Messrs. Eumons and Van Schaack to limit the scope of the bond to the narrowest possible contingency. It was thereupon made tut and signed by J. Wilkes Ford as security.

ANOTHER OBJECTION

THE SING MADE OF THE STATE OF THE S

shoot a raines, in their affidavit, stated that they were the proprietors of the Union Square Theatre, and that in the 2d of Fabruary last they purchased from N. Hart Jackson his interest in "The Two Orphaus," translated from the Freuchof D'Ennery and Cormon, purchasing also his original manuacipit. They have produced the play at great typenee, and have licensed Mr. E. M. Hooley and to produce it Chicago under their direction. in to produce it Chicago under their direction. In January last they agreed with Arthur Motes Rankin and Charles Thorne, Jr., who were assubers of their troupe, to permit the latter to septembers of their troupe, to permit the latter to septembers of their troupe, to permit the latter to septembers of their troupe, to permit the latter to septembers the "Two Orphans," and also to play in Chicago from July to Aug. 1, Rankin and home agreeing to pay 10 per cent of the gross coccede to them. The home was extended to two weeks at the instance of N. Hart Jack.

Thoma agreeing to pay 10 per cent of the gross proceeds to them. The license was extended for two weeks at the instance of N. Hart Jackbon, and since that time Rankin has had no aght to represent that play.

\*\*S. Hart Jackson\*\*

\*\*J. Hart J

T. Entitions, one of the conjust for defend-nts, which contained a conv of the bill and fidavits filed at Milwankee for the purpose of howing the difference between that bill and the ne filed here in the present case.

Bankin's ANSWEE.

Bankin in his answer admits that D'Ennery-ed Compon are the authors of the play called in reach." Lee Deux Orphelines." He, however, that M. Hart Jackson had become pro-sident of the play by purchase, but claims that

he was proprietor by virtue of part authorship.

Jackspa having stated that fact to him.

This statement can also be verified by the affidavit of Jackson himself, which was filed in the Milwankee sunt, a copy of which is filed with the affidavit of Mr. Emmons.

Rankin as with the affidavit of Mr. Emmons.

which is flied with the affidavit of Mr. Emmons.

Rankin next denies that Jackson in any manner adapted the play to English andlences, and believes that such adaptation was made by one-John Purceil, an actor of New York. He also claims that the translation to his personal knowledge was not completed until December. 1874. It is admitted next that Jackson copyrighted the play, but it is damited that he acquired any conv. claims that the translation to his personal knowledge was not completed until December, 1873. It is admitted next that Jackson copyrighted the play, but it is denied that he acquired any copyright of the translation, or any exclusive right to publish it, but that on the contrary Jackson never pretended to secure a right as a translator, but represented himself to be the original and sole author. It is submitted that on the facts stated Jackson could not entitle himself to protection as author or proprietor of the play under the laws of the United States.

It is also admitted that Jackson assigned his copyright to the complainants, but demed that they thereby became vested with any exclusive right in it. In regard to the assertion that D'Ennery and Cormon bave bever authorized any one but Jackson to translate "Lee Dear Orehelines." Rankin dedies it, and on the contrary claims that the play was published in French by the authors comeant, long before Jackson translated into English by John Orenford, and put on the stage in London under the title of the "Two Orphana." That play is identical with the one owned by the complainants. Not only this, but E. G. Walraven wrote a hovel embodying precisely the same incidents and plot which was published in New York by Munro & Co., with complainant's consent, and this novel dramatized is now produced in Chicago by the defendant, Rankin and his wife.

Bankin next states that he has a copy of the English version of Orenford, which he has compared with complainants' translation, by the aid of C. H. Vandenhoff, and he finds them to be the same. Lastly, Mr. Rankin decise that he has played the "Two Orphans" as granulated by Jackson, nor does he intend to do so, but proposes to use that of the dramatic critic of the London Times; tud, in conclusion, denies that

poses to use that of the dramstic critic of London Times; and, in conclusion, denies the he is insolvent, and asks to have the suit again

Filed with Rankin's answer were affidavits by Charles H. Vanderhoff, and Rankin himself. Mr Mavicker state that he know the reputation of the publishing-house of French & Co., and that they would not publish a play wrongfully or sur-repititously. He is also acquainted with John Oxenford's reputation, and that it is unexceptionable, he being a dramatic author and critic of ability.

of ability.

CHARLES E. VANDENHOFF.

in his affidavit, states that he is an English actor, at present however, residing in America, and is acquainted with both the complainanta and Rankin. In September, 1874, he was in London, and then saw the "Two Orphans" played at the Olympic Theatre, as translated by Oxenford, and published by French & Co. In Desgaper, 1874, he came to America, and saw the same performed at the Union Square Theatre. In his opinion it is the same play as that per-

performed at the Union Square Theatre. In his opinion it is the same play as that performed in London. In August last he procured a copy of Oxenford's translation from London, and has since been engaged in revising it for Rankin to play.

Last Wednesday, at Rankin's request affiant says, he telegraphed to London to know whether Oxenford's revision was made with D'Ennery and Cormon's permission, and whether it was played Sept. 14, 1874, in London: He received a reply answering both questions in the affirmative. He was also informed that Oxenford translated it, and asserts that natther would Oxenford translated and the received a reply answering both questions in the affirmative. He was also informed that Oxenford translated it, and asserts that natther would Oxenford translate, nor would French & Co. print, anything surreptitiously.

righting surreptitionaly.

Rankin's affidavit is to the effect that the injunction in Indiana was granted ex parte when he was about to leave the State, and he made no defense, because he did not care whother an in junction was issued then or not.

GOLD-FILLING.

A Good One on Gen. Robert P. Win-

gate, of St. Lours.

Jestrom City (Mo.) Journal.

Gen. Bob Wingate, of St. Louis, has been in Gen. Bob Wingate, of St. Louis, has been in town for the last two or three days in attendance upon a law case in the United States Court. Gen. Bob belongs to a class of statesmen latterly becoming somewhat popular and outspoken. He is an inflationist. He omits no opportunity to ventilate his financial theories, which, in brief, are to the effect that we must stop paying interest on the national debt, sir, or the country will go to the demnition bow wows.

Yesterday the General had occasion to call up-

will go to the demnition bow-wows.

Yesterday the General had occasion to call upon one of our prominent dentists to have some work done upon a troublesome tooth,—a veritable old snag. The tooth carpenter, by dint of chiseling, boring, twisting, scraping, grinding, and blasting, finally succeeded in tunneling under the defective melar until a payer don. ier the defective molar, until an excavation was der the defective molar, until an excavation was effected of somewhat startling dimensions, in view of present high prices of gold. Meantime, Gen. Bob., during intervals of rest in the runneling operation, improved the opportunity to clear his mouth of the fragmentary chips of decayed tooth and impress upon the deutal operator his peculiar views concerning inflation. "You see," said the General, after making a "You see," said the Joneral, after making a centre shot of osseous fragments at the spittoon, you see, sir, that there is a staguation in business everywhere—all over the country. Internal improvements languish. Towns and villages have ceased to grow. Houses are vacant. Trade is duit. The farmer can get scarcely anything for his produce, and is ground to death by taxa-

"Well. General," said the dentist, stretching the General's mouth from ear to ear, filing it with cold steel, and resuming the chiseling prowith cold steel, and resuming the chiseling pro-cess, "what is your remedy?"
"Tggugegagegderg," responded the General, spannodically not realizing the difficulties inci-dent to conversation and distinct enunciation when one's jaws are kept wide spart and the vocal powers obstructed by a marveious variety of dental instruments. But the dentiat kept right on with his labor of excavation until he was compelled from sheer exhaustion to desist.

They the General bastened to again clear his mouth, and explain himself.

"Issue legal tenders, sir, is my remedy," said the General, shaking his leonine head with something like indignation. "That's what the Government must do. sir. Stop payment of interest on the bonds. Call in your bonds and pay them off in legal tender."

terest on the bonds. Call in your bonds and pay them off in legal tender."

"I had supposed." said the dentist. resuming the excavating process, "that the bonds were to be paid in com."

The General gave his massive frame a violent twist, and indulged in a prolonged guttural growly perfectly unintelligible, to which the operator gave no heed, but continued chiseling until as before, he was compelled to stop from exhaustion. Then the General resumed:

"That shows," said he, "that you haven't read the law. The law doesn't say the bonds shall be paid in gold exclusively. The law says the bonds shall be paid in gold or its equivalent. Now, we don't need gold at all. Issue legal tenders and the whol, thing is accomplished. The ancient Romans."

Hare the deptist resumed operations and

his work.

"It isn't gold," said the dentist.

"No. I shought not." said the General. "It seems too soft and pulpy."

"But," continued the dentist. "It's equivalent to gold. It's a Missouri treasury warrant."

"Helenbiazes," shouted Bob. "I don't want any such trash in my tooth. I want a gold filling."

any such trash in my cooks. I want a gold ming."

"That's what I fancied you would when you came to consider the matter carefully," said the operator. "You will observe that the cavity of this tooth, like the national debt, is so large that paper woult suswer. It must, indeed, have a gold filling."

The General says be thinks the present tendency to distort sound argument is rather small business.

A SONNET.

Pure is thy page; no sensual hint defiles
Thy verse, which life with pleasure recondlea.
The gift of being which a tood beatows.
The glowing strain with hopeful ferror shows.
The jove of fiving still thy constant theme,
And crowning blies that on the just shall beam
When sped the brief existence that we feel,
And Hesven list brightest glories shall reveal.
Thy fervid love for all the human race
Holds the wronged Ethiop in its wide embrace,
E'en for the creeping worm thou pleades a share
Of man's forbearance and protecting ear.
Whilst presse for all the Mind Supreme hath plans
swells. Cowper, from the lyre tuned by thy hands

CURRENT GOSSIP

TUBEROSE. In solitude I sit to-night, and gaze on thy folds of marble-white, Which seem to open and invite,
With welcome strain,
My very soul, where grief contribe
And sorrows reign.

The wond'rous rich and sweet perfume Which emanateth from thy bloom, Like words from angels bright doth some To cheer my tears.

To broak away the clouds of gloom, And peace impart.

Deep in thy centre folds I see A fairy face so pure as then, And hear that silvery mejody Which ne'er will sear To bring my soul serenity, And whisper peace.

WITHERED.
Albs! I take thee up agein
From out the yault waser thou hast lain,
To find that bungry Title amain
Has left his mark; For Death his entered thy domain, And done his work, No selvery melodies I hear; And; though that fary face is there, No words of cheer,

So words but words of deep despair

Vet, thou art but a faded flower;
In thee I read how, every hour.
Time and Death, with unseen power,
Roll on their way,
And, in their flight, all size devour,

OVERWORK.

Dr. Wilks, an eminent English physician, has published in the Lancel a vigorous article upon the mooted question, "Are the people suffering from overwork?" The writer takes a firm stand on the negative side of this question, and makes use of arguments and evidence to fortify his po-sition, which every one of wide observation and sound thought must prononce irrefragable. It is not, in the great majority of cases, overwork of brain or of body that fills our buryinggrounds with untimely graves. It is irregular, disorderly, pernicious habits of living; an ignorant or a willful disregard of the simplest laws of hygiene; and, above all, an aimiess, if not

an idle existence.

The hard workers of this world, those who labor faithfully and continuously, know perfectly well that there has no harm in feetly well that there lies no harm in the active, diligest use of their mind and their muscles. On the contrary, they continually prove the truth that work is the great panaces for all human ills. Honest, legitimate work that gives normal and hearty exercise to the various functions of the body is a safeguard to happiness and health. They who from force of circumstances or from choice cheerfully and conscientiously engage their powers in any pursuit, be it mental or manual, learn to regard with pity the multitude of triflers and idlers who foolishly miss the perpetual joy of triumphing over tasks of helping manished by nestul work and a more useful example, and of developing themselves.

innd by mertil work and a more neeful example, and of developing shemselves.

The influence of overwork upon students, especially of the fermile sex, has been discussed with great persistence during the past year or so. Dr. Wilks does not fall to delive his opinion upon this portion of his subject with characteristic boldness and decision. "The subject of overwork," he remarks, " is one of the greatest importance to wind; and has to be discussed daily ortance to study, and has to be disc by all of us. My own opinion has already been hard-working professional men, but merchants and stock-brokers retired from business, Govrument clerks who work from 10 to 4, women whose domestic duties and bad servants are driving them to the grave, young ladies whose visits to the village-school or Sanday perform-ance on the organ are undermining the health, and so on. In short, and this is the object of the remarks with which I have troubled your readers, that in my experience I see more all-ments arise from want of occupation than from overwork, and taking the various kinds of nervous and dyspeptic alments which we are constantly freating. I find at least six due to idleness to one from overwork."

A New Jersey paper tells the following story of Paradise lost, as a warning to obstreperous lovers: Just west of the Paterson plank-road, near Hoboken, N. J., resides William Fulchler, a well-to-do florist, who has two daughters. flowers and bonquets on Broadway. She was rather pretty. She met Philip Cushing, who resides in Hoboken, and does business in the Jer-sey Abattoir, and they agreed to get married; daughter, as upon her depended the greater portion of the income, her sales amounting to twice as much as that of her sister and brother, who also sold flowers. Finally, Amanda told her parents that, unless they gave, their consent, she would run away. This so enraged the old gentleman that he locked her up for two days. Finally, he got her to give her consent to abandon her project.

naily, he got her to give her consent to abandon her project.

Things ran along very well for a week, when yesterday morning Amanda stole out of the house at daybreak with all the clothes she could carry, and started down the hill toward the Elysian Fields. It seems that there she was to be joined by Cushing, who was to have a boat ready at the Elysian Fields dook to convey her across to New York. This was done to avoid the recognition which might come in crossing. across to New York. This was done to avoid the recognition which might come in crossing the forty, as she was well known. Mr. Fulchler, on getting up a few seconds after his daughter had left, missed her, and, seeing all her clothes gone, at once started in purent. He learned by a friend that the girl was seen going down the hill. He succeeded in tracing her to the dock, and was within a few feet of Amanda, when she saw him coming. Cushing, her lover, was in the boat, and had just got all her clothes eafely stored away, when she cried out, "Here comes father."

Amanda, seeing that she was certain to be

father."
Amanda, seeing that she was certain to be captured, made a leap for the boat, but unfortunately she missed her calculation and fell into the water.

tunately she missed her calculation and fell into the water.

Then came a scene that was indeed most amusing. Amanda being a short, "chanky" little piece, she floundered about the boat like a turtle, poor Cushag trying all he could to draw her up into the boat, but to no purpose. She would get one foot in, when the boat would the and out she would go again. At last Cushing made a desperate effort, and the result was that he, too, took a watery bath.

In the meantime the father kept calling for help, when a moving hulk came and helped to rescue the unfortunate couple. Amanda, to her great mortification, was wet, while poor Cushing sat on his little craft, not during to venture ashore for fear that old Fulchier would carry out his threate of putting a bullet through him.

MONKEY STORIES.

Good Words is responsible for the following:
On board her Majesty's chip Euryalus there was a large black monkey with a long tail for whom the master had a particular aversion; he was convinced that it would some day get at and injure the chronometer of which he was in charge, and he always kept his room fast locked. One day, however, the monkey crept in, carried off the chronometer, and rushed up the rigging with the tears in his eyes, while all the sailors in the ship were set to try and catch the thief Higher and higher they climbed, but still the menkey kept above them, and when they were within an inch of him he dropped from one part of the rigging to another, with only a glancing hold on the rones, where nothing but a four-armed beast with a prehenaile tail could follow. At last one active fellow climbed closer and closer, there was no outlet right or left, above or below, his hand was almost seizing the creatures a leg, when suddenly the beast secung he was brought to bay, waved the chronometer viciously over his head, rushed his arm as high as possible, and then dung it as far as he could into the sea. A mediesy on board another Queen's ship fell overboard in very bad weather; the sea was so high that the Captain refused to allow a boat to be lowered; but the feeling of the sailors for their pet was so great that at last he gave way. They rowed round and round in vain, and were returning easily up the ship's side, when they saw the monkey, who had climbed up by the chain of the rudder, mocking and grinning at them for their useless pains as he sai on the figure-head. Another monkey, one Jocko, on board the — much potted by the sailors was excessively jealons of a white kitten, which divided their affections with himself. One day the man on the bridge saw him craeping very steathfuly round to where the kitten, which divided their affections with himself. One day the man on the bridge saw him craeping very steathfully round to where the kitten, which divided their affections with himself. One day the man on the bridge saw him craeping very steathfully round to where the kitten, which divided their affections with himself. One day the man on the bridge saw him craeping very steathfully round to where the kitten, which divided the injure the chronometer of which he was in charge, and he always kept his room fast locked.

beast. I could not bear him; he used to get drunk and play underhand tricks; still he was not altogether tad. A spaniel on board had had puppies, with which Jocko was extremely anxious to play; the mother, however, would have nothing to say to him, and would not allow him to enter her den. One day, however, who had left her children alone for a moment, and, coming back, found Jocko atting nursing at the puppies together in his arms, great, fat, heavy, importing lumps which he could hardly lift." After this proof of good intention the dogmother used to take her walks about the ship, contentedly leaving her children in his charge. Jocko seeming to consider himself regularly installed as nurse.

Dr. L. P. Meredith, of Cincumsti, a skillful and encessful dentist, has tately published an excellent fittle pemphlet on "Our Teeth and Their Preservation." Boys and girly who love candy—and which one does not—will rise up and call the doctor blessed on learning that he de-clares sugar to be "not only not injurious to the teeth, but that it is really beneficial to the health of the child." In support of this etatement he cites a number of eminent witnesses. Henry, Dules of Beaufort, for forty years ate nearly a pound of eugar-candy, and yet died at the age of 80 with e full set of perfect teeth in his head. Cleland, in his "Institutes of Health," mentions a Mr. Mallory who was extremely fond of sugar and addicted to its use, and who reached the ripe age of 100 years, baving had good teeth until he was

of 100 years, having had good teeth until he was four-score, and then actually cut a new set! In the "Code of Health and Longevity." by Sir John Sinclair, it is affirmed by Dr. Slare that his grandfather lived to be a centenarian, and was in good health and strength until the day of his death, while his teeth were sound and strong up to the age of 80. This healthful condition of body and teeth was ascribed by Dr. Slare to the liberal consumption of sugar, which his grandfather ate not only on his bread and butter, but in his ale and beer, and in all the sauces used with his meat. In addition to this testimony, the entire race of negroes dwelling in sugar countries may be brought forward. They eat sugar without etint, the little ones almost living upon it during the sugar season, and yet their teeth are remarkably white and sound. Teeth have stood the teet of being immersed for a year in a bath markably white and sound. Teeth have stood the test of being immersed for a year m a bath of sirap without being in the least affected. "So," cays the Doctor, "don't deny sugarand candy to the little youngsters, and recollect that while they are ramming their sugar-coated fists down their throats and yelling for more, and are plastering the lege of your plano and sticking the pages of your photograph albums together; they are on the high roal to the conservation of health, and let tuen alone. But servation of health, and let them alone. But don't let them injure their teeth by biting very hard candy; and clean their teeth for them, for, after acetons fermentation has taken place, sugar is just as injurious as other articles of food, but no more so."

BENGALESE DISCIPLINE. The youth of this country feels much abused because it gets an occasional tasts of the ruler. How does it relish such treatment as is here narrated: Rama Rupa was a strict disciplinarian. He had by him constantly, beside his crutch, a thin but longish twig of bamboo, which often resounded, not only on the palms of his pupils' hands, but on their heads and backs, and often resonated, not only an expected for pupils hands, but on their heads and backs, and sometimes also with cruei ingenuity he used to strike their knuckles, their knee-joints, and their ankles. You could hardly pass by the door of the house during select hours without hearing the shop-a-shop, shop-a-shop of the hamboo switch. But he had other ways of administering discipline. One famous mode of juvenifications of the shop-a-shop and the shop-a-shop in the supering discipline. One famous mode of juvenifications of the good Krishna) with a sweetment in his hand. This consisted in making a boy sit on the ground with one leg in a kneeling posture; the two arms were then stretched, and a large brick was placed on each. In this posture a boy is expected to remain still for several hours. Should either of the bricks fall from the hand, down comes the bamboo switch on the pate of the delinquent. We shall mention only one other clause in Bama Rupa's penal code. The juvenile offender was handcuffed and his feet were tied by strings to the trunk of the juckother clause in Rama Ruga's penal code. The juventile offender was handcuffed and his feet were tied by strings to the trunk of the jacktree of which we have spoken. While the boy thus stood handcuffed and chained, the leaves of a stinging-plant called bishuit (Tragia isnotwerata) were applied to different parts of his body. Whoever has been string by a wasp or a horner can have some idea of the sensation produced by the application of bishuit to the skin. The agony is intense. Forfectly helpless, unable to run a way, unable even to stroke with his hand the part stang, the boy can do nothing but shrick. In justice to the lame schoolmaster of Canchangur, I should here remark that the above disciplinary process was not the product of his own fertile brain; it is a time-honored institution, which has been handed down from generation to generation of Bengati village generation to generation of Bengati village

THE TWO PROPHETS.

Lady Duff Gordon, in one of her last letters. tells the following characteristic stories: Here but old Mr. Fulchler had no ides of losing his is a pretty story for you from the Hadelh on Nebbee (sayings of the Prophet): " Two prophets were sitting together, and discoursing of prayer and the difficulty of fixing the attention entirely on the act. One said to the other, 'Not even for the duration of two rekaas (praycan a man fix his mind on God alone. The other and. 'Nay; but I can do it.' 'Say then two rekhas,' replied the elder of the two; 'I will give thee my cloak.' Now, he were two cloaks—a new red one and an old, shabby blue one. The younger prophet rose, raised his hands to The younger prophet rose, raised his hands to his head, said allah albar, and bent to the The younger prophet rose, raised his hands to his head, said altha alchar, and bent to the ground for his first rekah; as he rose again he thought, 'Will he give me the red clook or the blue, I wonder?' It is very stupid of me not to write down all the pretty stories I hear. Some day I must bring over Omar with me to England, and he will tell you stories like Soheberazade herself. A jolly Nabian alien told me the other night how, in his village, no man ever eats meat, except on Bairam day; but one night a woman had a piece of meat given her by a truvieler; she put it is the oven, and went out. During her absence her husband came in and smelled it, and, as it was just the time of the cahe (first praver, one hour after sunset), he ran up to the bill outside the village, and began to chant forth the Tebber with all his migal,—alleh abbar, allahu abbar, e.c., till the people ran to see what was the matter. "Why, to-day is Bairam," says he. "Where is thy witness, O man?" "The meat in the oven."

WOULDN'T CAVE.
Three or four days ago, says the Vicksburg Herald, within two or three miles of this city. Washington street merchant, who had business in the country, came to a small creek besid which a netive was washing his shirt. The man was sousing the garment up and down and around, and as he "soused" he whistled a merry

"Do you have to wash your own shirts?" in

"Do you have to wash your own shirts?" inquired the merchant, as he halted.

"Not allus, but old Bet has got one o' her fits on lest now," was the ready reply.

"Then you don't agree very well?"

"Purty well as a gineral thing. Bet's kind o' mulish, and I'm kind o' mulish, and when we git our backs up we claw off to see who'll cave first."

"I should think you'd want some soap."

"I do."

"Why don't you get it then?"

"That would be caving to Bet, siranger. She's squatted on the only bit of bar soap tween here and Vicksburg, and she's jeet aching to have me slide up and ask her for it."

"And you won't?"

"Stranger," replied the native as he straightened up. "don't I look like a feller who'd wear one shirt three months afore I'd cave in and holler for soap?"

The merchant sided with him, and, as he drove on, the man soused the shirt up and down and whistied:

"Pin gwine up the river—

Hear me holler."

PRESENCE OF MIND ON THE STAGE.
The London Echo gives the following anecdote from a foreign contemporary: Gobert, the
French actor, whose specialty was the imper-French actor, whose specialty was the impersonation of Napoleon I., was troubled with an infirmity of memory, in consequence of which all letters handed to him to be read on the stage had really to contain the words he was to deliver. In some military piece or other the Emperor had to receive a letter from his Adjutant and read it aloud to his assembled officers. A certain Gautter, the wag of the theatre, acted the Adjutant, and for the evening instead of giving Gobert the written letter, he handed him a black sheet of paper. The actor took it, and percaving the trick that had been played him, recurred the missive to Gautier, saving, with perfect gravity: "Bead it yourself, General." Gautier, who did not know a word of the part and was too much taken aback to extemperize, dould not extracts himself from the position before the public had discovered his disconsiture. Gobert's readmens was, indeed, almost as remarkable as that of a less celebrated, actor, whose forte was the part of "Richard actor, whose forte was the part of "Richard HI." At the approach of one of his best points a hostile clique induced the supers to account the tragedian with. "My Lord, we've taken Encirculain and cut his head off." "The well, "replied he; "had it not been so, I should have said. "Off with his head; so much for Encirophiam." thus getting in his great effect after all.

OLD JOKES IN PUNCH.

London Society says: "Latterly instances of repetition and sociedents of unintentional plagrarism have been frequent in Funch. Mr. Tom Taylor, the presents editor, cannot be expected to remember all the Jos Millers and Punchisms in the language. The late Mark Lemon had a kind of editorial instinct for an old joke. He could identify the epiricus article as easily as an expert detects counterfeit money. Mr. Mark Lemon's soul was in Funch, and he had a keen messory for every line that had appeared in its Lemon's soul was in Punch, and he had a keen memory for every line that had appeared in its columns. He edited a book of humorous anecdotes, but even he overlooked numerous doubles, and left not a few errors for the defection of the critics. Mr. Tom Taylor, will a load of official work on his shoulders, and a drama continually on the stocks, is naturally not a bud subject for the operations of outside piratical contributors; while the most expert of editors could not nowadays hope to steer a humorous and saturical journal clear of the ubiquitous Miller and the clevar witticism that turns up after years of repose, appropriate to the new times—which are, after all, but repetitions of the old.

ridicalous style of attire. All the Year Round says. An atlempt was made last season by an enterprising man-milliner in Regent street to introduce leopard-skin into female attire. Perhaps it is a pity he did not succeed, for, had leopard-skin become fashionable, the animals would have been obliged to change their spots pretty quickly, on pain of extermination. Spite of their teeth and claws, leopard and panther, cheetah and ocelot would soon have gone the way of scale and other inoffensive creatures unlacky enough to attract the feminine eye. Pestiferous jungles and rocky nullahs would have extended their arms in van to protect those doemed by Fashion's fleeting fancy. For the arm of fashion is long, and the whim of a Parisian helle propels the savage assegal in the sunburned lands under the equator. Leopards demolished, if would have been necessary to fall back on the tiger, and a good riddance that handsome gentleinan would have been. Unfortunately, fashion has not yet set in the direction of the more dangerous and destructive of beasts, except is the horrid, custom of wearing tiger's claws as a bracelet or a brooch. of their teeth and claws, leopard and panther,

The Copenhagen correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazelle, writing on the 1st inst., says:
"It appears from the will of the late Hans Christian Andersen that the total emount of ris property does not amount to £6,000 sterling. The built of his property is left to a M. Collin, a relation of his property is left to a M. Collin, a relation of his first bapetactor, to whom Andersen owed his success, and by whose side he now lies in the family vanit. There are some legacies to the town of Odenne, where the noet was born, and his proof-edition of Charles Dickens' works, with a dedication from the author, are left to the Boyal Library, as well as some other rare manuscripts. His trinkets and the many small souvenirs which he has received during his long life have been distributed among his many personal friends. An edition of all the letters which Andersen had received from Royal persons, authors, and other celebrated persons will shortly be published, according to the directions contained in his will."

AMUSEMENTS. ADELPHI THEATRE.

Matinee at 2, and Evening Performance at 8. management take pleasure in stating that the splated litigation to determine the question of syright of the "Two Orphans," has not inter-

M'KEE RANKIN COMBINATION TWOORPHANS

The most remarkable and enduring success a known to the stage.

Each Tableau Awakens Tumuituous Enthusiasm. The Production Pronounced the Actus of Scend Histrionic Excellence, and immessariably surjor to any previous presentation of this Cuarm Drama. Prama. EXTRA NOTICE.—Seats for the Two Orphans e accured at J. Bauer's Music Store, Palmer Ho rithout extra charge. Two Orphan Matines Satur

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE. fisrk-st., near Randelph, opposite Sherman House

GRAND PRODUCTION OF THE FAMOUS ST 3. SATION OF PARIS AND LONDON, granged in 8 acts by John Oxenford, and acted in

London over 350 nights,

WITH MAGNIFICENT PICTORIAL EFFECTS, A Great Cast of Characters, New and Gorgeous Costumes and Appointments, New Scenic Views of Old Paris by John Hillyard, J. H. Ropers, and W. Lengridge.

Seats can be scenced one week in advance.

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First Grand Concert (Of this season) given by the CHICAGO LIEDERKRANZ Sunday Evening, Sept. 26, At North Side Turner Hall.

The Liederkranz will be assisted by prominent solute, and Balatka's Grand Orchestra.

Admission, Gentlemen, \$1; Ladies, 50c. HOOLEY'S THEATRE THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2 P. N...
GRAND MATINEE.
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THE FAMOUS CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS In a Great Bill of Ethiopian Sketches, and the Great Play of THE TWO OFF-UNS, MeVICKER'S THEATRE.

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MCVICKER as GINX, RUNNING A CORNER!

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POPULAR PRICES—26 ceats admits to Museum and
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MARTINE SOUTH SIDE, WEST SIDE, 1010 Indians-av. No. 55 Ads-st. NORTH SIDE, Will Open Friday, Sept. 24. A Season's Substriction to ONE Academy a to ALL. FORMER SEASON SCHOLARS, 65.

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MISS M. LOUISE PUTNAM Will open the tenth year of her school, at her read denses, No. 68 Mariborough-st., Boston, Massachuspits, Sept. 30, 1375.

Enfers by permission to her patron. Right-Rev. Ben Jamin H. Paddoch, D. D., Bishop of Massichusetts Iso, to Right-Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D., Bishop at Central New York; Hon. Wns. M. Evarts, New York; Bev. A. P. Peabody, D. D., Harvard University.

LAW SCHOOL HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The academic year 1975-76 will begin on Thursday, Sept. 30. An examination for admission to advanced standing will be held on Thursday, Sept. 30, and Friday, Oct. 1. beginning at 9 a. m. on Thursday. No applicant will be examined at any other time. At the beginning of the academic year 1971-75, and afterwards, all applicants for admission as candidates for a degree, who have not received a college education, will be required to pass a recliminary examination. For further information and for a circular giving full particulars address JOHN H, ARNOLD, Idior n. ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL Boarding and Day School for Young Let and Children, Edv. THEODORE IRVING, LL. cor., 21 West Thirty-second-st., New York. D wing's special class for the study of the English megage and Literature, as illustrating and illustrated by History, with readings from the best authors, will begin in November. His class for the historical and critical study of the Fine Arts will begin at the same time. The Fall Term begins on Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1875. For Circulars and information apply as above.

Chicago Ladies' Semiaary, 15 & 17 Sheldon-st.

Newton, near Boston, Mass., Family School for Girls. A quist Christian Home-eith best educational advantages, is provided in the

for the facilities it affords in availing themselves of Concerts, Lectures, Art Galleries, and Museums of Of Chicago. The Sixth Annual Course of Lectucommences on Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1875, and will contitute twenty-one weeks. This institution offers to lad

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THE CUTHBERT CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, ELMHURST BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL For Young Ladies and Girls, will reopen Monday, Sept. 15, at Rinhurst, it miles from Cricago, on the Galena Division of the N. W. R. L. Location healthy and besutiful. Grounds over 12 acres in extent. Tacchers able and experienced. Native teachers of Gymman and French. MRS. L. N. CUTTER, late Head Assistant of Walthington School, Chairm Patrictal. Seed for City.

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Session open Wednesday, Sept. 8. Location elevates
and healthful; grounds ample: boildings handsome an
commodous. Course of Studies extensive. Thorough
antirordon in Greil and Machanical Engineering, the
authority of the Course of Studies extensive. Thorough
authority of Ladox. To Chronical Engineering, the
authority of Ladox. To Chronical Course, and
DOSGROVE, Esq., pairson of the Academy, 46 Clark-st.,
Duicago, or to Col. THEO, HYAVT, President.

The School of Vecal Art in Philadel For the instruction of Teachers and Artists, will re-open Monday, Sept. 27. Principal, Madame EMMA SEILER, author of "The Voicein Singing," and "The Voice in Speaking." For circulars, &c., apply to Ac-tuary, 903 Cimton-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

MADAME O. DA SILVA

MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young La-dies and Chidren, with calishenies. No. 17 West Therein dichthest. New York, Reopens Sopt. 27. Aption may be made by letter or personally, as above. MRS. W. G. BRYAN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL For Young Ladies, Batavia, N. Y. For references, in quire of State's Attorney Charles H. Roed, NOTICE.

Notice to Planing-Mill Men and All Users of Planing and Molding-Machines. You are earnestly invited to be present at a cition of users of planing and molding-machine holden at the Palmer House, Chicage, Sep consection of users of planing and molding-machines, to be holden at the Palmer Horise, Chicage, Sept. 20th, 1875, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of organizing an association to resist the demands of the Woodbury Patent Planing-Machine Company for royalty for the use of the Woodbury yielding pressure-bar, said demand or royalty being \$30 per year for the whole feyn of the patent. The expense of contesting this patent in the courts will be so great that no single individual or firm onn reasonably expect to defend it successfully egainst this powerful and wealthy Company, representing as it does a capital of \$4.000,000. Suits have already been commenced in Chicago and Boston, which, if decided against the users, will leave them entirely at the mercy of the Woodbury Company. The necessity of prompt and united action is therefore apparent. It is of the greatest importance that every user of planing and moiding-amelianes be present or represented. Per order of Committee. Respectfully, Chairman.

REOPENING OF THE ASTOR HOUSE. REOPENING OF THE ASTOR HOUSE,

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The Astor House, having been entirely renovated with modern improvements and newly furnished, is now opened as a fixed-ian botel, on the European plan. The business public will find it one of the most confortable and convenient in the city, the rooms being unusually large, light, and airy. One of Otts Bros.

Chigant passenger elevators will run all day and all might, the best of servants will be employed and no peins will be spared for the comfort of its patrons. Main entrance on Vessyert. Rooms \$1 to \$4 a day.

The Botunds has been elegantly fitted as a restaurant, and will armish all the delicacies of the asson. The finest oysters is the country a specialty. The bar will be supplied with the choicest wines, liquors, ales, etc.

GOUVERNEUR & LANSING, Manager.

N. B.—Mr. Dam will continue his proprietorship of the Union Squara Hotel, New York—one of the best-known hotels up-town.

Stock Privileges—Fall Season, 1875. ing the same time last year, privileges paid from 6:0-1,000 per cent profit, and the year before from 6:0-1,000 per cent profit, and the year before from 6:0-1,000 per cent profit, sent free, gives full particulars and prices of a stocks dealt in at the

New York Stock Exchange,

ALEX, FROTHINGHAM & CO.,

Banbers and Brokers, 12 Waller, New York. UNDERTAKERS' GOODS.

PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASES AND CASKETS,

CRANE, BREED & CO., 683-718 West Eighfh-st., Cincinnati, O. FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

\$5.00 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY IN EXCHANGE FOR Bills of National Currency MR. SULLIVAN'S

DANCING ACADEMY,

159 Twenty-second-st., recognia Priday evening, Oct. 1.

TRIBUNE OFFICE

OCEAN NAVIGATION. ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

PERFER Dates
PRANCE Prodelies Saturday Other
PULLE D PASSAGE A GOLD Saturday Other
PULLE D PASSAGE A GOLD (Including vise)
Print cabin, allo and fills, according to accommodates
and Stormer scholar of the continue of the c

REDUCED RATES LIVERPOOL QUEENSTOWN, National Line of Steamshins.

FRANCE, 4,26 ton to the control of t

NCHOR LINE. NCHOR LINE.

Every Salunday to Glasgur, Derry, U. S.

Livepool, Sc. Cabin, 885 to 886

Sheerage, 885, including provisions.

HENDERSON BEOTHERS, N. & MATL

COLOR LASAILE and Madison-sts. MATL Great Western Steamship Line.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. -7 Saturday or copied. Sunday excepted. 1 Monday excepted. 1 Aprily Sunday at 8:00 a. m. 5 Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Tickel Gibers, it Clarkes, (Shorman House), and 75 Canalat., corner Madison of, and at the depote.

10:10 p. m. \*6:20 a. m. 4:00 p. m. \*10:10 a. m. 4:00 p. m. \*4:00 p. m.

5:00 a. m. 7:25 p. m. \*Sunday Ez. 2\* Saturday and Sunday Ex.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS.

and Chicago, Kaness City and Demore Shart Lines,
on Depot, West Side, near Hadisandst, bridge, Richal
faces: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st., and corner Michmean, and Labe-st. 

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. 

C"ICAGO. MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAIL ROAD. Infort Depot, corner Medition and Canal-sis. Ticket On S South Clark-et., opposite Sherman House, and at Daw Milwankes 2 Peatris du Chiso Divisios, Pascenger. Winoa. St. Paul, Minoaspois, Ripon-Onkreit & Green Bay, through Express. Milwankes, Madison, Prairis du (Dien & Loya La. Manasa.

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Indianacolle, Louisville & Cincipation of the Company of the Compa PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOWS BALLEDAG.
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DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

catch a fir, gravely hand it to would as gravely eat it, and look degrees he look a little of his and soon became an expert in as. Bither one or both may be day by any one who may be paint for their appearance a secret.

The Committee having in charge the invita-in to Messrs. Moody and Sanzey have not yet nided when they will start for Northfield to

e. corner Clark and Madison. Time, noon. crowded. Gentleman going east; woman west; collision. Gent: Excu... Wo-Big fooi! Mirth. ian 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE

midding), was at 8 a. m., 58 deg.; 10 a. m., 61; 12 a. m., 67; 4 p. m., 70; 8 p. m., 64. An owner is wanted at the Central Station for a dark chestout or black mare, 14% hands in height, and about 9 years old. It may be recog-nized by a white star on forehead, white hind feet, unshod, and a small white spot caused by

A new candidate is in the field for a county office, and is working hard. His friends believe that his chances of success are extremely good, for they say: "Don't he know ivery wan av the byes,—wasn't he a guard in the Pinitentiary for tin years?"

Take in your stuffed bears. A large muzzled Newfoundland dog attempted yesterday to climb the frame" of the sign-bear on Madison treet, between Clark and Dearborn. Bruin did sot care to fight, and so the dog escaped within terious injury.

"Yes, dot gas is very pad, very pad," said the Coroner yesterday to a friend. "Of I was you now, I'd purn goal-oil. It costs you more sheap and the light it gafe you is twice as better as goot. Alfays pur der sheapest sord; tere's no lear you appropriate the state of the sheapest sord;

F. Coon, a salcon-keeper of Milwaukee avenue, was yesterday before Commissioner Hoyne, charged with having in his possession several packages of liquor, the same not being properly stamped. He was held in \$1,000 bail for further examination on Monday.

An advertising pamphlet distributed around the streets gives among other illustrations one of "Para, the great rubber market of South America," the same being an old wood-cut of Fort Dearborn in Chicago. It is lucky that the proprietors didn't happen to label it "St. Peter's at Rome."

Supervising Inspector Ralph yesterday continued the examination of witnesses in the case of Capt. Brewer. Up to last evening he had gotten the facts out of thirty-six persons, and said he did not know how many more there would be; but there was evidently no possibility of finishing this week.

Testerday morning the wife of Frank Norton, residing at No. 197 West Nineteenth street, went out to market, and left her young child, aged 11 months, asleep in the eradie. When she reonths, asleep in the cradic. When she re-med the child was dead. Medical attendance a summoned, but to no avail. The cause of a sudden death is a mystery, which the Cor-er will attempt to solve to-day.

The viciesitudes of the weather at this season are admirably illustrated by the experience of Mr. Dyer, of Robey street. Last week he slipped on a piece of peach-skin and nearly drove his false teeth through the crown of his hat, and yesterday he fell off of a step-ladder in the country system. company with a stove-pipe and nearly severed his jugular with the edge of the tin.

his jugular with the edge of the tin.

Wolfred P. Potter, who lives at 861 West Lake street, who was arrested Tuesday on a capias, by order of Judge Gary, for an alleged assault and battery of an orphan girl in C. A. Newton's bakery, at 830 West Lake street, was arrested night before last again on the criminal charge of assault and battery with intent to kill, and was held to bail by Justice Scully, until Monday morning, when the examination will be had.

The City Council met last night to consider the new building ordinance. President Dixon was in the chair, and there was a good attendance of Aldermen. On motion of Ald. Stone the matter was referred to a special committee of three from each division of the city, consisting of Ald. Case (Chairman), Warren, Coey, Stone (of the Fourth Ward), Heath, Quirk, Stout, Lengacher, and Sweeney.

"Hello!" observed one of his friends yester-"Hello!" orserved one of his friends yester-day to an ex-reporter whom he encountered clad in an unseasonable alpaca coat and straw hat; "what's up? Got the bounce? Been eached? Eh?" "No," replied, with dignity, the ex-re-porter, whose summer clothing was lingering in the lap of fall; "no; I haven't been sacked, but I have severed my connection with the pa-per where, for some time, I had filled an editori-

Few things are more truly touching than the riendliness with which poor people help each ther. Yesterdays blind man on Van Buren treet lost his tin label, "I am blind," and his meighbor, a sympathetic indigent widow, lent him her board, inscribed, "Kind people, Pleas helpp a Pore Widdow," and borrowed for her own use a pasteboard card stating that she had lost her arm at the battle of Murfreesboro, and had a bedridden wife depending on her for

A jeal-ous lit-tle boy who lives on A-ber-deen street be-came ver-y an-gry be-cause his lit-tle bro-ther was giv-en a whole ta-ble-spoon-ful of cast-or oil, while his kind mam-ma on-ly gave him half as much, and, cry-ing that she al-ways loved Je-re-mi-ah bet-ter than she did him, threw his toy-can-non through the big look-ing-glass in the draw-ing-room. But his kind mam-ma stoop-ing down, took off her silp-per, and said to the jeal-ous lit-tle boy: "E-ben-e-zer, some here to me."

A young man of pious parents went into the Tremont House yesterday with a friend to look upon the Bourbon when it was straw-colored, and, having poured out his liquid ration, deliberately took an ivory foot-rule from his pooket and proceeded to take surroundings of his drink. "What'n thunder did you do that for?" remarked his mystified friend. "Do you not know what the Scripture saith?" responded the young man of pious parentage. "There ain't nothin' in the Bible about whisky 'n' yard-sticks," was the tepty. "No; but Solomon says that he that ruleth his spirit is better than he that taketh a city," answered the young man with a wink. Then they had another.

Then they had another.

The Women's Temperance Union held their regular monthly meeting yesterday morning in their room at No. 148 Madison street, Mrs. M. B. Holyoke in the chair. A letter was read from Miss Frances E. Willard, stating that her duties elsewhere prevented her from acting as President of the local association. She however, retains her connection with it, and Mrs. Holyoke was elected to act in her absence. Meedames Jones, Jutkina, and Holyoke were appointed as delegates to the State Convention to be held at Galesburg on the 20th of October. It was decided to hold the quarterly meetings hereafter in lower Farwell Hall, and the annual meetings on the last Friday in October.

on the last Friday in October.

THE EXPOSITION.

Yesterday was rather a dull day at the Exposition. There were lots of country people in at tendance, but, of course, there would have to be far more more than there are if the show was to depend solely on them for patronage. City people do not care about turning out Friday, for, besides being unlucky, it spoils their zest for Saturday's enjoyment. Hence the comparatively thin attendance. Last night there was a big throng, and all the features of the display were well patronized. The greatest excitement of the evening was caused by Wright manufacturing and distributing ice-cream, manufactured by the celebrated Mills Brothers' steam machine, at his restaurant entrance. The Exposition will be kept open until 11 o'clock this and succeeding Saturday evenings. The machinery will be kept in operation until the closing hour.

GEORGE W. CAGE.

be kept in operation until the closing bour.

OECORCE W. GACE.

Mr. Gage died at 10:20 o'clock last night. He sank gradually during the day and expired peacefully, without any sighs of suffering. He remained unconscious from the time of his selzure to that of his death, recognizing no one. His wife and family arrived yesterday from Boston, and were by his bedside during his last moments. Mr. Gage was born March 9, 1812, and was consequently 64 years and a gittle over 5 months old. The date of his funeral has not yet been fixed. Although no hope of his recovery was ever entertained, the intelligence of his death will be none the less painful to the many friends whom he had won during his long life in Chicago.

THE ART-CALLERY.

THE EXPOSITION ANT-HALL.
To the Beller of The Change Probane: movement on foot for the purpose of effecting a scheme for the opening of the Art-Hall to the public on Sundays, which was probably inaugurated by some thoughtless or ignorant persons, who have little regard for religion on the Sub-bath Spools that more and in indusing that rated by some thoughtless or ignorant persons, who have little regard for religion on the Sabbath. Should they succeed in inducing the managers of the Exposition to open the Art-Hall on Sundays, at a reduced figure, it would be turned into a receptacle for loafers and pick-pockets, and have a terribly demoralizing influence at best. The Exposition is open to the public from 9 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock at night, six days in the week, and on Wednesdays and Scurdays the admission fee is reduced to 25 cents, which brings it within the reach of all. The majority of our citizens have seen the Art-Hall more than once, and would not care to visit it on Sunday. Those who live on the West Side, and have not been to the Exposition, because they are obliged to work ten hours in the day, will have time to visit it on Saturday evening, for the street-cars and stages are running all the time, and the Exposition frequently holds open till 11 o'clock on Saturday nights. We do not see what good could possibly come of opening the Art-Hall on Sunday, but can readily conceive its demoralizing effect. Chicago does not care to imitate Cincinnati, St. Louis, or Philadelphia in any of their sacrilegious schemes to make mouey. She has set an example for them all, and why should she not maintain it? It would take quite a large outlay to open the Hall and keep it properly guarded on Sunday, and would undoubtedly meet with financial embarrassment, for those who have a proper regard for the Sabbath would stay away, leaving only the loafers and vagabonds to attend.

THE CHURCH TRIAL.

THE CHURCH TRIAL WITHDRAWAL OF THE DEFENDANT.

The trial of Mr. Ira Brown for alleged imnoralities was continued last evening at the

Ada Street M. E. Church. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Clerk. They were quite voluminous, having been taken in short-hand, and the read-

ing occupied nearly an hour.

After this tedious proceeding Mr. Culver, attorney for Mr. Brown, arose and said that he had a communication from Mr. Brown which

had a communication from Mr. Brown which would materially shorten the trial.

The Chairman, Mr. Guerney, read the communication, which set forth that the charges against the writer were frivolous, with the exception of the last, and in regard to that he would say that no man had ever heard him utter a profane word. He closed by saying that his health was poor, and his husiness demanded his entire attention; so that he would withdraw entirely from the trial.

The concluding portion of this document created, at its reading, considerable sonsation among the auditors, of whom there were a goodly number, brought thither by the hope of hearing more of the delectable kind of evidence that was given on the preceding evening.

ly number, brought thither by the hope of bearing more of the delectable kind of evidence that was given on the preceding evening.

No action was taken upon the communication.

Mr. Frank, counsel for the church, proceeded to introduce as evidence a number of ponderous legal documents, being copies of the quo warranto proceeding in which Mr. Brown recently took a hand, together with other bills connected with the church litigation.

Mr. John Braidwood, Trustee of the Church, was called to the stand and testified in regard to an interview with Brown, at which the latter promised to withdraw all his wicked expressions about Dr. Dandy.

Mr. C. A. Maydwell, at whose instance the present trial was instituted, testified that he had a conversation with Mr. Brown at the time the Garland suit was in the Supreme Court. He asked Mr. Brown what he would do in case the suit was decided in favor of the church, and the latter replied: "Never mind? I have it all arranged. I will fight it out if it takes ten years and costs \$1,000 a year."

Mr. Vesey gave a few statistics concerning the condition of the church. The present membership is only 125, while it was formerly 280.

Mr. Thomas Garland was next summoned as a witness, our refused to take the stand.

Mr. Samuel Polkey testified in regard to the bogus injunction that was served at a church election several months ago. He had since seen ex-Constable Swinburn, who had served the injunction, and that individual claimed that he had supposed the document authentic.

The meeting was then adjourned until Mon-

junction, and that individual claimed that he had supposed the document authentic.

The meeting was then adjourned until Monday evening, at which time it is expected that the evidence will be finished and the trial brought to a close.

THE CHICAGO ATHENÆUM. MPORTANT COMMUNICATION FROM ITS BOARD OF property?

GOVERNMENT. To the Members and Friends of the Athenaum: following statement of the condition and prospects of the Athenaum shall be presented to its nbers and friends and to the general public. Hitherto the Society has furnished its privileges to its members at less than their cost, the aim being to keep the rates so low that none need be excluded from inability to pay. The expenses from memberships and privileges, leaving a large deficiency to be made up by the contributions of its friends. During the past two years of hard times these have greatly dimin-ished, but this loss has been offset by a steady increase in the current receipts. For the year ending with August, 1874, these were but \$3,656.

ished, but this loss has been offset by a steady increase in the current receipts. For the year ending with August, 1875, they were \$6,560,—a gain of hearly 30 per cent over the previous year. This amount is still far short of that needed to meet the current expenses for the coming year, with the large increase of work being done.

But the Board feels that the time has now come when the Society should be placed on a self-supporting basis. To this and the question of an advance in the present rates of membership has been seriously and carefully considered by the Board. But if has decided not to make any change at present, hoping that such an increase of membership can be secured that no change will be necessary to secure a position of self-support. But in order to do this there must be an increase of at least 50 per cent to the present membership (now about 1,200), and without such gain it may be found necessary to advance our rates on the lat of January next from \$10 to \$12, from \$5 to \$6, and from \$1 to \$2 a year.

During the past four years of the existence of the Society there has an indebtedness accumulated for furniture, fixtures, and yearly deficit, of some \$5,000, an excess of some \$3,000 over outstanding subscriptions considered collectable. The Board has resolved to raise the means to wipe out this indebtedness before the annual meeting on the first Monday in November, so that we can then come before the public free from debt, and with no necessity for begging for money. Individual members of the Board have pledged themselves to raise specific amounts, from \$100 to \$500 each, for this purpose. While doing this, they earnestly appeal to each member of the Society to occoperate with them by using his best endeavors to sectire new members. An increase of 50 per cent will enable the Society to meet all its expenses for the coming year from its current receipts. An advance of 100 per cent—each member bringing in one new ene—will place it in an independent position, enable it to furnish its rooms so as to re

LOCAL LETTERS.

THE ART-GALLERY.

IT WILL NOT BE OPENED SUNDATS.

The regular weekly meeting of the Directors of the Exposition was held yesterday afternoon.

Mr. N. S. Bouton was in the chair, and there were also present Mesars. B. T. Crane, John B. Drake, T. W. Harvey, Conrad Furst, E. W. Blatchtord, and John P. Reynolds, Secretary, The proposition of the Sunday Lecture Bociety, with reference to opening the Art-Gallery Bundays, was considered. After a Tong discussion, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Walkers, The experiments of the New York Academy of Dulym and the Cincanati Exposition in opening art splicities on Bundays, proved failures, and induced those boddes to abandom the policy of Sabbath This Exposition of the Young of the fact being art splicition; and the Cincanati Exposition in opening of the fact being of the following preamble and resolution was allowed to the Competing bid is very apparent, as in also that of entirely suppressing the \$37,500 bid of Rhodes & Co., who referred to the Hon. R. E. Goodell, President of the Fourth National Bank, to say nothing of the entire omission of any mention of the bids of Judge Adams and Judge Waite for \$50,000 each. Either of these two latter gentlemen is worth \$100,000, and both have had practical experience. THE ABSTRACT JOB.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

abstract-man while the other is a practical abstract-man of long experience; while it was not even pretended that any member of the firm of Shipman & Co. have anything practically about abstract making; and yet Holden clung to the \$64,500 bid of Shipman & Co. like death to a dead darkey. Not only this, but this same Holden went around trying to discourage other and lower bidders from persisting in their bids. When Holden saw that all chance for Shipman was gone, he went in for Shipman was gone, he went in for the Feltzer job, refusing to consider the bid of Rhodes & Co. at all. Now it may be stated, what has not yet transpired, that the bid of Rhodes & Co. for \$37,500 was in almost the exact terms of that of Shipman & Co., and was substantially identical with it. Rhodes & Co. proposed to do the same job in the same time, and to make the same number of books for \$37,500 that Shipman & Oo. proposed to do for \$34,500! Not only this, but Rhodes & Co. had an old and fractical abstract-man as one of their firm, and furnished good references.

Let The Tribunz send its reporters and get copies of the six different bids that were made to the Board of County Commissioners, three of which, by thoroughly competent and responsible parties, were suppressed by the Committee in their report. And let the reporter, while about it, call on Judge Adams, the old partner of Chase Bros. & Co., bimself a thorough abstract man, and a man of wealth and standiff, and learn the particulars of his last desperate effort, by a seventh old, to save the county a few thousand dollars' expense. In the very spirit of Boes Tweed, Mr. Holden choked him off by telling him he was too late! Suppose a Master in Chancery, or Trustee, in receiving bids for property he was selling under his fiduciary powers, should pursue the same course, what would be thought of him?

But these are only a few of the many glaring points of this abstract outrage, which the more it is viewed, to use John Randolph's plain, but expressive, language with reference to antiquate

stinks, by moonlight. John HENRY.
[We trust the injunction obtained by the Citizen's Association will "stick," and put a stop to the carcans is, there the vultures will gather .-

GOOD-BY, JOHN. CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—A tirade of innuendo only worthy of its ignoble source appears in Tens Tribune of this morning over the signature of that consummate political bummer and trickster "one" John Comiskey, which is dignified by the title of a "reply" so my explanatory card of yesterday. You will observe that he does not reply to any of my statements of facts, but simply reiterates his malignant and false charges of "fraud" against myself and my associate judges at the late charter election in the Ninth Ward, and then proceeds to arraign my moral, as well and then proceeds to arraigh my moral, as wen
as my official, character, by asserting that I had,
during election day, indulged too freely in
his favorate beverage, "common whisky,"
and in that sense been "bribed." Now, this
mean, totally false, and contemptible allegation
is almost too absurd to require any notice, for
every one of my old neighbors, who have known
me for manywears, will stamp the accusation as every one of my old neighbors, who have known me for man years, will stamp the accusation as a baseless iis. True, I am not a "temperance man" according to the Apostles, and sometimes (during election times) indulge in the favorite Democratic nectar, but I believe Mr. Comiskey is the first to discover that I "hanker" after it, or ever lose my head by its immoderate use. Mr. Comiskey has a peculiar talent for crawling out of small holes when cornered, but in this instance he has surpassed himself and left the "trace of the serpeat" in his transit. Assertion is not proof. If he or any other man can prove "fraud" against me or my associate, why don't they do it instead of throwing dust in the eyes of the public by uttering vague and vile innuendoes?

eves of the public by uttering vague and vile innuendoes?

Now, I would not have trespassed on your space to notice this pestiferous politician further, were it not for the fact that he is the same party who asserted the other night in a public meeting that a ten days' campain was sufficient to secure an "Opposition" majority of 20,000 in Cook County. He is a high Sachem in that patriotic party whose members boast of their ability to vote early and often. By virtue of this talent, and in view of the present emasculated condition of the Registry law, doubtless John would undertake the contract at this figure, for a liberal consideration. I learn that he has already agreed to sell out the Ninth Ward Delegation to the "Opposition" Convention to a certain distinguished candidate for County Treasurer. Very likely—but can he deliver the property? Treasurer. Very likely—but can be deliver the property?

R. V. KENNEDY.

HAIR ON END. The whole question was then, on motion, deferred, and the Committee agreed to visit the Asylum Tuesday to inquire into the feasibility of the proposition.

The whole question was then, on motion, deferred, and the Committee agreed to visit the Asylum Tuesday to inquire into the feasibility of the proposition.

The Committee then took up the bill of Joseph Hogan for furnishing the material and doing the plumbing work at the Insane Asylum, amounting to over \$900, which was laid over from the last meeting.

The bill was taken up by items, and Mr. Hogan was present to explain them as they were on end from indignation (figuratively speaking)
"A Mother's Protest" in to-day's TRIBUNE. As others have said, there are thousands who cannot visit the Exposition week days, and who would have but little inclination to go in the evening after working all day. Besides, the evening is not a good time to visit the Art-Gallery for those who wish to study the pictures. As for the pictures being "vain and unprofitable," that is simply ridiculous to a person with common season as and

the pictures. As for the pictures being "vain and unprofitable," that is simply ridiculous to a person with common sense or an ordinary appreciation of the beautiful. A person can serve the Lord just as truly in painting a picture as writing a sermon. There is not a picture in the collection that the most scruppions of "Christian Mothers" could object to having in her house (I wonder if this one turns har pictures face to the wall Sundays, so they shall not demoralize her "babes"); and for her comfort I can say that children often learn worse things in Sunday-schools than they possibly could in the Art-Gallery.

She further says that the Sabbath should be spent in "prayer and devotion." Perhaps a reasonable amount of it should, but the opening of the Art-Gallery in the afternoon does not at all interfere with that, for I telieve a person can have just as religious a feeling looking at a fine painting as he can in dutifully reading his Bible when he would far better enjoy a novel.

She says that, instead of wasting money on these vain and unprofitable pieces of canvas, it would be better to buy a Bible with it. Undoubtedly most of the people have one among their possessions, and, if they haven't, the book stores have at all times a rull supply, while it is very seldom that such a fine collection of paintings can be seen for the money.

Lagtly, she fears that her "little babes" will be "enticed from their Savior." Not into the Art-Gallery though, I'm convinced. The fewer infants present, the more the visitors will appreciate the fine arts. Now, do put in your loudest voice for the sensible side of the question; and for those who think it wrong, let 'em stay at home.

CANNOT AGREE WIPE BEE

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune : Сисько, Sept. 24.—With great displeasure read the correspondence signed "A Christian Mother," in this morning's issue of your valuable paper, and I am of opinion that THE TRIBUNE ought not to publish such absurd ideas. UNE ought not to publish such absurd ideas.

Let every man worship God according to his own will. It is not necessary to spend the entire Sunday in attending church; no doubt the Lord will be very much estissied if you attend services during a fraction of His "chosen day." I guarantee that the "Christian" mother and her little babes shall not be forced to profane God's chosen day by looking at those "vain and unprofitable" pictures now at the Inter-State Exposition of Chicago. We ought to bear in mind that we are now living in the nineteenth century, and it is about time for some people to become a little more enlightened. Respectfully yours,

NOT A CANDIDATE.

NOT A CANDIDATE.

NOT A CANDIDATE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Seeing in to-day's TRIBUNE
my name mentioned as a candidate for the position of Secretary to the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, I most distinctly and emphatically say that I never looked for the posi position, either directly or indirectly, and, further, that if the position were tendered me I could not and would not accept it under any circumstances, believing as I do, that the "Board" and its Secretary are a useless set of beings, whose office ought, for the good of "the People," to be abolished as soon as possible, as they not only work against Chicago interests but against the interests of the State at large. Respectfully yours,

H. C. BOLLAND.

THE CITY-HALL. The Committee on Judiciary met yes morning in the City Clerk's office, but

The latest candidates around the City-Hall are R. V. Kennedy for Clerk of the Superior Court, and a man named Crane for Clerk of the South Side Police Court.

The Board of Public Works will to-day advertise for 4.950 feet of brick and pipe sewers dis-tributed in small lengths throughout the West and South Divisions. The City-Hall was remarkably quiet yesterday. The only general item of interest was the hobmobing between Mayor Colvin and Joe Forrest, supposably about the new appointment of Mr. J. Russell Jones. All else was as quiet as well sould be

That Inter-Ocean reporter was the object of considerable curiosity around the City-Hall yesterday. Everywhere was heard the remark of mingled sorrow and surprise "that one so young, so fair, should have the cruelty to keep a wife and five children in a starving condition."

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Hutchinson, the unfortunate epileptic inmate

The Committee on Town and Town Account A majority of the members of the County

Board will visit Lemont this morning, on invita-

tion, to inspect the quarries which are to furnish the stone for the new Court-House. the stone for the new Court-House.

Joseph Gostz, incarcerated in the County Jail two weeks ago at the instance of a Supervisor residing in the neighborhood of Lemout, charged with being insane, will be released to-day. There is something mysterious in his incarceration. He has never been allowed a hearing, which is unusual in such cases, and, worse than this, has been regarded as of sane mind by those who have had him in charge.

been regarded as of same mind by those who have had him in charge.

Here is more trouble for Peltzer and his abstract-books. Yesterday morning the attorneys for the Pasdeloup estate, claiming a third interest in the letter-press copies of the ante-fire records sold the county by Peltzer, served County Treasurer Miller with a notice that to-day application would be made before Judge Jameson for an injunction against his paying one-third of the \$45,000 agreed to be paid by the county for the books in question to Peltzer, Thicke, or Willmanns. The County Board's attention was called to this Pasdeloup claim before the books were purchased, but that Body failed to examine into the matter. Injustice was done aff. Peitzer the other day in stating that he cursed when he heard that the payment of the money had been enjoined. Most men would have done so, but he did not. He simply said in an impromptin way to Gen. Lieb, "General, nothing is so becoming to man as to gracefully obey the mandates of a court." This version of the conversation comes from Mr. Peltzer, and is authentic.

the conversation comes from Mr. Peltzer, and is authentic.

DID A MAN NAMED CESAR LIVE?

It is told on a County Commissioner that a few days ago he was whiling away an hour in one of the anatomical museums of the city. His dignified official position won for him more attention than is generally shown an ordinary visitor. In fact, the proprietor took him in charge, and in showing him around the room pointed out the objects of special interest. Halting beside a specimen illustrating a very rare case in obstetrics, the Commissioner was all attention, and shis questions were many and pointed. "Is it possible," he asked, among other things, for "a child to live born under such circumstances?" The attendant replied that it was, and that medical history cited a great many instances of the kind. "Why," he continued, "Julius Cesar came into the world that way," and he followed up the remark by referring to obstetrical statistics. The Commissioner, Tull of wonderment, was for awhile awed to silence, which was finally broken by the query, "Did Julius Cesar live?" The question was answered with a stare, and by pointing the official to a skeleton on the wall said to be that of St. Stephen! The official received very intle attention afterward, and found it convenient in a few moments to end his visit. Was it McCaffrey?

COUNTY GAS AND PLUMERING.

ments to end his visit. Was it McCaffrey?

COUNTY GAS AND PLOMEING.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Public Charities met yesterday afternoon. Several new proposals ware received and read to put gas-machines in the Insane Asylum,—one from the Coleman Company, one from the Springfield Company, one from the Chicago Gas-Machine Company, and one from the Illinois Pneumatic Company, and one from the Illinois Pneumatic Company, The agents of the several companies being present, were allowed to appear before the Committee and explain the qualities of the gas they proposed to supply. The process was tedious, and to the Committee the quality of the several machines seemed to vary with the talking abilities of their respective agents.

Upoa the conclusion of the talk, Commissioner Guenther moved that the proposition of the Western Excelsior Gas Company be accepted.

Some discussion custed, when Commissioner Holden moved that the proposition of the Pneumatic Company to increase the capacity of the present machine be accepted.

The whole quastica was then, on motion, deferred, and the Committee agreed to visit the

rate bill was taken up by items, and arr. Hogan was present to explain them as they were called. In the item of 200 feet of 2-inch pips, charged at 35 cents per foot, he explained that he had charged "list" rates, upon which there was a discount of 50 per cent. He had charged "list" prices to cover freight, hauling, etc., which he said was necessary to save him from loss.

which be said was necessary to save him from loss.

Mr. Hagan then presented a recapitulation of his bill, showing what profit had been made upon the different items, which aggregated \$231.50.

In answer to questions about the "carfare" and "cartage" items, he made some further explanations, which, while they were about as clear as mud, served the purpose.

Commissioner Clough opposed the allowance of the bill.

Commissioner Clough opposed the allowance, and called the attention of the Committee to the fact that the pipe and other material charged in the bill were in excess of the specifications for the work. Mr. Hogan had made a profit on the labor m doing the work, and he thought it a reprehensible practice for the county to be paying a profit of all the way from 30 to 50 per cent on the material under the circumstances, when the same could have been saved to the county.

After some further discussion, the bill was allowed in full.

lowed in full.

Several estimates from contractors were submitted and recommended to be paid, after which the Committee adjourned. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The sixth Central Park concert will be given at 3 p. m. to-day.

One hundred ladies and gentlemen are requested to attend service at the Sinai Congreganon, Martine's Hall, corner Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street, this morning, as business

of importance will be brought up.

Father Forhan will lecture in opposition to to the views of the priesthood on the subject of public-school education, Sunday, at 3 o'clock p. m., in McCormick's Hall.

An adjourned meeting of the pastors of the city and vicinity, and three laymen from each church, will be held Monday at 2 o'clock in the lecture-room of the First M. E. Church, corner Clark and Washington streets, to consult further in reference to the effort now being made to secure the labors of Mesers, Moody and Sankey in this city.

A meeting to give opportunity to the Christian business-men of this city to express their approval of, and desire to co-operate in, the movement already on foot for securing the services of Meessrs. Moody and Sankey in Chicago, will be held in Lower Farwell Hall (Y. M. C. A. Building, Arcade court), Monday at 11 o'clock.

A SILVER WEDDING.

A SILVER WEDDING.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
ALLER'S GROVE, Wis., Sept. 21.—A very large and pleasant surprise-party was given Dr. John Dickson and wife, in honor of their twenty-fifth wedding anniver-sary, at their beautiful home. Friends from Chicago, Clinton Junction, Geneva City, Janesville, Bockford, Beloit, Evanswille, and all the neighboring towns and vicinity, came to pay their regards. Among the presents were an eleganbeliver tea-set, coffee-urn, butter-dish, cake-basket, castor, card-receiver, set, of nut-picks, sonp-ladle, etc. A very appropriate ceremony was performed by the Rev. Horatio Mille Case, pastor of the Congregational Church of this place. The Doctor and his wife responded in a happy and graceful manner. The occasion was pronounced most enjoyable by all present.

THE COURTS.

The Pasdeloup Heirs Put in Their Claim to that Abstract Money.

Applications for Divorces---Criminal Court Business.

CHICAGO.

THOSE ABSTRACT-BOOKS.

The trouble over the abstract-books is apparently just begun, for a suit was com yesterday by Louise Pasdeloup and Ross Finlay-son, Administrator and Administratrix of Francis Pasdetoup, deceased, against Arnoid E. Wil-manns, Henry R. Thielcke, the County Com-missioners, Otto Peltzer, Hermann Lieb, and H. B. Miller, which involves the title to that portion of the Jail, has been conveyed to the County of them sold by Thickes & Wilmanns to the county. The complainants state that Pasdeloup and Wilmanns had been for about six years prior was in session yesterday, and sudited the bills to June, 1871, copartners in the business of fur-referred at the last meeting of the Board. In the prosecution of their business they made and kept letter-press copies of the ab-stracts made by them, and also other books called "Original Entry Books," "Judg-ment Record Books," Tax-Sale Books," Tract Indices," and other memoranda of like character. The value of the books cannot be stated, but it is claimed to be at present about

In June, 1872, Francis Pasdeloup died intestate, and complainants have been appointed representatives of his estate. They state that the deceased owned a one-half interest in the books above mentioned, which books have since been in the possession of the surviving partner, Wilmanns, and that the latter has used them in his business until about the 1st of the present month, when they were sold to the County

At the time of Pasdeloup's death the firm of which he was a member was not in debt, and there was nearly \$1,000 due them. Part of this amount has since been collected by Wilmanns. He has, however, refused to account for any part of it, and claims that he is not responsible for the same, and that Pasdeloup had no title to the abstract books. This the complainants deny, and in conclusion ask that an account may be had with Wilmanns, that their title to one half the proceeds of the abstract books may be recognized, and that the County Commissioners, Lieb and Miller may be enjoined from paying over to Peltzer and Wilmanns the sum of \$15,000, or one-half the value, out of the \$45,000 agreed to be paid for the

Eva Kneller complains that her husband abuses her, and refuses to support her, so she wants a divorce.

Mary M. Ryder filed a bill asking for a divorce, because her husband, James J. Byder, had deserted her since 1869.

Elizabeth Sheridan also wants a divorce because her aconse her aco

Elizabeth Sheridan also wants a divorce because her spouse, James Sheridan, abuses her.

James H. Fields also is troubled with a wife who is fond of making his face look like a barber's pole " with her claw-like hands." She also lovingly brandishes revolvers and daggers, at him, and James thinks he can dispense with her services and company for the future.

Mary Ditrick craves the most gracious writ of summons directed against her husband, Frederick Ditrick, informing him that she has filed a bill for divorce against him, charging him with adultery and desertion.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

a bill for divorce against him, charging him with adultery and descrition.

W. H. Clark sued Edgar Reading for \$1,500. Charles Galabury brought suit against Ira Holmes for \$2,000.

J. J. Marshall sued L. A. Hartman and William Graham for \$1,500.

D. C. Skinner, M. Sweeltzer, and C. K. Leonard, for the use of Raiston, Hall & Co., sued the Chicago, Rock Island & Pauric Railroad Company for \$1,500.

W. W. Glarke filed a bill against W. H. Curvin, C. J. Santor, C. M. Ackerson, and A. J. Stevens to restrain them from infringing his patent for an improved feather duster.

Wilder Bush filed bill against J. J. McKinnon, Minnie R. C. McKinnon, Albert Croeby et al. to correct the description of and foreclose a mortgage for \$3,700 on the N. E. ½ of Sec. 7, 40, 5.

BANKEUFTCK ITEES.

C. W. Colebour and Edward Poley.
Scoville & Bayley sued the Town of West Chicago for \$1,000.

W. M. and J. F. Olcott brought a suit in trespass against Henry P. Curd and B. D. Babcock to recover \$2,000 damages.

J. B. French, Jr., began a suit against James H. Foster to recover \$15,000.
Richard Riley sued George S. Bowen for \$1,500, and D. N. Welch for \$1,200, R. C. Mildrum for \$1,200, James Walsn for \$1,500, and Thomas S. Dobbins for the same amount.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Michael Geary began a suit against Evans & Hickey, Francis Agnew, and Michael Mullay to recover some salcon fixtures valued at \$2,000.

COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of Henry Geil, the will was proven, and letters testamentary were granted to Anna Geil, under bond for \$22,000.

In the estate of Edward Walter, a grant of administration was made to Maria Walter, under bond for \$19,000.

In the estate of John McCormick, a grant of administration was issued to Casherine McCormick, under bond for \$2,700.

George Peterson, Henry Seymour, and Jacob Nathan were tried on the question of sanity and adjudged insane.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The trial of George M. Parsons, indicted for perjury, occupied the court during the day, the most of the time being taken up by the defense. The point sought to be established, upon which the case turns, was that in the dealings of the plaintiff and defendant an offset against the promissory notes upon which the suit was brought and which occasioned the affidavit which, it is alleged, was a perjury, had been created. The case will be argued to-day and submitted to the jury.

Superior Court Conversions Frederick A. Wessee vs. James C. Hyde, \$3,142.50.—Central National Bank of Chicago vs. Bernard G. Caulifield, \$502.04—George E. Wood vs. Henry M. Taylor and James McSimer, \$411.13.—George E. Wood vs. Henry M. Taylor, \$34.70.

Cincourt Court—Conversions—J. Nascret vs. W. Troched and John Cerveny, \$161.

Junoz Rogers—G. Barrons vs. Walter G. Addison, \$3,1,82.20. \$1,189.20.
JUDOR BOOTH-E. N. Smith vs. R. P. Smith, \$5,342.80.—W. C. Clark vs. Isaac Walker, \$504.04.—Joseph Dinet vs. August Bendler, \$331.72.—John O'Malley vs. George Powell, \$257.60.

ELSEWHERE. OTTAWA, Ill., Sept 24.—The following are the proceedings of the Court yesterday afternoon and evening:

CALL OF THE DOCKET.

66. The Chicago. Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company vs. The City of Joint; oral argument by Withrow and G. S. Edredge for the appellant, and Parks and Randail for the appelles, and taken.

67. Jacob Albrecht vs. The Pacple; transferred to the People's docket.

68. The City of Chicago vs. Joseph Barbian; consolidated with Nos. 28 and 786.

69. Herman B. Goodrich vs. David G. Cock; taken.

service.

70. Patrick Fitzpatrick et al. vs. the City of Joliet;
continued for service.

80. Ira Brown, impleaded, etc., vs. Richard C. Romsavell; oral argument by C. J. Bettie, and taken.

TO-DAY.

The following proceedings were had to-day:
MOTIONS DECIDED.

22. Rehearing docket—The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company vs. Chester Hozen; petition allowed. Record of Judgments and New Suits.

Hildrup vs. Horstio Brinckerhoff; pre-

allowed.

69. Hermah B. Goodrich vs. David C. Cook; motion allowed to consolidate with No. 157.

780. Alien et al. vs. Shepard; time extended fifteen days to file record.

15. People's docket—The People ex rel. vs. Cole; the rule will be entered returnable on the 5th of Oxtober.

93. The Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Companies. vs. Patrick Hogan; motion overruled.

114. The Michigan Southern & Lake Shore Railroad Company vs. Charles McMillen et al.; motion
overruled, but parties will be allowed to argue the
question in the call.

question in the call.

NEW MOTIONS.

18. People's docket—People ex rel. Withrow vs. D. J. Leary: motion to show cause why his name should not be stricken from the roll of attorneys.

783. Mickel vs. the Roger Wheel Company, of Cincinnati; appeal dismissed, with 5 per cent damages.

784. Kline vs. the same; same.

785. Champlin vs. Smith; same.

786. Pratt vs. Hunt; same.

787. Hughes vs. Wheston; same.

178. Exchiel S. Smith vs. John Lawrence, etc.; order of continuance set aside, but writ of error dismissed.

to have original deposition sent up.

791. McFariand et. al. vs. Rogers; appeal dismissed with 5 per cent damages.

792. Montgomery vs. O'Connor; same, and motion for proceedendo immediately.

793. Irwin vs. Marks; appeal dismissed.

33. Loring G. Clarke vs. Caroline Clarke; writ of error dismissed.

CALL OF DOCKET.

81. Jonathan Hullinger vs. Edwin A. Worrell: taken.

82. Edward Roby vs. Samuel S. Beach; oral argument by A. C. Story, and taken.

83. The Council of the Village of Glencoe vs. The People ex rel. John A. Owen; taken.

85. Richard C. Croft et al. vs. James O. McCon-

86. John Arnold et al. vs. John B. Rhodes et al.; taken.
87. Pratt Roberts et al. vs. Levi Pierce, etc.; taken.
88. The Chicago & Pacific Eaircad Company vs. Frederick Kaepler; taken.
92. Timothy Mosier, administrator, etc., vs. William H. Melk et al.; taken.
84. The Knickerbocker Insurance Company of Chicago vs. John S. Gould et al.; continued for service.
85. Gefgre S. Bowen et al. vs. John B. Sensor; continued for service.
90. Hollis Cummings et al. vs. Allen B. Burbeson et al.; continued for service.
91. The First University Society of Joliet, impleaded, etc., vs. The City of Joliet; passed for the present.
93. The Gusrdian Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Patrick Hogal; oral argument by Whiton for the plaintiff, and taken.
94. Isaae P. Costa vs. Alexander Cunningham; taken.

95. Robert Artt vs. Charles Oagood ; taken, 96. Jonas Benger et al. vs. Jonas Peterson ; consolilated with 53. 97; Alfred Skinner et al. vs. Prelate D. Barker et al.;

98. David E. Day vs. A. G. Humphrey; taken. 99. William J. Johnson et al. vs. George P. Esta-trook; continued for service. 100. John W. Davisbn vs. Winslow Bushnell et al.; tontinued for service. The call of the docket will commence at 101 The Court adjourned until 9 o'clock te-mor-

Inexi.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Indianapolis, Sept. 24.—In the Civil Circuit Court to-day Judge Howland overruled the demurer to the plea of the Sentinei in a recent libel against Suft. MacIntire of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. It was claimed that the publication was privileged as a public document. It was held to be without privilege. The only plea will be in mitigation of damages.

THE DIAMOND-MEDAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

MENDOTA, Ill., Sept. 23 .- Mr. Charles T. Tay lor, President of the Medota Driving-Park Association, has returned here with the championship medal that is to accompany the \$5,000 purse to be given to the first winner of the grand stall-ion race to come off in Mendots on the 21st of next month. The medal was manufactured in minner R. C. and all forcelose a morting age for \$3,700 on the N. E. ½ of Sec. 7, 49, 5.

Mose S. Bacon and Robert Perry, copartners in the commession business as Bacon & Co. at 3 S Fifth avenue, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptory vesterday. Their liabilities, all on book accounts, amount to \$44,286.77, J. & E. Buckingham being creditors to the amount of \$21,300, and J. H. Dole & Co. claiming \$4,187.50. Their assets consist of \$400 in bank. \$20,262.35 due on potes, \$443.25 in personal property, and \$34,717.06 due on open account. The private debts of M. S. Bacon foot up \$7,970, and his assets are a claim of \$16,000 against William F. Tompkins, a former partner. Robert Perry also owes \$6,000 individually, and has no assets. The case was referred to the Register.

George Padley, of Ashkum, Iroquois County, also filed a voluntary petition. His preferred and secured debts are \$19,746.48, and his unsecured \$2,919.27, while his assets, chiefly in land, foot up \$16,072 above exceptions. The case was referred to Register Johnson, and the papers sont.

Lams M. Wallace began an action in treepass against the City of Chicago to recover \$10,000 damages for injuries received by falling through a sidewalk.

George A. Hatheway, for the use of the Bank of Montroal, brought suit for \$2,000 against William J. Tewksbury, and another for the same amount against Henry S. Monroe.

H. C., Hoyt and Frank Alsip sued J. L. Mc-Rever for \$1,500.

W. F. Tucker sued Seth Gage for \$1,500.

The Grundy County National Bank began a suit for \$2,000 against will against John Prindiville, claiming \$2,000.

F. W. Harding began a suit for \$5,000 against C. W. Colehour and Edward Poley.

Soville & Bayley sued the Town of West Chicago to find the unfortunate littis and west out on the piazza, noticed a bird year mother as mocking bird, an exquisite warbler, owned bird year for \$1,500.

W. M. and J. F. Olcett brought a suit in tree-pass against Henry P. Curd and B. D. Esbook

tom, its breat and neck (from which the feathers had been plucked) all torn and bleeding, and its head twisted completely from its natural position. A lady who resides in an adjoining house explained the mystery. She, while sitting upon her plazza, noticed a bird very much resembling a mocking-bird flying around and occasionally alighting upon the cage, as it wishing to hold communication with the other. Suddenly as "Pet" came near the bars, the stranger dashed forward his claws, caught its little victim by the breast, seized the neck with its strong bill, and, suddenly letting go its hold on the cage, revolved round with lighting rapidity, by which means the poor inmate's neck was as completely rung as is a fat chicken by a kitchen soullion. Both the Colonel and his lady were very much attached to little "Pet," as they had named it. The other bird belonged to a species known as the "loggerhead," and it is not a very generally known fact that they invariably attack mocking-birds when in their vicinity, and always in the manner described.

H. Ballard & Co., of St. Louis, have long been leaders in the commission trade at that point, and just now they have shown their enterprise by establishing at No. 67 Market street, in this city, a branch which will have the benefit of Mr. Ballard's long experience and success. The house here will take at once a leading place in the trade, and correspondents can rely on the fairest treatment and best ability in handling their goods. Mr. Ballard will make a specialty of the trade in game, pouitry, and hides, but will also give his best attention to all other products of the farm or plantation.

Stove-Dealers
visiting this city can see a great variety of popular
stoves at the salesroom of Tibbals, Shirk & Whitehead, Nos. 42 and 44 Lake street, including such desirable stoves as the Domestic Cook, American, and
Radiant Home heaters, Keystone ranges, etc. They
have some patent heaters in operation that are greatly
admired by dealers.

The Genuine Orphans as Played in New York by the Union Square Company were photographed by Gantile. Rankin (who uses them in preference to any others) and the entire Company pro-nounce them the best ever taken. Seen 103 State Important to the Preservation of Teeth— John Gosnell's Cherry Tooth-Paste, the most efficacious denitries known. Try it. For sale by all druggists. Wholesale agents, Torrey & Bradley, 171 and 173 Randolph street.

Pianos and Organs.

Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Grand, Square, and Upright and Smith's American Organs can be found only at W. Kimball's, corner State and Adams streets,

MARRIAGES. LEE-BUCKINGHAM-Sept. 15, 1875, at Frontenac, tinn., by the Rev. George Watson. J. O. Lee, or leveland, O., and Miss Helen A. Buckingham. of hicago. DEATHS.

3 months and 4 cays.

McGUIRE—The funeral of Thomas F, H, and
lon of M. H, and Mary A, E. McGuire will take
from their residence, No. 126 North Oarley-et,
a. m., Sept. 23, by carriage to Calvary Cemstery,
is St. Louis papers please copy,
(QUINN-Mary Bridget Quinn, only child of a
Moren and C. S. Quinn, aged 19 months and 13 of
Funeral from the residence No. 15 West Police
II o'csock a. m., Saturday, the 25th inst. the
cars to Calvary. Friends of the family are invited SPECIAL NOTICES.

**Every Mother** no regards the life and health of her child should a MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP In a land well tried remedy. It relieves the child, no oftens the gums, reduces inflammation, of coils, regulates the stomach and housin as ring rest and health to the child, comforts the POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS THIRD WARD.

The Republicans of the Third Ward are remeet at their hall, 619 State-st., to-night (Se

AUCTION SALES. BY G. P. GORE & CO., On Saturday, Sept. 25, at 9 O'clo

HOUSEHOLD FURNITUR DRY GOODS

GREAT BANKRUPT g of an en

ts', Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hor great variety.
Gents', Boys', and Youths' Suspenders.
Gloves, Mrkens, and Gaunties. We can show the
best assortment in Chicago, and we sak the close attention of cish buyers.
Gents', Boys', and Youth's Guston-Male Glothing.
Fall and winter styles, and goods all fresh and new.
Full lines Fancy Goods, Afghans, Himburns, Table
Oilcloths, Plated Goods, &c.
Remember the great double sale and postponous
of Thursday's sale (Sept. 30), on account of the Jense
holiday of that date.

of Thursday's sale (Sept. 30), on account of the Jen-holiday of that date.

CARPETS AT 11 O'CLOCK.

A fine line of every grade and variety. State of double Chair Goods, all wool, 2 and 3 pty, as, GEO, P. GORE & CO., 83 and 5 pty also. The Largest and Most Attracti

AUCTION SALI Of the season will be made by us Wednesday, Sept. 29, at 9 1-2 a. n. shap.

M. F. PRATT & CO. WOMEN'S FINE SHO Few as good and none superior made. Iven

FULL LINES OF SUCKER BOOT OF OUR OWN MAKE. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

BUTTERS & CO'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALL

HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF ALL KINDS, CARPETS, PIANOS, NEW FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE OF EVERY VARIETY. Saturday Morning, Sept. 25, at 9:300 clock. The Entire Furniture

Of 3-Story Marble-Front Dwelling. 820 INDIANA-AV., At Auction, Monday Morning, Sept. 27, a 10 o'clock, at 820 Indiana.av. The whole comprising Parlor and Chamber had, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Lee Curaina, Beds, Bedding, China, Glassware, Stoves, etc., six WM, A. BUTTERS & CO., Audiceses.

BUTTERS & OO.'S NEXT REGULAR Trade Sale Of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Custom-made Caing, Woolens, Knit toods, Gloves, Gannilets and Esports, Shoes, etc., WEDNESDAY MORNING, 484, 22, at 9:30 o'dlock, second floor, 108 Madison-st. By JAS. P. MCNAMARA & CO.

Large Fall Trade Sale BOOTS & SHOES

Tuesday Morning, Sept. 28, at 9 1-2 o'clock We shall offer the largest and best stock of Best and Shoes for sale this season. ALSO, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago Goo.

AT AUCTION.

ALSO, A full line of the Only and Ori Sucker Boots, To be had from no other house but fina.

JAS. P. McNAMARA & CU., Austies.

By L. ROCKWELL & CO. THIS MORNING, AT 10 OCLOGIC Extensive Sale of Rich and Riegand PARLOR & CHAMBER SETS And full line of first-chass

FURNITURE. 200 Rolls Brussels and Ingrain C

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M. will offer the b OIL PAINTING From Philadelphis Art Gallary; the finest collection Paintings ever exhibited in the city. L. ROCKWELL & CO.

By S. DINGEE & CO., THIS DAY, AT 10 A. PEREMPTORY AUCTION SAL \$15,000 worth of new and second-hand Paris, y. Chamber, and

Large Bankrupt Stock of DRY GOODA.

Large Bankrupt Stock of DRY GOODA.

Trees Goods, Woolens, Lineus, eds.
Contents of four-story Private Dwelling, Large stock of Grockery, Glass, and S. J. Wool.
Heating and Cook Stoves. By H. CHADWICK & CO.

VOLU

Barga

We shall Sept. 27, a BRUSSEL One Dollar per yard, y lars and T yard. Alse ESTRY B Dollar and well wort

Thirty-five Come nov ALLEI

HOUSE-FU One Block S

We exte tion to all finest disp aiture ever These good

Also, bea Fancy Impo for Wedding which we s shing LOV

for design o

BET. ADAMS CHINA.

DAY YOUR 3

> A very large 276

GARDI CH Located c and JACK Lake Park, v Michigan, op sition Build

toad Depote

ment; the fir

Prices-\$3.0 day. STOVES CURHING'S TUI HEAT he largest church secommend them

Dr.W.B.

2,500 plates manned suital establishme feeth used: the best to the past to the fact the feet to the feeth seed to the profession.

The feeth seed of test to the fact the feeth seed of test to the fact the feeth seed to the feeth

GENERAL NEWS.

The Committee having in charge the invita-tion to Mesers. Moody and Sansey have not yet ecided when they will start for Northfield to

12 a. m., 67; 4 p. m., 70; 8 p. m., 64. An owner is wanted at the Central Stat for a dark chestaut or black mare, 14% hands in height, and about 9 years old. It may be recog-nized by a white size on forehead, white hind feet, unshed, and a small white spot caused by

A new candidate is in the field for a county office, and is working hard. His friends believe that his chances of success are extremely good, for they say: "Don't he know ivery wan av the byce,—wasn't he a guard in the Pinitentiary for tin years?"

Take in your stuffed bears. A large muzzled Newfoundland dog attempted yesterday to "climb the frame" of the sign-bear on Madison street, between Clark and Dearborn. Bruin did not care to fight, and so the dog escaped witheast serious injury.

"Yes, dot gas is very pad, very pad," said the Coroner yesterday to a friend. "Of f was you now, To purn goal-oil. It costs you more sheap and the light it gafe you is twice as better as goot. Alfays puy der sheapest sord; tere's no fear you an oxplosion."

F. Coon, a saloon-keeper of Milwaukee avenue, was yesterday before Commissioner Hoyne, charged with having in his possession several packages of liquor, the same not being properly stamped. He was held in \$1,000 bail for further examination on Monday. An advertising pamphlet distributed around the streets gives among other illustrations one of "Pars, the great rubber market of South America," the same being an old wood-out of Fort Dearborn in Chicago. It is lucky that the proprietors didn't happen to label it "St. Peter's at Rome,"

Supervising Inspector Ralph yesterday continued the examination of witnesses in the case of Capt. Brewer. Up to last evening he had gotten the facts out of thirty-six persons, and said he did not know how many more there would be; but there was evidently no possibility of finishing this week.

of finishing this week.

Yesterday morning the wife of Frank Norton, residing at No. 197 West Nineteenth street, went out to market, and left her young child, aged 11 months, asleep in the eradie. When she returned the child was dead. Medical attendance was summoned, but to no avail. The cause of the sudden death is a mystery, which the Cormer will attempt to solve to-day.

The viciesitudes of the weather at this season are admirably illustrated by the experience of Mr. Dyer, of Robey street. Last week he slipped on a piece of peach-skin and nearly drove his false teeth through the crown of his hat, and yesterday he fell off of a step-ladder in company with a stove-pipe and nearly severed his jugular with the edge of the tin.

Wolfred P. Potter, who lives at 861 West Lake street, who was arrested Tuesday on a capias, by order of Judge Gary, for an alleged assault and battery of an orphan girl in C. A. Newton's bekery, at 830 West Lake street, was arrested night before last again on the criminal charge of assault and battery with intent to kill, and was held to bail by Jastice Scully, until Monday morning, when the examination will be had.

The City Council met last night to consider the new building ordinance. President Dixon was in the chair, and there was a good attendance of Aldermen. On motion of Ald. Stone the matter was referred to a special committee of three from each division of the city, consisting of Ald. Case (Chairman), Warren, Coey, Stone (of the Fourth Ward), Heath, Quirk, Stout, Lendance of Street, and Street, Coey, Stone of Street, Chairman, Warren, Coey, Stone (of the Fourth Ward), Heath, Quirk, Stout, Lendance of Street, Case of Chairman, Warren, Coey, Stone (of the Fourth Ward), Heath, Quirk, Stout, Lendance of Street, Case of Chairman, Ward, Chairman, Warren, Coey, Stone (of the Fourth Ward), Heath, Quirk, Stout, Lendance of Street, Case of Chairman, Case

"Hello!" observatione of his friends yesterday to an ex-reporter whom he encountered clad in an unsessonable alpace cost and straw hat; "what's up? Got the bounce? Been escked? En?" "No," replied, with dignity, the ex-reporter, whose summer clothing was lingering—in the lap of fall; "no; I haven't been sacked, but I have severed my connection with the paper where, for some time, I had filled an editorial position."

Few things are more truly touching than the friendliness with which peor people help each other. Yesterday a blind man on Yan Buren street lost his tin label, "I am blind," and his neighbor, a sympathetic indigent widow, lent him her board, inscribed, "Kind people, Pleas helpp a Pore Widdow," and borrowed for her own use a pasteboard card statin that she had lost her arm at the battle of Alurfreesboro, and had a bedridden wife depending on her for bread.

A jeal-ous lit-tle boy who lives on A-ber-deen The Board of Government A jeal-ous lit-lie boy who lives on A-ber-leen street be-came ver-yan-gry be-cause ins lit-lie bro-ther was giv-en a whole ta-bie-spoon-ful of cast-or oil, while his kind mam-ma on-ly gave him half as much, and, cry-ing that she al-ways loved Je-re-mi-ah bet-ter than she did him, threw his toy-can-non through the big look-ing-glass in the draw-ing-room. But his kind mamma stoop-ing down took off her sip-per, and said to the jeal-ous lit-lie boy: "E-ben-e-zer, come here to me."

come here to me."

A young man of pious parents went into the Tremont House yesterday with a friend to look upon the Bourbon when it was straw-colored, and, having poured out his liquid ration, deliberately took an ivory foot-rule from his pooket and proceeded to take surroundings of his druk. "What'n thunder did you do that for?" remarked his mystifled friend. "Do you not know what the Scripture saith?" responded the young man of pious parentage. "There ain't nothin' in the Bible about whisky 'n' yard-sticks," was the iaply. "No; but Solomon says that he that ruleth his spirit is better than he that taketh a city," suswered the young man with a wink. Then they had another.

The Women's Temperance Union held their

city," answered the young man with a wink. Then they had another.

The Women's Temperance Union held their regular monthly meeting yesterday morning in their room at No. 148 Madison street, Mrs. M. B. Holyoke in the chair. A letter was read from Miss Frances E. Willard, stating that her duties elsewhere prevented her from acting as President of the local association. She, however, retains her connection with it, and Mrs. Holyoke was elected to act in her absence. Meedames Jones, Jutkina, and Holyoke were appointed as delegates to the State Convention to be held at Galesburg on the 20th of October. It was decided to hold the quarterly meetings hereafter in lower Farwell Hall, and the annual meetings on the last Friday in October.

Yesterday was rather a dull day at the Exposition. There were lots of country people in attendance, but, of course, there would have to be far more more than there are if the show was to depend solely on them for patronage. City people do not care about turning out Friday, for, besides being unlucky, it spoile their zest for Saturday's enjoyment. Hence the comparatively thin attendance. Last night there was a big throng, and all the features of the display were well patronized. The greatest excitement of the evening was caused by Wright manufactured by the celebrated Mills Brothers' steam manufactured by the c

of the evening was caused by Wright manufactured the evening was caused by Wright manufacturing and distributing ice-cream, manufactured by the celebrated Mills Brothers' steam machine, at his restaurant entrance. The Exposition will be kept open until 11 o'clock this and succeeding Saturday evenings. The machinery will be kept in operation until the closing hour.

Mr. Gaze died at 19:20 o'clock last night. He sank gradually during the day and expired peacefully, without any signs of suffering. He remained unconscious from the time of his seizure to that of his death, recognizing no one. His wife and family arrived yesterday from Boston, and were by his bedside during his last moments. Mr. Gage was born March 9, 1812, and was consequently 64 years and a little over 5 months old. The date of his funeral has not yet been fixed. Although no hope of his recovery was ever entertained, the intelligence of his death will be none the less painful to the many friends whom he had won during his long life; in Chicago.

THE ART-CALLERY.
IT WILL NOT BE OPENED SUNDATS.
The regular weekly meeting of the Directors of the Exposition was held yesterday afternoon.
Mr. N. S. Bouton was in the chair, and there were also present Messrs. B. T. Crane, John B. Drake, T. W. Harvey, Conrad Furst, E. W. Blatchford, and John P. Reynolds, Secretary.
The proposition of the Sunday Lecture Society, with reference to opening the Art-Gallery Bundays, was considered. After a long discussion, the following preamble and resolution were adopted: THE ART-CALLERY.

therefore,

Resolved, That the Executive Committee does not regard itself authorized to accept or entertain favorably the suggestion made by the Sunday Lecture Society of this city to open the Art Hall of the Exposition on Sundays.

THE EXPOSITION ART-HALL.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—There appears to be movement on foot for the purpose of effecting a scheme for the opening of the Art-Hall to the public on Sundays, which was probably inaugurated by some thoughtless or ignorant persons, who have little regard for religion on the Sabbath. Should they succeed in inducing the bath. Should they succeed in inducing the managers of the Exposition to open the Art-Hall on Sundays, at a reduced figure, it would be turned into a receptacle for loafers and pick-pockets, and have a terribly demoralizing influence at best. The Exposition is open to the public from 9 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock at night, six days in the week, and on Wednesdays and Seturdays the admission fee is reduced to 25 cents, which brings it within the reach of all. The majority of our citizens have seen the Art-Hall more than once, and would not care to visit it on Sunday. Those who live on the West Side, and have not been to the Exposition, because they are obliged to work ten hours in the day, will have time to visit it en Saturday evening, for the street-cars and stages are running all the time, and the Exposition frequently holds open till 11 o'clock on Saturday nights. We do not see what good could possibly come of opening the Art-Hall on Sunday, but can readily conceive its demoralizing effect. Chicago does not care to imitate Chicansti, St. Louis, or Philadelphia in any of their sacrilegious schemes to make money. She has set an example for them all, and why should she not maintain it? It would take quite a large outlay to open the Hall and keep it properly guarded on Sunday, and would undoubtedly meet with financial embarrassment, for those who have a proper regard for the Sabbath would stay away, leaving only the loafers and vagabonds to attend.

THE CHURCH TRIAL managers of the Exposition to open the Art-Hall

THE CHURCH TRIAL WITHDRAWAL OF THE DEFENDANT. The trial of Mr. Ira Brown for alleged imoralities was continued last evening at the Ada Street M. E. Church.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Clerk. They were quite voluminous, having been taken in short-hand, and the reading occupied nearly an hour. After this tedious proceeding Mr. Culver, at-

torney for Mr. Brown, arose and said that he had a communication from Mr. Brown which

had a communication from Mr. Brown which would materially shorten the trial.

The Chairman, Mr. Guerney, read the communication, which set forth that the charges against the writer were frivolous, with the exception of the last, and in regard to that he would say that no man had ever heard him utter a profane word. He closed by saying that his health was poor, and his business demanded his enure attention; so that he would withdraw entirely from tha trial

health was poor, and his business demanded his entire attention; so that he would withdraw entirely from the trial.

The concluding portion of this document created, at its reading, considerable sonsation among the auditors, of whom there were a goodly number, brought thither by the hope of hearing more of the delectable kind of evidence that was given on the preceding evening.

No action was taken upon the communication. Mr. Frank, counsel for the church, proceeded to introduce as evidence a number of ponderous legal documents, being copies of the quo warranto proceeding in which Mr. Brown recently took a hand, together with other bills connected with the shurch litigation.

Mr. John Braidwood, Trustee of the Church, was called to the stand and testified in regard to an interview with Brown, at which the latter promised to withdraw all his wicked expressions about Dr. Dandy.

promised to withdraw all his wicked expressions about Dr. Dandy.

Mr. C. A. Maydwell, at whose instance the present trial was instituted, testified that he had a conversation with Mr. Brown at the time the Garland suit was in the Supreme Court. He asked Mr. Brown what he would do in case the suit was decided in favor of the church, and the latter replied: "Never mind! I have it all arranged. I will fight it out if it takes ten years and costs \$1,000 a year."

Mr. Vesey gave a few étatisties concerning the condition of the church. The present membership is only 125, while it was formerly 280.

Mr. Thomas Garland was next summoned as a witness, but refused to take the stand.

Mr. Samuel Polkey testified in regard to the

witness, but refused to take the stand.

Mr. Sannel Polkey testified in regard to the bogus injunction that was served at a church election several months ago. He had since seen ex-Constable Swinburn, who had served the injunction, and that individual claimed that he had supposed the document authentic.

The meeting was then adjourned until Monday evening, at which time it is expected that the evidence will be finished and the trial bronght to a close.

THE CHICAGO ATHENÆUM. IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION FROM ITS BOARD OF

To the Members and Friends of the Athenaum: pects of the Athenaum shall be presented to its members and friends and to the general public. Hitherto the Society has furnished its privileges to its members at less than their loost, the ai being to keep the rates so low that none need be excluded from inability to pay. The expenses from memberships and privileges, leaving a large deficiency to be made up by the contributions of its friends. During the past two years of hard times these have greatly dimin-ished, but this loss has been offset by a steady ished, but this loss has been offset by a steady increase in the current receipts. For the year ending with August, 1874, these were but \$3,655. For the year ending with August, 1875, they were \$6,560,—a gain of hearly 80 per cent over the previous year. This amount is still far short of that needed to meet the current expenses for the coming year, with the large increase of work being done.

But the Board feels that the time has now come when the Society should be placed on a

But the Board feels that the time has now come when the Society should be placed on a self-supporting basis. To this end the question of an advance in the present rates of membership has been seriously and carefully considered by the Board. But if has decided not to make any change at present, hoping that such an increase of membership can be secured that no change will be necessary to secure a position of self-support. But in order to do this there must be an increase of at least 50 per cent to the present membership (now about 1,200), and without such gain it may be found necessary to advance our rates on the lat of

must be an increase of at least of per cent to the present membership (now about 1,200), and without such gain it may be found necessary to advance our rates on the lat of January next from \$10 to \$12, from \$5 to \$6, and from \$1 to \$2 a year.

During the past four years of the existence of the Society there has an indebtedness accumulated for furniture, fixtures, and yearly deficit, of some \$5,000. an excess of some \$3,000 over outstanding subscriptions considered collectable. The Board has resolved to raise the means to wipe out this indebtedness before the annual meeting on the first Monday in November, so that we can then come before the public free from debt, and with no necessity for begging for money. Individual members of the Board have piedged themselves to raise specific amounts, from \$100 to \$500 each, for this purpose. While doing this, they earnestly appeal to each member of the Society to co-operate with them by using his best endeavors to secure new members. An increase of 50 per cent will enable the Society to meet all its expenses for the coming year from its current receipts. An advance of 100 per cent—each member bringing in one new one—will place it in an independent position, enable it to furnish its rooms so as to render them pleasant and attractive, add to its library, enlarge its work, and greatly increase the value of its privileges to its members. The annual meeting could then be made a grand jubile meeting, in which the officers and members of the Society could rejoice together over difficulties surmounted and success achieved. A little effort on the part of each one will secure this grand result. Is it not worth while to make-it?

LOCAL LETTERS.

LOCAL LETTERS.

THE ABSTRACT JOB. The Abstract Job.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Among the many striking features of the report of the Committee on Public Records of the Board of County Commissioners is the assertion therein that a bid of Messrs. Haddock, Coxe & Co. was for \$50,000, the fact being that that bid was for \$45,000. The Committee has persistently refused to make any acmittee has persistently refused to make any acknowledgment or correction of this misrepresentation. The object of adding \$5,000,
to the competing bid is very apparent,
as is also that of entirely suppressing the
\$37,500 bid of Bhodes & Co., who referred to the
Hon. R. E. Goodell, President of the Fourth
National Bank, to say nothing of the entire
omission of any mention of the bids of Judge
Adams and Judge Waite for \$50,000 each.
Eithar of these two latter gentlemen is worth
\$100,000, and both have had practical experience in the abstract business. But before the Pelizer bid was finally accepted, Judge Adams lowered his bid to \$42,500, when he was informed by Mr. Holden that he was "too late." Let it be borne in mind that this was not a case of sealed proposals, but one of open bidding; so that no bid could be too late till the final one was accepted. There was considerable said about Rhodes & Co., being "bill-posters." One of the members of the firm of Rhodes & Co. is not a practical abstract-man, while the other is a practical abstract-man of long experience; while it was not even pretended that any member of the firm of Shipman & Co. knew anything practically about abstract making; and yet Holden clung to the \$64,500 bid of Shipman & Co. like death to a dead darkey. Not only this, but this same Holden want around trying to discourage other and lower bidders from persisting in their bids. When Holden saw that all chance for Shipman was gone, he went in for the Feltzer job, refusing to consider the bid of Rhodes & Co. at all. Now it may be stated, what has not yet transpired, that the bid of Rhodes & Co. at all. Now it may be

stated, what has not yet transpired, that the bid of Rhodes & Co. for \$37,500 was in almost the

the bid of incoses a Co. at all. Not stated, what has not yet transpired, that the bid of Rhodes & Co. for \$37.500 was in almost the exact terms of that of Shipman & Co., and was substantially identical with it. Rhodes & Co. proposed to do the same job in the same time, and to make the same number of books for \$37.500 that Shipman & Co. proposed to do for \$34.500! Not only this, but Rhodes & Co. had an old and practical abstract-man as one of their firm, and furnished good references, while Shipman & Co. were neither of them abstract-makers, and furnished no references!

Let The Tribunz send its reporters and get copies of the six different bids that were made to the Board of County Commissioners, three of which, by thoroughly competent and responsible parties, were suppressed by the Committee in their report. And let the reporter, while about it, call on Judge Adams, the old partner of Chase Bros. & Co., bimself a thorough abstract man, and a man of wealth and standing, and learn the particulars of his last desperate effort, by a seventh bid, to save the county a few thousand dollars' expense. In the very spirit of Boes Tweed, Mr. Holden choked him off by telling him he was too late! Suppose a Master in Chancery, or Trustee, in receiving hids for property he was selling under his fiduciary powers, should pursue the same course, what would be thought of him?

But these are only a few of the many glaring points of this abstract outrage, which the more it is viewed, to use John Randolph's plain, but expressive, language with reference to antiquated mackeral. "stinks and shines, and shines and stinks, by moonlight.

John Henry.

[We trust the injunction obtained by the Citizen's Association will "stick," and put a stop to the whole wrangle over the abstract job. Where

zen's Association will "stick," and put a stop to the whole wrangle over the abstract job. Where the carcass is, there the vultures will gather .-

GOOD-BY, JOHN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—A tirade of innuendo only worthy of its ignoble source appears in THE TRIBUNE of this morning over the signature of that consummate political bummer and trickster "one" John Comiskey, which is dignified by the yesterday. You will observe that he does not reply to any of my statements of facts, but simply reiterates his malignant and false charges of "fraud" against myself and my associate judges at the late charter election in the Ninth Ward, and then proceeds to arraign my moral, as well as my official, character, by asserting that I had, during election day, indulged too freely in his favorate beverage, "common whisky," and in that sense been "bribed." Now, this mean, totally false, and contemptible allegation is almost too absurd to require any notice, for every one of my old neighbors, who have known me for manysyears, will stamp the accusation as a baseless lie. True, I am not a "temperance man "according to the Apostles, and sometimes (during election times) indulge in the favorite Democratic nectar, but I believe Mr. Comiskey is the first to discover that I "hanker" after it, or ever lose my head by its immoderate use. Mr. Comiskey has a peculiar talent for crawling out of small holes when cornered, but in this instance he has surpassed himself and left the "trace of the serpent" in his transit. Assertion is not proof. If he or any other man can prove "fraud" against me or my associate, why don't they do it, instead of throwing dust in the eyes of the public by uttering vague and vile innuendoes?

Now, I would not have trespassed on your space to notice this pestiferous politician further, were it not for the fact that he is the same party who asserted the other night in a public meeting that a ten days' campain was sufficient. at the late charter election in the Ninth Ward,

ther, were it not for the fact that he is the same party who asserted the other night in a public meeting that a ten days' campain was sufficient to secure an "Opposition" majority of 20,000 in Cook County. He is a high Sachem in that patriotic party whose members boast of their ability to vote early and often. By virtue of this talent, and in view of the present emasculated condition of the Registry law, doubtless John would undertake the contract at this figure, for a liberal consideration. I learn that he has already agreed to sell out the Ninth Ward Delegation to the "Opposition" Convention to a certain distinguished candidate for County Treasurer. Very likely—but can be deliver the property?

HAIR ON END. ot has directed that the To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune CHICAGO, Sept. 24 .- I have read with my hair on end from indignation (figuratively speaking)
"A Mother's Protest" in to-day's TRIBUNE. As others have said, there are thousands who can-not visit the Exposition week days, and who would have but little inclination to go in the evening after working all day. Besides, the evening is not a good time to visit the Art-Gallery for those who wish to study the pictures. As for the pictures being "vain and unprofitable," that is simply ridicu-"vain and unprofitable," that is simply ridiculous to a person with common sense or an ordinary appreciation of the beautiful. A person
can serve the Lord just as truly in painting a
picture as writing a sermon. There is not a
picture in the collection that the most scrupulous of "Christian Mothers" could object to
having in her house (I wonder if this one turns
her pictures face to the wall Sundays, so they
shall not demoralize her "babes"); and for her
comfort I can say that children often learn
worse things in Sunday-schools than they possibly could in the Art-Gallery.

She further says that the Sabbath should be
spent in "prayer and devotion." Perhaps a
reasonable amount of it should, but the opening
of the Art-Gallery in the afternoon does not at
all interfere with that, for I believe a person can
have just as religious a feeling looking at a fine
painting as he can in dutifully reading his Bible
when he would far better enjoy a novel.

She says that, instead of wasting money on
these vain and unprofitable pieces of canvas, it
would be better to buy a Bible with it. Undoubtedly most of the people have one among

would be better to buy a Bible with it. Undoubtedly most of the people have one among their possessions, and, if they haven't, the book stores have at all times a full supply, while it is very seldom that such a fine collection of paintings can be seen for the money.

Lastly, she fears that her "little babes" will be "enticed from their Savior." Not into the Art-Gallery though, I'm convinced. The fewer infants present, the more the visitors will appreciate the fine arts. Now, do put in your loudest voice for the sensible side of the qustion; and for those who think it wrong, let 'em stay at home.

CANNOT AGREE WITH HER.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—With great displeasure I read the correspondence signed "A Christian Mother," in this morning's issue of your valua-ble paper, and I am of opinion that THE TRID-

ble paper, and I am or opinion that THE IND-UNE ought not to publish such absurd ideas. Let every man worship God according to his own will. It is not necessary to spend the en-tire Sunday in attending church: no doubt the tre Sunday in attending church: no doubt the Lord will be very much satisfied if you attend services during a fraction of His "chosen day." I guarantee that the "Christian" mother and her little babes shall not be forced to profane God's chosen day by looking at those "vain and unprofitable" pictures now at the Inter-State Exposition of Chicago. We ought to bear in mind that we are now living in the nineteenth century, and it is about time for some people to become a little more enlightened. Respectfully yours,

COMMON SENSE.

NOT A CANDIDATE

NOT A CANDIDATE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CRICAGO, Sept. 24.—Seeing in to-day's Tribune my name mentioned as a candidate for the position of Secretary to the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, I most distinctly and emphatically say that I never looked for the position, either directly or indirectly, and, further, that if the position were tendered me I could not and would not accept it under any circumstances, believing as I do, that the "Board" and its Secretary are a useless set of beings, whose office ought, for the good of "the People," to be abolished as soon as possible, as they not only work against Chicago interests but against the interests of the State at large. Respectfully yours.

THE CITY-HALL.

THE CITY-HALL The Committee on Judiciary mes yesterday orning in the City Clerk's office, but transacted no business other than passing on severa minor references.

The latest candidates around the City-Hall are R. V. Kennedy for Clerk of the Superior Court, and a man samed Crane for Clerk of the South

The Board of Public Works will to-day advertise for 4.950 feet of brick and pipe sewers dis-tributed in small lengths throughout the West and South Divisions. The City-Hall was remarkably quiet yesterday. The only general item of interest was the hobnobbing between Mayor Colvin and Joe Forrest, supposably about the new appointment of Mr. J. Russell Jones. All clee was as quiet as well

That Inter-Ocean reporter was the object of considerable currosity around the City-Hall yesterday. Everywhere was heard the remark of mingled sorrow and surprise "that one so young, so fair, should have the creekty to keep a wife and five children in a starving condition." The trouble over the abstract-books is apparently just begun, for a suit was commenced yesterday by Louise Pasdeloup and Ross Finlayson, Administrator and Administratrix of Francis Pasdeloup, deceased, against Arnoid E. Wilmanns, Henry R. Thielcke, the County Commissioners, Otto Pelizer, Hermann Lieb, and H. B. Miller, which involves the title to that portion of them sold by Thielcke & Wilmanns to the county. The complainants state that Pasdeloup

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Hutchinson, the unfortunate epileptic inmate of the Jail, has been conveyed to the County

The Committee on Town and Town Accounts was in session yesterday, and sudited the bills referred at the last meeting of the Board.

A majority of the members of the County Board will visit Lemont this morning, on invita-tion, to inspect the quarries which are to furnish the stone for the new Court-House.

tion, to inspect the quarries which are to furnish the stone for the new Court-House.

Joseph Goetz, incarcerated in the County Jail two weeks ago at the instance of a Supervisor residing in the neighborhood of Lemont, charged with being insane, will be released to-day. There is something mysterious in his incarceration. He has never been allowed a hearing, which is unusual in such cases, and worse than this, has been regarded as of ame mind by those who have had him in charge.

Here is more trouble for Peltzer and his abstract-books. Yesterday morning the attorneys for the Pasdeloup estate, claiming a third interest in the letter-press copies of the ante-fire records sold the county by Peltzer, served County Treasurer Miller with a notice that to-day application would be made before Judge Jameson for an injunction against his paying one-third of the \$45,000 agreed to be paid by the county for the books in question to Peltzer, Thielcke, or Willmanns. The County Board's attention was called to this Pasdeloup claim before the books were purchased, but that body failed to examine into the matter. Injustice was done Mr. Peltzer the other day in stating that he cursed when he heard that the payment of the money had been enjoined. Most men would have done so, but he did not. He simply said in an impromptin way to Gen. Lieb, "General, nothing is so becoming to man as to gracefully obey the mandates of a court." This version of the conversation comes from Mr. Peltzer, and is authentic.

DID A MAN NAMED CASAR LIVE?

It is told on a County Commissioner that a

authentic.

DIA MAN NAMED CASAB LIVE?

It is told on a County Commissioner that a few days ago he was whiling away an hour in one of the anatomical museums of the city. His dignified official position won for him more attention than is generally shown an ordinary visitor. In fact, the proprietor took him in charge, and in showing him around the room pointed out the objects of special interest. Halting beside a specimen illustrating a very rare case in obstetrics, the Commissioner was all attention, and his questions were many and pointed. "Is it possible," he asked, among other things, for "a child to live born under such circumstances?" The attendant replied that it was, and that medical history cited a great many instances of the kind. "Why," he continued, "Julius Cassar came into the world that way," and he followed up the remark by referring to obstetrical statistics. The

"Why," he continued, "Julius Cresar came into the world that way," and he followed up the remark by referring to obstetrical statistics. The Commissioner, Iull of wonderment, was for awhile awed to silence, which was finally broken by the query, "Did Julius Cresar live?" The question was answered with a stare, and by pointing the official to a skeleton on the wall said to be that of St. Stephen! The official received very intile attention afterward, and found it convenient in a few moments to end his visit. Was it McCaffrey?

OUNTY 6AS AND FLUMBING.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Public Charities met yesterday atternoon. Several new proposals were received and read to put gas-machines in the Insane Asylum,—one from the Coleman Company, one from the Chicago Gas-Machine Company, and one from the Illinois Pneumatic Company. The agents of the several companies being present, were allowed to appear before the Committee and explain the qualities of the gas they proposed to supply. The process was tedious, and to the Committee the quality of the Several machines seemed to vary with the talking abilities of their respective agents.

Upon the conclusion of the talk, Commissioner Guenther moved that the proposition of the Western Excelsior Gas Company be accepted.

Some discussion ensued, when Commissioner Holden moved that the proposition of the Pneumatic Company te increase the capacity of the present machine be accepted.

The whole question was then, on motion, deferred, and the Committee agreed to visit the

present machine be accepted.

The whole question was then, on motion, de-

The whote question was then, on motion, deferred, and the Committee agreed to visit the Asvium Tuesday to inquire into the feasibility of the proposition.

The Committee then took up the bill of Joseph Hogan for furnishing the material and doing the plumbing work at the Insane Asylum, amounting to over \$900, which was laid over from the last meeting.

The bill was taken up by items, and Mr. Hogan was present to explain them as they were called. In the item of 200 feet of 2-inch pips, charged at 35 cents per foot, he explained that he had charged "list" rates, upon which there was a discount of 50 per cent. He had charged "hist" prices to cover freight, hauling, etc., which he said was necessary to save him from loss.

which he said was necessary to save him from loss.

Mr. Hagan then presented a recapitulation of his bill, showing what profit had been made upon the different items, which aggregated \$231.50.

In answer to questions about the "carfare" and "cartage" items, he made some further explanations, which, while they were about as clear as mud, served the purpose.

Commissioner Couly moved the allowance of the bill.

Commissioner Clough opposed the allowance, and called the attention of the Committee to the fact that the pipe and other material charged in the bill were in excess of the specifications for the work. Mr. Hogan had made a profit on the labor in doing the work, and he thought it a reprehensible practice for the countries. thought it a reprehensible practice for the county to be paying a profit of all the way from 30 to 50 per cent on the material under the circum-stances, when the same could have been saved

stances, when the same could have to the county.

After some further discussion, the bill was allowed in full.

Several estimates from contractors were submitted and recommended to be paid, after which the Committee adjoirned.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The sixth Central Park concert will be given at 3 p. m. to-day. One hundred ladies and gentlemen are re-quested to attend service at the Sinai Congrega-

tion, Martine's Hall, corner Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street, this morning, as business

of importance will be brought up. Father Forhan will lecture in opposition to to the views of the priesthood on the subject of public-school education, Sunday, at 3 o'clock p. m., in McCormick's Hall.

An adjourned meeting of the pastors of the city and vicinity, and three laymen from each church, will be held Monday at 2 o'clock in the lecture-room of the First M. E. Church, corner Clark and Washington streets, to consult further in reference to the effort now being made to secure the labors of Messrs, Moody and Sankey in this city.

A meeting to give opportunity to the Christian business-men of this city to express their approval of, and desire to co-operate in, the movement already on foot for securing the services of Messrs. Moody and Sankey in Chicago, will be held in Lower Farwell Hall (Y. M. C. A. Building, Arcade court), Monday at 11 o'clock.

A SILVER WEDDING.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
ALLEN'S GROVE, Wis., Sept. 21.—A very large and pleasant surprise-party was given Dr. John Dickson and wife, in bonor of their twenty-fifth Dickson and wife, in bonor of their twenty-fifth wedding anniver-ary, at their beautiful home. Friends from Chicago, Cinton Junction, Geneva City, Janeaville, Bockford, Beloit, Evanswille, and all the neighboring towns and vicinity, came to pay their regards. Among the presents were an elegant-silver tea-set, coffee-urn, butterdish, cake-basket, castor, card-receiver, set of nut-picks, soup-ladle, etc. A very appropriate coremony was performed by the Rev. Horatio Mills Case, pastor of the Congregational Church of this place. The Doctor and his wife responded in a happy and graceful manner. The occasion was pronounced most enjoyable by all present. THE COURTS.

The Pasdeloup Heirs Put in Their Claim to that Abstract Money.

Applications for Divorces---Criminal Court Business.

Record of Judgments and New Suits.

THOSE ABSTRACT-BOO The trouble over the abstract-books is ap

allowed.

69. Harman B. Goodrich vs. David C. Cook; motion allowed to consolidate with No. 157.

780. Allen et al. vs. Shepard; time extended fifteen days to file record.

15. People's docket—The People ex rel. vs. Cole; the rule will be entered returnable on the 5th of October.

missal.

33. The Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company
vs. Patrick Hogan; motion overruled.

114. The Michigan Southern & Lake Shore Railroad Company vs. Charles MeMillen et al.; motion
overruled, but parties will be allowed to argue the
question in the call. county. The complainants state that Pasceloup and Wilmanns had been for about six years prior to June, 1871, copartners in the business of fur-nishing abstracts of title to land in Cook County.

nishing abstracts of title to land in Cook County. In the prosecution of their business they made and kept letter-press copies of the abstracts made by them, and also other books called "Original Entry Books," "Judgment Record Books," Tax-Sale Books," Tract Indices," and other memoranda of like character. The value of the books cannot be stated, but it is claimed to be at present about 783. Mickelve, the noger wheel country appeal dismissed, with 5 per cent damages, 784. Kline vs. the same; same. 785. Champlin vs. Smith; same. 786. Prait vs. Hunt; same. 787. Hugher vs. Wheaton; same. 788. People vs. McGregor; same. 17. Ezekiel S. Smith vs. John Lawrence, etc.; order of continuance set aside, but writ of error dismissed. 107. John McNab vs. Hezekiah Young et al.; motion to have original deposition sent up.

In June, 1872, Francis Pasdeloup died intestate, and complainants have been appointed representatives of his estate. They state that the deceased owned a one-half interest in the to have original deposition sent up.

791. McFarland et. al. vs. Rogers; appeal dismissed with 5 per cent damages.

792. Montgomery vs. O'Connor; same, and motion for proscedenio immediately.

793. Irwin vs. Marks; appeal dismissed.

33. Loring G. Clarke vs. Caroline Clarke; writ of error dismissed. books above mentioned, which books have since been in the possession of the surviving partner, Wilmanns, and that the latter has used them in his business until about the 1st of the present

month, when they were sold to the County Commissioners.

At the time of Pasdeloup's death the firm of which he was a member was not in debt, and there was nearly \$1,000 due them. Part of this amount has since been collected by Wilmans. He has, however, refused to account for any part of it, and claims that he is not responsible for the same, and that Pasde-loup had no title to the abstract books. This the complainants deny, and in conclusion ask that an account may be had with Wilmanns, that their title to one-half the proceeds of the abstract books may be recognized, and that the County Commissioners, Lieb and Miller may be enjoined from paying over to Peltzer and Wilmanns the sum of \$15,000, or one-half the value, out of the \$45,000 agreed to be paid for the

out of the \$45,000 agreed to be paid for the books.

DIVORCES.

Evs Kneller complains that her husband abuses her, and refuses to support her, so she wants a divorce.

Mary M. Ryder filed a bill asking for a divorce, because her husband, James J. Byder, had deserted her since 1869.

Elizabeth Sheridan also wants a divorce because her spouse, James Sheridan, abuses her. James H. Fields also is troubled with a wife who is fond of making his face look like a barber's pole "with her claw-like hands." She also lovingly brandishes revolvers and daggers, at him, and James thinks he can dispense with her services and company for the future.

Mary Ditrick craves the most gracious writ of summons directed against her husband, Frederick Ditrick, informing him that she has filed a bill for divorce against him, charging him with adultery and desertion.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

W. H. Clark sued Edgar Reading for \$1,500.

Charles Galsbury brought suit against Ira Holmes for \$2,000.

J. J. Marshall sued L. A. Hartman and William Graham for \$1,500.

D. C. Skinnar, M. Sweellzer, and C. K. Leon-

J. J. Marshall sued L. A. Hartman and William Graham for \$1,500.

D. C. Skinner, M. Sweeltzer, and C. K. Leonard, for the use of Ralston, Hall & Co., sued the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company for \$1,500.

W. W. Clarke filed a bill against W. H. Curwin, C. J. Santor, C. M. Ackerson, and A. J. Stevens to restrain them from infringing his pateut for an improved feather duster.

Wilder Bush filed a bill against J. J. McKinnon, Minnie R. C. McKinnon, Albert Croeby et al. to correct the description of and foreclose a mortgage for \$3,700 on the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 7, 40, 5.

Laura M. Wallace began an action in trespass against the City of Chicago to recover \$10,000 damages for injuries received by falling through a sidewalk.

damages for injuries received by falling through a sidewalk.
George A. Hatheway, for the use of the Bank of Montroal. brought suit for \$2,000 against William J. Tewksbury, and another for the same amount against Henry S. Monroe.

H. C. Hoyt and Frank Alsip sued J. L. Mc-Reever for \$1,500.

W. F. Tucker sued Seth Gage for \$1,500.

The Grundy County National Bank began a suit against John Prindiville, claiming \$2,000.

F. W. Harding began a suit for \$6,000 against C. W. Colehour and Edward Poley.

Scoville & Bayley sued the Town of West Chicago for \$1,000.

W. M. and J. F. Olcott brought a suit in tree-pass against Henry P. Curd and B. D. Babcock to recover \$2,000 damages.

J. B. French, Jr., began a suit against James H. Foster to recover \$1,000.

Richard Riley sued George S. Bowen for \$1,500, and D. N. Welch for \$1,200, R. C. Mildrum for \$1,200, James Walsh for \$1,500, and Thomas S. Dobbins for the same amount.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Michael Geary bogan a suit against Evans &

Midrum for \$1,200. James Walsn for \$1,500, and Thomas S. Dobbins for the same amount. CHROUTE COURT.

Michael Geary began a suit sgainst Evans & Hickey, Francis Agnew, and Michael Mullay to recover some saloon fixtures valued at \$2,000.

OUNTY COURT.

In the estate of Henry Geil, the will was proven, and letters testamentary were granted to Anna Geil, under bond for \$22,000.

In the estate of Edward Walter, a grant of administration was made to Maria Walter, under bond for \$19,000.

In the estate of John McCormick, a grant of administration was issued to Catherine McCormick, under bond for \$2,700.

George Peterson, Henry Seymour, and Jacob Nathan were tried on the question of sanity and adjudged insane.

CHIMINAL COURT.

The trial of George M. Parsons, indicted for perjury, occupied the court during the day, the most of the time being taken up by the defense. The point sought to be established, upon which the case turns, was that in the dealings of the plaintiff and defendant an offset against the promissory notes upon which the suit was brought and which occasioned the affidavit which, it is alleged, was a perjury, had been created. The case will be argued to-day and submitted to the jury.

JUFY.

SUPERIOR COURT — CONFESSIONS — Frederick A.
Weage vs. James C. Hyde, 53,142,50. — Central National
Bank of Chicago vs. Bernard G. Caulfield, 562,04.
George E. Wood vs. Henry M. Taylor and James McKimer, 541,13. — George E. Wood vs. Henry M. TayLor, 5:36,70. lor. \$284.70.
CIECUTE COUET—CONFESSIONS—J. Nascrak vs. W. Troched and John Cerveny, \$161.
JUDGE ROGERS—G. BAFRORS vs. Walter G. Addison, \$11,189.20.
JUDGE BOOTES—E. N. Smith vs. E. P. Smith, \$5,342.80. —W. C. Clark vs. Issac Walker, \$504.04.—Joseph Dinet vs. August Bendler, \$331.72.—John O'Malley vs. George Powell, \$257.60.

ELSEWHERE. OTTAWA, Ill., Sept 24.—The following are the proceedings of the Court yesterday afternoon and evening:

and evening:

66. The Chicago. Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company vs. The City of Joiet; oral argument by Withrow and G. S. Eldredge for the appellant, and Parks and Randall for the appellee, and taken.

67. Jacob Albrecht vs. The People; transferred to the People's docket.

68. The City of Chicago vs. Joseph Harbian; consolidated with Nos. 22 and 786.

69. Herman B. Goodrich vs. David C. Cook; taken.

70. Anson Sperry, guardian, etc., vs. Patrick Fan ning et al.; taken. 71. Jesse S. Hildrup vs. Horatio Brinckerhoff; pre-iously disposed of. 73. Redney House. viously disposed of.

73. Rodney House, impleaded, etc., vs. Philip E.
Davis; previously disposed of.

72. The City of Chicago vs. Washington Hesing;
continued for services.

ontinued for service. 74. W. B. Hayes et al. vs. William Parmelee; taken. 75. Lyman Wood vs. Jane Davis; continued for

service.

70. Patrick Fitzpatrick et al. vs. the City of Jollet;
continued for service.

80. Ira Brown, impleaded, etc., vs. Richard C. Rounsavell; oral argument by C. J. Bettie, and taken.

TO-DAY.

The following proceedings were had to-day:
MOTIONS DECIDED.

22. Reheasing docket—The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company vs. Chester Hozen; petition allowed.

october.
418. Christopher W. Knott vs. Samuel Hendrickson;
mie to show cause in ten days.
530, D. E. K. Stewart vs. The Hibernian Banking
ssociation; motion allowed to set axide order of dis-

question in the call,

18. People's docket—People ex rel. Withrow vs. D.

7. Leary; motion to show cause why his name should not be stricken from the roll of attorneys.

783. Mickel vs. the Roger Wheel Company, of Cincinnati; appeal dismissed, with 5 per cent damages.

CALL OF DOCKET.

81. Jonathan Hullinger vs. Edwin A. Worrell: taken.

82. Edward Roby vs. Samuel S. Beach; oral argument by A. C. Story, and taken.

83. The Council of the Village of Glencoe vs. The People er rei John A. Owen; taken.

85. Richard C. Cre't et al. vs. James O. McConaugh; taken.

86. John Arnold et al. vs. John B. Rnodes et al.; taken.

86, John Arnold et al. vs. John B. Rhodes et al.; taken.
87. Pratt Roberts et al. vs. Levi Pierce, etc.; taken.
89. The Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company vs. Frederick Esepler; taken.
92. Timothy Mosier, administrator, etc., vs. William H. Melk et al.; taken.
84. The Knickerbocker Insurance Company of Chicago vs. John S. Gould et al.; continued for service.
88. George S. Bowen et al. vs. John B. Sensor; continued for service.
90. Hollis Cummings et al. vs. Allen B. Burbeson et al.; continued for service.
91. The First University Society of Joliet, impleaded, etc., vs. The City of Joliet; passed for the present.
93. The Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Patrick Hogai; oral argument by Whiton for the plaintiff, and taken.
94. Isaac P. Coata vs. Alexander Cunningham; taken.

taken, 36. Robert Artt vs. Charles Osgood ; taken, 96. Jonas Benger et al. vs. Jonas Peterson ; consoli-dated with 57. 97. Alfred Skinner et al. vs. Prelate D. Barker et al. ;

takes.

98, David E, Day vs. A. G. Humphrey; taken.

99, William J. Johnson et al. vs. George P. Estabrook; continued for service.

100. John W. Davison vs. Winslow Bushnell et al.;
continued for service.

The call of the docket will commence at 101

The Court adjourned until 9 o'clock to-mor

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Indianapolis, Sept. 24.—In the Civil Circuit Court to-day Judge Howland overruled the demurer to the plea of the Sentinei in a recent libel against Suft. MacIntire of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. It was claimed that the publication was privileged as a public document. It was held to be without privilege. The only plea will be in mitigation of damages.

THE DIAMOND-MEDAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ilt., Sept. 23.—Mr. Charles T. Taylor, President of the Medota Driving-Park Association, has returned here with the champion ship medal that is to accompany the \$5,000 purse to be given to the first winner of the grand stall-ion race to come off in Mendots on the 21st of next month. The medal was manufactured in New York, and is not only a perfect chefcorrect the description of and foreclose a mortgage for \$3,700 on the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 7, 40, 5.

Moses S. Bacon and Robert Perry, copartners
in the commission business as Bason & Co, at
95 Fifth avenue, filed a voluntary petition in
bankruptcy vesterday. Their liabilities, all on
book accounts, amount to \$44,286.7, J. & E.
Buckingham being creditors to the amount of
\$21,500, and J. H. Dole & Co. ciaiming \$4,187.50.
Their assets consist of \$400 in bank. \$20,262.36
due on potes. \$449.25 in personal property, and
\$234,717.06 due on open account. The private
debts of M. S. Bacon foot up \$7,970, and his assets are a claim of \$15,000 against William F.
Tompkins, a former partner. Robert Perry also
owes \$6,000 individually, and has no assets. The
case was referred to the Register.

George Padley, of Ashkum, froquois County,
also filed a voluntary petition. His preferred
and secured \$2,910.27, while his assets, chiefly in
land, foot up \$15,072 above exceptions. The
case was referred to Register Johnson, and the
papers sent.

Singular Fate of a Mocking Bird.

Jactsonville (Pla.) Union.

A mocking bird, a requisite warbler, owned
by Col. J. E. Elliott, came to its death in a sin-

Jacksonville (Fla.) Union.
A mocking bird, an exquisite warbler, owned by Col. J. E. Elliott, came to its death in a sin-gular manner on Thursday afternoon last. On that day, after the Coionel had listened to its gular manner on Thursday afternoon last. On that day, after the Colonel had listened to its meledious notes for some time, he retired to his room for the purpose of writing. Having inished his labors, he again thought of his pet, and went out on the piazza, intending to feed it. Upon taking down the eage he was shocked and grieved to find the unfortunate little songster lying upon its back on the bottom, its breat and neck (from which the feathers had been plucked) all torn and bleeding, and its head twisted completely from its natural position. A lady who resides in an adjoining house explained the mystery. She, while sitting upon her plazza, noticed a bird very much resembling a mocking-bird flying around and occasionally alighting upon the cage, as if wishing to hold communication with the other. Suddenly as "Pet "came near the bars, the stranger dashed forward his claws, caught its little victim by the breast, seized the neck with its strong bill, and, suddenly letting go its hold on the cage, revolved round with lightning rapidity, by which means the poor immate's neck was as completely rung as is a fat chicken by a kitchen scullion. Both the Colonel'and his lady were very much attached to little "Pet," as they had named it. The other bird belonged to a species known as the "loggerhead," and it is not a very generally known fact that they invariably attack mocking-birds when in their vicinity, and always in the manner described.

have long been leaders in the commission trade at that point, and just now they have shown their enter-prise by establishing at No. 67 Market street, in this city, a branch which will have the benefit of Mr. Balcity, a branch which will have the benefit of Mr. Bal-lard's long experience and success. The house here will take at once a leading place in the trade, and cor-respondents can rely on the fairest treatment and best ability in handling their goods. Mr. Ballard will make a specialty of the trade in game, pountry, and hides, but will also give his best attention to all other products of the farm or plantation.

Stove-Dealers
visiting this city can see a great variety of popular
stoves at the salesroom of Tibbals, Shirk & Whitehead, Nos. 42 and 44 Lake street, including such desirable stoves as the Domestic Cook, American, and
Radiant Home heaters, Keystone ranges, etc. They
have some patent heaters in operation that are greatly
admired by dealers.

The Genuine Orphans as Played in New York by the Union Square Company were photographed by Gentile. Rankin (who uses them in preference to any others) and the entire Company pro-tounce them the best ever taken. Seen 103 State

Important to the Preservation of Teet John Gosnell's Cherry Tooth-Paste, the most efficacious dentifrice known. Try it. I sale by all druggists. Wholesale agents, Torrey Bradley, 171 and 173 Randolph street. Pianos and Organs.

Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Grand, Square, and Upright and Smith's American Organs can be found only at W. W. Kimball's, corner Stafe and Adams streets,

MARRIAGES. LEE-BUCKINGHAM—Sept. 15, 1875, at Fronten finn., by the Rev. George Watson. J. O. Lee, lieveland, O., and Miss Helen A. Buckingham, hiesen. McGuire—The funeral of Thomas F. H. on of M. H. and Mary A. E. McGuire will take rom their residence, No. 136 North Oatleyed.

SPECIAL NOTICES. Every Mother is the life and health of her child should WINSLOW'S SOUTHING SYRIP. It is little strength is relieves the child he has the gums, reduces inflammation, regulates the stomach and locals, and health to the child, comforts the

The Republicant or and to meet at their hall, 619 State-st., to-pight (as to meet at their hall, 619 State-st., to-pight (as The Republicans of the Third Ward are requ

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

THIRD WARD.

AUCTION SALES. BY G. P. GORE & CO. On Saturday, Sept. 25, at 9 O'd HOUSEHOLD FURNITU

DRY GOODS

GREAT BANKRUPT STO

Men's Boys', and Youths' Cape and Turbens, &

Men's Boys', and Youths' Caps and Turbens, an styles.

Gents', Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hosiery in great variety.

Gents', Boys', and Youths' Suspenders.

Gloves, Mittens, and Gaunties. We can show the best assortment in Chicago, and we sak the close attention of clash buyers.

Gents', Boys', and Youth's Custom-Mais Clothins, Fail and winter styles, and goods all fresh and saw.

Full lines Fancy Goods, Afghana, Hamburga, Takis Oilciotha, Plaied Goods, &c.

Remember the great double sale and postpoursed of Thursday's sale (Sept. 30), on account of the Jewis kolliday of that date.

CARPETS AT 11 O'CLOCK.

A fine line of every grads and variety. Singless

The Largest and Most Attractive AUCTION SALE Of the season will be made by us

Wednesday, Sept. 29, at 9 1-2 a. n. ahm. We ask especial attention to a line of M. F. PRATT & CO.'S WOMEN'S FINE SHO

Few as good and none superior made, FULL LINES OF SUCKER BOOT OF OUR OWN MAKE. Also, large lines of Medium and Custon-mide be and Shoes, in MEN'S, WOMEN'S, AND CHILDREN WEAR.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., BUTTERS & CO'S REGULAR SATURDAY SAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF ALL RINDS. CARPETS, PIANOS, NEW FURNITORE, MERCHANDISE OF EVERY VARIETY. Saturday Morning, Sept. 25, at 9:30 eciots.

The Entire Furniture Of 3-Story Marble-Front Dwelling, At Auction, Monday Morning, Sept. 27, at 10 o'clock, at 820 Indiana-av.

The whole comprising Parlor and Chamber and Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Lace Curish Beds, Bedding, China, Glassware, Stoves, etc., 62 WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Authorses. BUTTERS & OO.'S NEXT REGULAR Trade Sale

Of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Custom-made Caring, Woolens, Knit Goods, Gloves, Gauntiets and Spoots, Shoes, etc., WEDNESDAY MORNING, Sp. 29, at 9:30 o'clock, second floor, 108 Madison-st. By JAS, P. McNAMARA & CO. Large Fall Trade Sale

OF BOOTS & SHOES AT AUCTION.

Tuesday Morning, Sept. 28, at 9 1-2 o'chel.

We shall offer the largest and best stock of Both and Shoes for sale this season. ALSO, A NEW AND FULL LINE OF New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago Good, ALSO,
A full line of the Only and Original

Sucker Boots, To be had from no other house but this.

JAS. P. McNAMARA & CU., Austral By L. ROCKWELL & CO.

PARLOR & CHAMBER SETS, And full line of first-class FURNITURE 200 Rolls Brussels and Ingrain G

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M. will offer the b OIL PAINTING From Philadelphia Art Gallery; the finest collection.

Paintings ever exhibited in the city.

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By S. DINGEE & CO., 80 and 82 East Randolphes.
THIS DAY, AT 10 A. M. PEREMPTORY AUCTION SA

\$15,000 worth of new and second-hand In Large Bankrupt Stock of DRY GOODS, con-Dress Goods, Woolens, Linens, etc. Contents of Cous-story Private Dwalling. Large stock of Crockery, Glass, and S. F. 10 Heating and Cook Stoves. By H. CHADWICK & CO. 195 and 197 East Red

At anction this morning at 10 o'clock, Pisin Chamber Sets, Parlor outs, Bursus, Commodes, Mattranes, Easy Chairs, Wood and Chairs, Show Cases, Corpets, Louisse, E. CHADWICK & 600, Au

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We shall Sept. 27, a BRUSSEL One Dollar per yard, w lars and T yard. Also ESTRY B Dollar and well worth Thirty-five Come nov

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We exte Hon to all finest displ niture ever These good for design o

Fancy Impo for Weddin which we shing LOW SPIEGE

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Also, be

BET. ADAM CHINA.

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CH Located co and JACKE Lake Park, v Michigan, or sition Builds road Depot

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day. STOVES CUBHING'S TUR HEAT be largest church

ment; the fir

Prices-\$3.0

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Dr.W.E